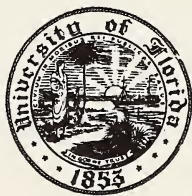


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FOR THE FENLAND,

**IN THE COUNTIES OF HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIDGE,
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AND SUFFOLK.**

EDITED BY THE

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Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.

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Errata.

Page 28, line 1; for Odam read Adam.

Page 100, last line of note; for 1520 read 1620.

Page 356, line 14; for neat read real.

Page 356, line 15; for work read county.

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FENLAND

NOTES & QUERIES.

EDITORIAL.

This part commences volume three ;
And as the year commences, we
To all our readers, far and near,
Are pleased to wish a glad New Year.
To all our correspondents, too,
To whom our warmest thanks are due,
For much encouragement express'd,
And articles of interest,
And transcripts of old documents,
We wish the season's compliments.
And now we earnestly invite
Both those that read and those that write
Who have already often seen,
In pages of this Magazine,
The ancient records of the Fens
Preserved by kind laborious pens
(As their support has duly shewn)
To make it still more widely known,
"The more the merrier" should be
Our motto : and if all agree
Our Magazine to recommend,
Its circulation to extend,
And all some leisure time devote
To send a Query or a Note,
They will secure it more success,
And much increase its usefulness.

Ed.

485.—**Whittlesey Mere*** (259).—At the end of the *Chronicon Petroburgense*, published by the Camden Society in 1849, is printed the first part of “The Black Book of Peterborough,” one of two Registers of the Abbey in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries in London. It contains a list of the manors and other possessions of the Abbey; and it concludes with an account of the rights of the Abbot on Whittlesey Mere, and a description of its boundaries. Of these last we give a translation :—

“Here it is acknowledged that Ælfsius, Abbot of Burgh,† bought a fourth part of Whittlesey Mere, with all the waters and marshes adjoining, from a Noble of the King’s by name Thored, giving him in exchange land at Overton, and a sum of money as was agreed between them. And so he joined that part of the same pool, to that part which the prelate Adelwold‡ beloved of God had acquired for the monastery of Burgh, which, by favour of Peter the chief of the Apostles, he specially loved, and (as far as he could) restored; principally because, from the very commencement of Christianity in England, he considered that it had been enriched with royal and apostolic privileges. He also conferred upon it what he could of property and possessions, and confirmed it in continual liberty in all its possessions, as in the privilege described under the glorious King Edgar, and further presented to the same church many charters of divers lands. And so the aforesaid purchase of the pool was confirmed at London, in the presence of King Canute, who readily agreed, all the Bishops and Nobles likewise consenting upon the personal application of both buyer and seller, that these two parts, (that in the entire moiety of the pool,) with all adjacent waters and marshes, as has been said, should never be separated from the inheritance of the aforesaid monastery, but should be secured under the firm and perpetual rule of the blessed Saint Peter. And should any one presume to transgress this order, may he be separated from God and all his elect, and be consigned to eternal punishment in the company of demons. There came the very highest witnesses of

* For illustration of Whittlesey Mere, see frontispiece to F. N. & Q., Vol. I.

† Elsinus, Abbot, 1006—1055

‡ S. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, 963—984.

this compact, Ægelnoth,* Archbishop of Canterbury, and Wulstan,† Archbishop of York, and Ætheric,‡ Bishop of the diocese, with King Canute himself, and Queen Emma, and the great court of the princes and the country.

“Now here is described the extent of these waters and marshes, that no one through ignorance should be injured.

“How the pool that is called Whittlesey Mere, with its fisheries, marshes, and waters is bounded.

“In the north part of the pool is a water by name Merelade going out of the river Nen, where is the northern boundary of the pool itself. This (Merelade) with its marshes, adjoins it (the mere) having at the end one fishery called Æthemuthe. In the east part are two pools called Well-pool and Trendmere. Between these pools is a narrow water two furlongs long, called Trendmere Beck, having in it two fisheries. There is also a narrow water one mile long called Falet, having in it one fishery. In that part between Whittlesey mere and King’s Delph,§ where is the eastern boundary is a marshy space three miles broad, having in it a narrow water called Thescuf, and a wood called Ragreholt. In the south part is a narrow water three furlongs long, called Scaelfre-mere Beck, having in it two fisheries. At the end of this is a pool called Scaelfre-mere, having at its southern region a narrow water called Ubbe-mere-lade, half a mile long. At the head of this, that is at the end of the pool, is one fishery. Half-way in this water, is a place on the opposite side in the marsh called Aldwin’s Bar, where is the southern boundary. In the west part is a narrow water two furlongs long called Trend-mere Beck, having in it one fishery. At the end of this is a pool called West Trend-mere. There is also in that part waters whose names are Dreig-mere, Well-pool, Withibusce-mere, Long-mere, Keninges, and Muscle-mere. There is also a water one mile long and up to the land, called Deep Beck, having in it one fishery.

* Ethelnoth, 1020—1038.

† S. Wulstan, 1003—1023.

‡ Ethelric, Bishop of Dorchester, 1016—1034.

§ King’s Delph is in Cambridgeshire, between Whittlesey Mere and Whittlesey. The other names seem beyond identification unless Trendmere is the same as Trundle Mere.

At the end of this water is the western boundary of the marshes and waters belonging to Whittlesey Mere."

Although the above is not dated, we can see, from the names of the prelates who were present, that the confirmation of the grant was made between 1020 and 1023. R.M.G.

486.—The Welland.—What is the meaning of the following advertisement, taken from an old number of *The Stamford Mercury*?

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the RIVER WELLAND will be opened for trade, between Market Deeping and Stamford on MONDAY next, the Twenty-seventh instant By order of the executors of the late Mr. Thos. Smith.
Stamford, October 22, 1817. THO. MERCER.

I know that the river was at one time made navigable between the two towns named, its course being in some places diverted and its channel deepened; and we can still see the remains of locks or staunches, in more than one place. Does the above refer to the original opening of this navigation, or to a re-opening after being closed? And what was the connection of the Executors of Mr. Thomas Smith with the river?

I should be glad also to know at what time, and for what reason, the navigation of the Welland between Stamford and Market Deeping was altogether discontinued. G. TALBOT.

487.—Peterborough Court, Fleet Street.—By Inquest held on 15 June, 15 Ric. II., before John Hende, mayor of the city of London; the jury found "quod non est ad dampnum vel prejudicium Regis licet idem Dominus Rex concedat Thome nuper persone ecclesie de flecton, Thome Eydon capellano, John Pigheslee capellano, Reginaldo Wodecroft capellano, quod ipsi quatuor mesuagia et unum gardinum cum pertinenciis in fletestrete in suburbis London dare possint et assignare dilectis sibi in Christo Abbati et Conventui de Burgo Sancti Petri et dicunt quod valent per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas quinque mercas sterlingorum."

This passage may be freely translated as follows:—

It is not to the loss or prejudice of the King though His

Majesty should grant to Thomas, late parson of the Church of Fletton, to Thomas Eydon, Chaplain, to John Pighteslee (Pitchley), Chaplain, and to Reginald Wodecroft, Chaplain, permission to give and assign four messuages and one garden with its appurtenances in Fleet Street in the suburbs of London to their beloved in Christ the Abbot and Convent of Peterborough ; and they (the Jurors) say that they are of the net value of five marks sterling per annum.

This property became known as Peterborough Court.

By Ordinances of Parliament 9 Oct., and 16 Nov., 1646, the titles of Archbishop and Bishop were abolished and church manors and title deeds vested in Trustees for sale "for the payment of the just and necessary debts of the Kingdom," and the titles of purchasers were to be defended at the public charge.

1648. 14 June.

Three tenements in Peterborough Court in Fleete Street sold to Will Samford & Robert Brome for... 459 10 0

24 Jan.

Fower tenements in Peterborough Court sold to Edw. Woodford 255 0 0

1648. 7 Feb.

A messuage called the Eagle & Child in Fleet St sold to Joseph Cavell 71 5 0

The two Acts of Sequestration of Church lands were repealed in March, 1659-60. In September, 1660, proposals on behalf of the purchasers were made ; in October they petitioned the House of Commons, the King having pledged himself to some equitable accommodation and conveyed his wishes to Parliament. On 7 Oct., 1660, a commission was issued to enquire into the pretended sales and purchases of Crown and Church lands. The Commissioners sat in the Star Chamber; Bishop Kennett refers in his Register to MS. notes of their orders ; they are not to be found in the Kennett Collection at the British Museum.

A few years back Peterborough Court disappeared, to make place for the new offices of *The Daily Telegraph*.

In *Old and New London* there is no explanation of the origin

of the name of Peterborough Court ; and the only reference to the Court itself is to describe a shop that stood at the Fleet Street end of it.

L. GACHES.

In a lease dated 18 Mar., 1731, from Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, to Sir Edward Des Bouverie, of Longford, co. Wilts., Bart., this property is described thus :—" All those six Tenements with Stable, Outhouses, Yards, or Garden Plotts thereunto belonging." One of the six was in the occupation of the Overseers of S. Bride's, and had been converted into a public workhouse. On the north was the back of buildings in King's Head Court ; on the south was Fleet Street ; on the west, the yard of the White Horse Inn and some houses in Bride's Court ; on the east, a garden plot in the occupation of John Clarke, Writing Master, an empty tenement, and Peterborough Court.

ED.

488.—Yaxley Stone Mill (33).—Among the local rhymes given at this reference was a couplet relating to the three wonders of Huntingdonshire, which were given as

Lutton hill, Yaxley still mill, and Whittlesey mere.

A correspondent says that the true reading is "Yaxley stone mill," and that this was a marvel because, as a general rule, all the mills in the Fenland have to be constructed of wood, the treacherous nature of water-logged peat making it unsafe to erect upon it any buildings of brick or stone.

489.—Cambridge University Church Goods, 1513.—The following is from one of the volumes containing the wills proved in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, now deposited in the District Probate Registry at Peterborough.

ED.

This Inventori made the xxiiijth daye of November in the yere of o^r lord god a Mⁱ ccccc and xiiij of all the yuells y^t longyth to the Uniu'syte lying in y^e uni'syte Chapell

In p^mis a Chales of sylu' (silver) w^t a crucyfyx in y^e foote

It (item) ij Candelstyks of sylu' & gylte of y^e gyfte of M^r Wyllya' Thomson

It' A palle of Clothe tysseue

It iiij palls to hange ou' (over) a Auter (altar)

It A hangyg of A Aut' (altar) of Ueluyt (velvet) w^t panys of tynson saten

It A old grene hangyg for the Aut'

It a seute (suit) of blake tyssewe for p'ste decon & sub-decon w^t a Coope of y^e same of y^e gyfte of my lord of Rochesters

It A nother sewte of blake for p'ste decon & sb-decon w^t a Coope to y^e same of y^e gyfte of M^r. W. Thomson

It a sute of wyte sylu' w^t y^e grownds blake for a p'ste decon and sb-decon w^t a Coope to the same

It a sute of grene and the grounds blewe for p'ste decon & sb-decon w^t a Cope to y^e same but y^e lak (they lack) a Amese Clothe & the gyrdells longyng to y^e same

It a old suete of reede (red) & y^e ground blake w^t byrds and bests of gold for p'ste decon & sub-decon w^t a cope to y^e same

It a vestment of Reed bawdkyn worke

It a vestme' of gren lyke velvet

It ij old fruntts for a lytell Auter

It a wrytten masboke (mass book) w^t vj lytell dyrge boks

It A surplese w^t a Carpet & ij Cosyens (cushions).

490.—“**Privilege Place**” in **Cowbit**.—What is the precise meaning of the above expression? I find it in the will of Robert Hechyn, which was dated 15 Sep., 1552, and proved 22 June, 1557. Is it merely another name for a Chapel of Ease? The testator mentions his uncle, Sir Robert Hechen. He directs his body to be buried “nye to the Church poorch of Saynt Botulphe in Helpston.” And amongst the bequests are these:—“Itm I bequeth to the previlege place in Cowbitt called Cowbytt Church in the parish of Spalding in the Countie of Lincolne xij^d. . . . Itm I geve to the poore diseased peopell in the spyttell howse at Stamforde in Saynt Martyns parishe xij^d.”

ED.

491.—**Fen Riots in the Seventeenth Century.**—In the Domestic Series of the State Papers are several notices of tumults and disturbances on the part of the inhabitants of the Fens, who considered their rights invaded, and sometimes their very means of livelihood endangered, by the processes of draining taken in hand by the undertakers. The mismanagement of the operations, the frequent abandonment of works commenced, the competition amongst the various adventurers, who were so called in the language of the time, but many of whom were little better than adventurers in the modern sense of the word, all tended to aggravate the anxiety of the inhabitants, and to increase their losses. Mr. W. C. Little, of March, has a collection of the entries in the Calendars relating to the Fens, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts bearing upon the riots in the seventeenth century. In a former article (464) was a notice of one of the more violent of these disturbances.

CCCLVII. The Council to Sir John Hare and Sir Thomas Dereham
152. Justices of the Peace of Norfolk.

1637. Whereas, an Act of Sewers made at King's Lynn the 13th
May 31. Jan. 1630-31 for draining the great Level of the Fens
p. 169. extending into . . . has been approved by letters
patent dated 26 July 1631 and commanded to be executed. . . .
Notwithstanding the said orders, there have been lately some tumults
raised in some parts of Norfolk in opposition to the said Act of Sewers,
We are by his Majesty's special command to require you who are justices
of peace near adjoining to the places where these commotions have been
to employ your authority to suppress these tumults; and to that purpose
his Majesty's command is that you put in execution the Statute of
Northampton, and that you imprison some of the offenders, and bind
over others amongst the more refractory and best able to attend this
Board, providing by the most effectual means you can to quiet the country.

CCCLXXV. Report of Joseph Butler and Jasper Hetley messengers
47. of the Chamber employed by warrant of Sec. Windebank
1637 (?) into the great Level of the Fens to apprehend persons
pp. 56, 57. found disturbing the works of draining; near Wicken co.
Cambridge they met Peter Jarvis constable; he persuaded them not to
adventure into Wicken, the people being prepared to resist, and those of
Soame, Barrack, and Topham,* having agreed to help them. Ultimately
the messengers with the constable and minister of the parish entered the
town, the messengers being on horseback. The people came out with
pitchforks and poles, and gathered round a place where great heaps of
stones were laid. Amongst them John Moredack, a principal rioter, was
charged to obey the Council's warrant. When the messengers approached
him, he pushed at them with his pike. The people prepared to assist
him, and the women got together to the heaps of stones to throw at the
messengers, who were scoffed at, and abused by the whole multitude.

* Soame is, of course, Soham, but the other places I cannot identify.

CCCXC. Sec. Windebank to Hugh Peachy, messenger. Upon

89. information made to His Majesty that since the last

1638. Commission of Sewers held at Huntingdon divers dis-

May 16. ordered persons in the great level of the fens have taken

p. 438. encouragement to interrupt the workmen employed by the

Earl of Bedford in dividing his allotments, you are to make your speedy repair into the said great level lying in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Northampton, and the Isle of Ely, and there to apprehend all such persons as you shall understand to give any disturbance to the Earl's works, and to bring them before the Council.

CCCXCII. Sir Miles Sandys the elder to Sir Miles Sandys the

28. younger.

1636. I have received letters this day by this messenger from

June 6. the Council requiring my present and personal attendance

p. 494. at the Board. You know the inability of my body. I pray

you make my excuse. I cannot conceive of any other occasion but some suggestion from my cousin Isaac Barrow* about the tumult in Wickham† where he dwells, which he suffered unpunished, and now would make show as if he stood in fear of his life, and that none would obey his warrants. It is believed in these parts that he can rule them all with a word of his mouth. So his son in law Mr. Grimmer, curate of Wickham, could do in his absence, as Mr. Hetley, one of the King's messengers, after himself and two other messengers were by threats and force driven out of the town, told me. The question of speech about me may thus arise. One Barker, a labouring man dwelling near me in Haddenham, came and told me of a great riot made at Wickham by hurling in my Lord of Bedford's works, and withal told me of treasonable speeches used by one Hovell of Bott Soham against his Majesty, which Hovell dwells about 2 or 3 miles from Mr. Barrow. I told Barker that I dwelt in the Isle of Ely, and had not authority in the shire where these words were spoken, and therefore required him to address himself to Mr. Barrow the next justice. [Details the proceedings before Mr. Barrow, which ended in the committal of Hovell to Cambridge Castle, and Barker being bound over by the writer to give evidence at the next assizes.] Barker named Thomas Knock, of Bott Soham, who could also testify the same words spoken to him. I signified as much to Mr. Barrow, but cannot hear that Knock has been examined. If this were the occasion of the Lords sending for me you shall do well to produce this letter. If there be any other occasion, upon notice I will express myself to them. P.S.—Whilst writing, word is brought by my Lord of Bedford's workmen, that the country rose up against him both in Coveney, and Littleport, by the example of Wickham men. I fear if present order be not taken, it will turn out to be a general rebellion in all the fen towns.

CCCXCII. William Earl of Exeter to the King.

42. This night about 7 of the clock, coming to mine inn at

1638. Huntingdon, I met with this good news, whereof this bearer

June 9. brought me letters from Sir Anthony Mildmay and Sir

p. 501. Edward Montgomery, whereof I leave the report to their

own letters, not doubting but that your Majesty will send thanks to them to their good encouragement. . . . In my opinion you shall not need to fear a general revolt, for though divers that look upon them do allow of their work, being glad of the reformation, knowing their intents to be no further, and in that respect will levy no arms against them, yet in my opinion they are otherwise touching their allegiance dutiful subjects, and

* He was, I suppose, father of Dr. Isaac Barrow, Bishop of S. Asaph, and of Thomas Barrow, father of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, Master of Trinity.

† Wicken.

in the end, if upon suppressing these tumults which grow upon the rage the poor people bear to these enclosures, you show a public reformation by law, the effects will be to your great honour, to the great contentment of your people, and the placing yourself and posterity in peace and prosperity.

CCCXCII.

Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of Co. Cambridge to the Council.

54.

1638.

June 11. According to your directions we met at Newmarket and informed ourselves of all such riots as have this summer pp. 506-7. been made in our parts of Co. Cambridge; and we certify that on the 1st day of June inst. two of us on the first hearing of such assemblies (made at Swaffham Bulbeck, Burwell, and Wicken) having sent to the Sheriff to give him notice, and having a Jury of 12 sufficient men returned before them to inquire of the same, the said Jury found only Thomas Shipp to be a principal man to raise the assembly made riotously at Burwell, which Shipp, upon his examination, taken before us this day, has confessed the same, and discovered divers of his company. For Shipp, we have sent him to the Castle of Cambridge as a prisoner, for that he cannot find sufficient sureties for his appearance before you. Shipp named these persons of Burwell to be with him and of his company, viz., Richard Bulman, John Ormes, William Wyatt, Edward Crow, Ambrose Farrow, and Robert Gilbert, sen^r., with others whose names he remembereth not, in all 13 or 14, and that those named joined with him in casting down the ditches lately made by the Queen's officers. Shipp further said that John Pope, of Burwell, bought them victuals. For John Ormes and Robert Gilbert it is proved before us that they, being blamed for such riotous doing, answered that though other townsmen had given away their right they would cast them down again. As for Wicken we are informed that John Mortlock, Henry Dimock, John Ashford, and Thomas Key, cast in some banks, but they said they did it in their own rights of commonage, and that, if his Majesty's loyal assent were thereto, and his Majesty's proclamation in print were published, that they might know his Majesty's pleasure therein, that it should be taken from them they would ditch it up again at their own charges. And as for Swaffham Bulbeck, and Bottesham, we cannot learn justly of any riots. All is now quiet in these towns as in all parts of our division of Co. Cambridge. All the rest accused by Shipp we have given out warrants for apprehending and binding them over according to your letters.

492.—History of Soham (434).—The following notes refer to the Manor of Soham :—

1444 (23 Hen. VI.)

* The Manor of Soham, a parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, was vested in Feoffees for the performance of the king's will; and is referred to in a list of the grant of certain lands as follows :—" et Manerium nostrum de Soham cum pertin', in comitatu Cantebr."

† In 1459, in a similar list, it is described as "Manerium &c., de Swoham"; and again in 1460.

* Rolls of Parlt., Vol. V. p. 71a. B.M.

† Ditto pp. 353a. and 384b.

* An annuity was saved out of the manor to Robert Borley in 1464 (4 Edw. IV.) as is shewn by the following :—" Provided alway, that this present Act, or any other Act or Acts made or to be made in this present Parliament, extend not nor in any wise be prejudyce deregacon or hurt to Robert Borley, Squyer, of any gift or grant to him made by the seid name, or eny othir name, of, to, or in Annuite of XX marc, by us to the seid Robert graunted, terme of his lif, by our Letters Patent under our seale of our Duchie of Lancast., yrly to be taken of, to, or in the Lordship of Soham, by the haudis of the resceyvour, Bailey or Fermour of the said Lordship for the tyme being as in our seid letters Patentez more pleynly apperith and that our said letter Pat : and alle th : is comprehended within the same, be good and effectual to the seid Robert : this present Act or any other Act notwithstanding."

1467-8.

† The Manor and Lordship were confirmed to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., in part of her dower.

1485 (1 Hen. VII.)

‡ Provided always that this Acte of Resumpscon or any other Acte in this presente Parliament made or to be made extend not, ne be in any wise prejudiciall or hurtfull to John Depden, nor to any Letters Patentez unto hym made, of or for the office of Bailiff of Soham, in the Countie of Cantbrigge and the office of the keeper of the warrenne there and also the office of the Serchour of the water with the Swannship there, and a Chambre in the ende of the Hall of the Manor ; but that the same Letters Patentez and all things contained in the same be good and effectual, as if the said Act of Resumpscon or any other Act made or to be made in this present Parliament had never been had.

¶ In a list dated 1603 of " things in the King's power (James I.) to grant," there is included, " The Manor of Soham, containing 10,000 acres of waste, besides woods, and lately let to —"

* Rolls of Parlt., Vol. V., p. 540b.

† Ditto, Vol. V., p. 628a.

‡ Ditto, Vol. VI., p. 381a.

¶ State Papers, B.M., Vol. 35 &c.

Gardner." The list is endorsed "Notes of things in Kings gift—given to the E. of M." (or W.)

The Manor of Soham was granted to Sir Roger Aston and John Grimsdich in fee farm Dec. 18, 1604. And on Dec. 6, 1607, there were granted to the same two persons in fee farm, rectories, tithes and chantry lands, value £129/6/7 per annum, in consideration of the surrender of the Manor of Soham by Sir R. Aston.

* 1606, on the 12 Dec., a Bill was brought in the House of Commons for the confirmation of Letters Patent made by the King for the Manor of Soham to Sir Roger Aston, Knt., and John Grimsdick, Gentleman. Upon a third reading, it was much disputed and argued that it was merely for the enfranchisement of copyholds, and not for any defect in the conveyance and that it might be a good inducement to a general confirmation. The House divided, for passing it 53; negatives 88. Difference 35 and "so the bill was dashed."

1616. † Complaints were made in this year to Sir John Dackomb by tenants of the Manor of Soham, against John Tyler and John Ward for enclosing to their own use 10 acres of common land and they petitioned that the ground might be laid open again.

1617, May 11, Thomas Hutton received from Sir J. Dackomb the survey book of the Manor of Soham.

‡ 1632. In June of this year Hen. Payne and thirtyone others, inhabitants and tenants of the Manor of Soham, report to the Council, stating their endeavours to execute the warrant for the arrest of Thomas Hills, Roger Langham and others who had riotously cast down certain ditches and fences made by Lord Chief Justice Heath, in Soham. In consequence of the general resistance of the people, Langham only had been arrested.

|| 1632, June 22. Order of Council.

On information of outrages committed in the grounds of Lord Chief Justice Heath, at Soham, by Thomas Hills and others, a

* Cole's MS., Vol. 41, p. 191.

‡ State Papers, Vol. 218, p. 352.

† State Papers, Vol. X., p. 385.

|| S. P., Dom: Vol. 218, p. 359.

warrant was directed to Thomas Hinson, Thomas Clarke, Richard Peachey and others, for apprehending the rioters. Hinson, Clarke and Peachey pretended to have done their best to execute the warrant, whereas it appears by information annexed that the conduct of Hinson and Clarke rather tended to the encouragement than to the suppression of the offenders. The Attorney General is to examine Hinson, Clarke and Peachey, and to certify his opinion.

The information above-mentioned was to the following effect :
 “Hinson and Clarke went away the moment there was shown opposition, leaving two of the party who were more active (one being Daniel White, a servant of Lord Chief Justice Heath), in the hands of the mob. They took no weapons with them, nor made any endeavour to capture the delinquents by force.”

* 1632, July 6. Attorney General Noy reported to the Council that he had examined the three men according to the order, with the result of “proving some improvidence, nothing more.”

† 1632, Nov. 16. A statement in the handwriting of Lord Chief Justice Heath respecting the cause of the riots—The common lands had been enclosed by a decree of the Exchequer, 2000 acres being assigned to the Lord Chief Justice, who was Lord of the Manor. This quantity being set out, the Lord Chief Justice, as Lord of the Manor, enclosed 500 acres of it with a dyke and bank, whereupon some riotous persons assembled in the night and cast down all that had been done.

‡ 1636. Sir Robert Peyton in his vile and scandalous treatise styled the “Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly House of Stuart,” (printed 1652), recounting his own sufferings, mentions this particular—“Another wrong he has long since when Sir Robert Heath had enclosed 2000 acres of Common, as Lord of Soham, one named Anne Dobbs was kept with bread and water in Cambridge Castle, by a J.P., a creature of Sir Robert’s, to confess the author of this discourse, counselled her with others to pull down the enclosure taken from the Common : by that means to take away his

* S. P., Dom: Vol. 220, p. 374. † S. P., Dom: Vol. 225, p. 439.

‡ Cole’s MS., Vol. 9.

life as a rebel ; when it was well known he had no hand in it, but then was sitting in Parliament as a member. By this it appears the king chose good judges and justices which were so corrupt. The reason was that the author being condemned he might forfeit a Manor next adjacent. This J.P. was a mortal enemy of his, Sir Robert Heath having bought 400pds. a year of the Justice, where the accused was Lord, that Sir Robert might beg it of the King.

J. R. OLORENSHAW.

493.—Militia Flogging at Ely, 1809.—Mr. C. Johnson has lately contributed to *The Ely Guardian* an account of a disturbance among the Militia at Ely in 1809. The circumstances connected with it created a very wide-spread sensation. In June of that year the Militia had assembled in Ely for drill and training for the customary period of 28 days.

Considerable dissatisfaction existed among the men on account of having to pay for knapsack and gaiters out of the guinea which was allowed to each man. On retiring from the field on the 19th, several men called out "No knapsacks," and declared they would not receive them. The ringleaders were put under arrest, and troops were sent for from Ipswich, and shortly afterwards four squadrons of German Cavalry arrived under the command of General Auckland, who addressed the men, and said if they had any complaint to make he would try and redress it. Several men replied that they had no complaint to make, and that they had been well treated. The Earl of Hardwicke, Colonel of the Regiment, also explained to them that each man would be entitled to a balance of 8s. or 9s. after paying for his kit. A Court Martial was held, and five of the ringleaders were sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, but a part only of this punishment was inflicted.

Public feeling was aroused, not only by the fact of the ringleaders of the mutiny having been flogged, but that soldiers of the German Legion should have been sent for to assist in quelling the disturbance. Four squadrons had come from Ipswich, through Bury S. Edmunds, to Ely, in a single day. A correspondent at Bury sent to *The Times* a communication on the subject expressed in very strong language, and containing many statements afterwards shewn to be wholly inaccurate. It was suggested that all the illtreatment that the Militia men suffered made them all so disgusted with military service, that no recruits for the regular army could now be got from them. The

German Legion, says the writer, had been sent to quell an insurrection of the local Militia quartered at Ely,

who had put all their officers under arrest, but who had otherwise been peaceable. The cause of the insurrection was said to be this—that the Militia, who had come from some distance, and several of them pennyless, had received no pay for some days, during which some of them were half-starved. . . . I may observe also, that as the manner of giving rise to this misrule is highly culpable, so the manner of quelling it is to be deprecated, if it could have been avoided. Was there no other means left than that of sending a body of German Horse, a body of which our Constitution allows us to know nothing? You can conceive the sensation discovered in people's minds when they passed.

A reply to this was sent by Col. Mackenburg in a letter dated from Ely, 24 June. So far

from the disturbance which took place here on Monday last having originated in the men being deprived of their pay and half-starved, on the contrary, every man in the regiment was regularly served with three-quarters of a pound of good beef, a pound of good bread, and 6d. in money for days; that so far from the officers being arrested by the men in the course of a few hours after the mutiny had broken out, 26 of the ringleaders were secured by the officers, and long before the German Legion, which at the commencement of the disturbance I had sent for. No, sir. The real origin is attributed only to a few evil-disposed persons residing in the town, and a few worthless rascals belonging to the regiment, who had deceived the men respecting necessities to be paid for by every man in the corps out of an allowance of one guinea given by Government for that purpose, and part of which, viz., knapsack and gaiters, succeeding in persuading the men should have been furnished by their Colonel, the Earl of Hardwicke, as part of the clothing.

The men are now convinced of their error, and on Thursday five of the principal instigators of the mutiny were publicly flogged. I beg leave to add that the men were yesterday sent to their homes perfectly quiet and contented, and many of them with 15s. in their pockets.

The official account, given in *The Courier*, a newspaper in the interest of the Government, was as follows:—

The mutiny amongst the local Militia which broke out at Ely was fortunately suppressed on Wednesday by the arrival of four squadrons of the German Legion Cavalry from Bury, under the command of General Auckland. Five of the ringleaders were tried by Court Martial and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, part of which punishment they received on Wednesday and part was remitted. A stoppage for their knapsacks was the ground of complaint that excited this mutinous spirit, which occasioned the men to surround their officers and demand what they deemed their arrears. The first division of the German Legion halted at Newmarket on their return to Bury.

The idea of Englishmen being flogged by Germans excited the furious indignation of William Cobbett, the notorious political writer of the period; and he reproduced the above account from *The Courier* with the heading “Local Militia and German Legion,” and made it the subject of a violent article in *The Political Register*, in which he denounced the Government, and

especially Lord Castlereagh, who had in the previous year introduced a bill for establishing Local Militia of 200,000 men, to be trained for 28 days in every year. This article produced a great sensation, and the Government prosecuted Cobbett for libel. The trial came on before Lord Ellenborough, on 14 June, 1810.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case on behalf of the Crown, said in 1808 Lord Castlereagh brought in a Bill by which the local Militia might be called out for 28 days, though they had only been called out 20 days. When the Cambridgeshire Militia was called out some disaffected persons in the Isle of Ely caused them to mutiny, and it was found necessary to call in the military in the neighbourhood, and five of the ringleaders were sentenced to receive 500 lashes, part only of which they received. The German Legion, who were thus called in, was composed of a body of brave men, who, when Hanover was over-run, quitted their country, and entering into his Majesty's service, had conducted themselves with bravery, and it was no disparagement to the British Army to say that the German Legion even shared the glory with them. At the battle of Talavera the German Legion took three standards. No troops had ever conducted themselves in a more quiet, orderly, sober manner, and he could not find that any complaint had been made against them. Mr. Wardle, in a motion in the House of Commons, had proposed to disband the German Legion, against which Mr. Huskisson offered sufficient reasons. The Attorney-General having read the paragraph quoted from the *Courier*, and the alleged libel, said the jury would observe with how much reproach Mr. Cobbett mentioned the word "loyal." He would not suffer it to be believed that Napoleon would use such means to raise an army. He not only rendered it a vehicle of attack on this country, but as a defence of the Emperor of France; he would not permit the country to believe the tyranny of Buonaparte, so that the author meant to represent that the treatment of ministers was as tyrannical as the chaining together the conscripts of France. The object of the libel was to give to all men a distaste to the German Legion, into which some must enter, and to persuade people that the tyranny of the measure of the local Militia was greater than that of Buonaparte. For these reasons he felt himself called upon to bring the publication before a jury. Whatever the author had to allege he would be patiently heard. He had considered the paper attentively, and could give it no character but that which he had described it to be.

Cobbett was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £1000, to be imprisoned for two years, and to find sureties to keep the peace for seven years more. Mr. Hansard, the printer, was imprisoned for three months, and also to give sureties to keep the peace. The publishers, Messrs. Budd and Bagshaw, were imprisoned for two months each.

Twenty years later Cobbett visited Ely, and went to see the spot where the punishment had been inflicted upon the disaffected Militia men. From his guide he ascertained that two of the men belonged to Ely, and that one was still living there. He had an

interview with the man, and left with the impression that he was a very steady, respectable, farm foreman. Cobbett published a description of this visit of a very sensational character, again bitterly complaining of the extravagance and unpatriotic dealings of the Government, but in studied language, such as could not be made the occasion of another prosecution. He also took the opportunity of abusing the Bishop and Clergy, though he did not point out what connection they had with the flogging. He gave some details of the income and indifference of the Clergy, which Mr. Johnson has no difficulty in shewing were grossly inaccurate.

The public is much indebted to Mr. Johnson for the trouble he has taken in collecting the incidents of this occurrence, no record apparently being officially preserved at Ely, nor could anything whatever be found about it among the papers at the War Office.

494.—Prisoners for Religion at Wisbech (476).—In 1580 the arrival of a number of Seminary priests from Douay set the Privy Council in motion. In June it was resolved :—*

1. That all ye deprived ecclesiastical papists be collected { Wisbich
together and sent to dyvers castells as { Banbury.
2. That all ye principall laymen being manifest recusants remaynyng upon bonds may be sent for by ye comissioners and be bestowed into some convenient places neare London under sure gards.

In October of this year the Governor Carleton reported to the Council :—

The 10. Bishop of Ely hath appointed a preacher unto the recusants a man of holie life learned and able to give accompt of his doctrine stronglye. But they all with one voyce denyed to heare the preacher and abide the prayer, sayinge that as they are not of o^r church, soe they will neyther heare pray nor yet conferre with us of any matters concerning religion. As touchinge conference Oxenbridge, Mettam and Bluet beinge pryvately dealt with were contented to abide some conference with the learned : but when tyme and place was appoynted for disputacon upon ther owne questions, the first of them that spake made his protestacon, that for obedience sake and our pleasinges they were content to dispute before us upon divine causes betwene their church and o^rs now in question : Nevertheless with such myndes as what and whatsoever could be sayd against them they ment not to be reformed.

The disputacon held by the space of two houres, the Lord be thanked to the great proffitt of us and such as stood by, though to them a hardeninge.

* Dom. Add, Eliz. vol. 27, 21.

The preacher referred to was Dr. Fulke, a fellow of S. John's, Cambridge. The conferences were not satisfactory to the Bishop of Ely, who soon after wrote as follows to Lord Burleigh :—*

My right honorable Lord,

I am in sum conscience moved to wright but yet this world liketh me so ill that I have no hope of good success therein. The recusants of Wisbich Castle are the men of whome all the rest doo depende. The former lres from the ll^{ds}† to me directed was to lay upon the recusants a learned preacher, to offer them conference and disputacon. Theie refuse all, theie obeie nothing, theie regard not what yee inioine. If my boldness myght not be disliked I wold make my sute thus. The care shall be myne, muche charge shall be mine and the daunger shall be myne. Let the Lords then make Gray's number of the recusants to be twentie; theie and theire lodgings shall be all inclosed within a bricke walle; theie shall eate and speake together theie shall conspire and doo what theie list. I and myne, my landes and goods shall answer for all; ffor I meane if walles locks and dores will separate them from outside practis, there shall not want a sufficient provision of suche.

If Gray's number might be twentie certen I have his consent to give out of his comoditie rising from them unto too preachers foure score poundes by yere. Let me then have the favoure of naminge the preachers. Of theis foure let too of them be preferred to preache, conferr and dispute with them; viz.:

Lancelot Andrewes of Pembroke Hall,
Lawrence Dewse of St. Ihons College,
Bartholomew Dod of Ihesus College and
Will^m Fludd.

The assembly shall be in Wisbich Castle halle. The recusants shall be conveyed thether by a secret wey without seeing any; theie shall have a secret place for themselves to be in to heare and not to be sene.

The LL^{ds} must give me auctoritie to see all this performed and what els theie shalle thinke good. Other courses have not prosperred with them.

Thus most humblie I take my leave this fourth of february.

Twenty papists in a cage! An admirable plan. The mild Abbot might patiently support the ordeal. Bishop Watson would obediently listen: but Father Bluet must have rattled the bars and interrupted the conference. The scheme was a failure; but about twenty priests were sent from London prisons. Death soon after released Bishop Watson from further suffering. Abbot Feckenham died in the following year. Only Metham and Bluet survived.

* Dom. Eliz. 168, 1.

† Letters from the Lords.

In 1585 the official list of Prisoners was :—*

RECUSANTS.

Mr. Scroope. Mr. Pourpoint. Mr. Pownde.

PRIESTS.

Metham,	Powell,	Bradock,	Stampe,
Biggen,	Branstone,	Chadock,	Driland,
Blewet,	Southworth,	Strangwith,	Bagshawe,
Calverley,	Hide,	Green,	Tillotson,
Edmundes,	Bickley,	Wigges,	Baldwin.
Potter,			

The Babington conspiracy provoked the Council to active measures against seminary priests. Archbp. Whitgift has this note about them :—

1586. Means for the stay of the declining and falling away in religion. Seminaries are of two sorts: some learned and polittic and of great persuasion: others simple having more zeles then wit or learning.

For the 1st. theie are to be sent to Wisbich or some such like place. where they may be under honest keeping and be restrained from access and intelligence; for that being banished they might do a great deal of harm.

For the 2nd. Theie may be banished as others before upon penalty to be executed if they return and for the more horror such as were banished and are returned to be presently executed.

Until the arrival of the Douay priests there had been no serious difference between the imprisoned Catholics. To Bishop Watson's authority there was once an appeal. "Shall I add affliction to the afflicted?" was his mild rebuke. But the moderate course of priests tardy with age little suited the vigorous Jesuits. The evil of missions to England had been foreseen by the French Jesuit Provincial, who shrank from a course likely to aggravate the miserable conditions of English Catholics; watched day and night by mercenary informers, the victims of treachery and calumny, they were despoiled by all: but the "Harvest of Souls," "Salus Animarum," is the guiding star of the Jesuits. They must work: there's rest in the grave. Father William Weston, S.J., is better known as Father Edmond. De Peralta describes him:—"A living picture of all virtues; he devoted himself to continual prayer, recollection, silence and mortification. Every night he would discipline himself cruelly at midnight." In 1579, at

* Dom. Eliz. 190, 44.

Seville, he was known as "Holy Father William." He embarked from Dieppe, September 12, 1584. "Doctus et valde pius," says the Douay record. Father Christopher Bagshawe, at Wisbech, said, "A firebrand has come amongst us."

The following notes further illustrate the subject :—

Dr. Fulke. In the Disputation in the Tower, in 1581, with Fa. Edmund Campion, Dr. Fulke, with Clarke and Whitaker, argued for the Protestants.

Thomas Metham was received into the Society of Jesus, May, 1579; next year he was in prison. He died at Wisbech 17 years later.

Ralph Bickley was committed, 3 May 1585; released and re-arrested in 1617 by the apostate priest and pursuivant Atkinson.

Christopher Dryland. He was banished 1609. The spy Berden writes to Walsingham :—"I thank yo^r honor for that it pleased you to spare Chris. Dryland's life at last sessions."

William Edmonds. See Berden's note to Walsingham, 1586 :—"The only jesuit in England; to be kept close if not hanged."

Thomas Pound was received into the Society of Jesus, 1 Dec., 1578; for 30 years in prison.

These two references are to the Council Book :—

1564. Westminster, 9 Jan., 1564. A letter to the Bishop of Elye to sende under safe custody Dr. Watson heretofore committed to his custody to the Tower of London.

1574. Richmond, 5 July, 1574. A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in behalf of Dr. Watson prisoner in the Marshalsea that upon sufficient sureties and bonds taken to the Queen's Majesty's use that the said Doctor shall not by speech writing or any other means induce and entice any person to any opinion or act to be contrary to the lawes established in the Realm for causes of Religion to give order that he may be delivered to his brother John Watson to remain with him at his house and not to depart from thence at any time.

The anti-Jesuit position can be gathered from a pamphlet with this title :—

A true relation of the faction begun at Wisbich by Fa. Edmonds als Weston a jesuite and continued since by Fa. Walley als Garnet the Provinciaall of the jesuites in England and Fa. Parsons in Rome with ther adherents :

Against us the secular Priests their brethren and fellow prisoners that disliked of novelties and thought it dishonourable to the ancient ecclesiastical discipline of the Catholicke Church that secular Priests should be governed by Jesuits.



Newly Imprinted 1601

JOHN DOREL.

L. GACHES.

495.—Fen Provincialisms (475).*—

NAB.—To catch, seize. “He nabbed the reist,” took offence, became restive. Horses that have been parted for some time, on meeting again, will nab each other’s withers or crest; perhaps a mark of endearment. Danish, *nappe*.

NACK.—Method, habit. “It a nack he has got hold of.”

NACKER.—See “Knacker.”

NAG.—To gnaw, worry. “She’s always nagging him.” A slight but constant pain is called a nagging pain.

NAILED.—Caught, fixed. A.S., *nealæcean*.

NAIL-PASSER.—A gimlet, used in making holes for nails and screws: nearly always so called in putting on skates.

NASTY.—Ill-tempered, cross-grained.

NATTY.—Neat, trim, spruce. “He’s a dapper, natty, little fellow.”

’NATION, ’NATIONLY.—Very, exceedingly. “She’s ’nation cross.” “She’s ’nationly twisted this morning.” The meaning, in either case, would be, in a very bad humour. Occasionally “tarnation” is used, obviously a corruption of a more objectionable word.

NAPPERS.—Knees. “Down on your nappers and beg pardon.”

NATTER.—To find fault in a querulous, peevish, provoking manner.

NATTERAL.—A kind, simple, foolish person.

NAUTHIN, NARTHIN.—Nothing (Norfolk). I recollect many years ago hearing a Fen lad jeering a Marshland youth, now a worthy member of the medical profession, for using the word “Narthin.” “Well,” he retorted, “if I say *narthin*, yeaw say *nawt*; which is better, I wonder?”

NAVVIES.—Excavators in the Fens, formerly known as “Bankers”; their duties being as much to make banks as to cut drains.

NAY.—The negative. “He was head strong and would not be said Nay.”

NEAR.—Mean, stingy, penurious.

* In future reference will be made only to the last article that has appeared on the subject, and not to all the previous articles.

NEAR SIDE.—A horseman's term for the left side of the horse.

NEAR HAND.—Close by ; nearly.

NECK OR NOTHING.—Ready to run all hazards.

NEW-BEARED.—Applied to a cow that has recently calved. She is spoken of as a Newbare, or Newber cow.

NEW-FANGLED.—New fashioned, with new ideas. Said to have originated in the time of Henry VIII., and sometimes derived from the French for "new gospel."* "New-fangleness" occurs in the article "Of Ceremonies" at the beginning of the Book of Common Prayer.

NICK OF TIME.—At the very moment required.

NIGH-HAND.—Pronounced "Ni'and." Probably, most likely. "They'll ni'and make a to-do to-night ; they've been very quiet all day," a man said of his bees.

NIGHT-CAP.—A glass of spirits taken just before going to bed.

NINE CORNS.—A small pipe of tobacco. "You've just time for nine corns more."

NINE-PINS.—This game, skittles, was much played in the Fens forty years ago. Nearly every public house had its Frame or Skittle Alley, for "Four Corners" and "Nine-pins." Florio, 1611, and Strutt, mention the games.

NINES.—Perfection. "She was dressed up to the nines."

NIP.—(1) A small quantity, often used of spirits. (2) To squeeze, or bruise.

NIPPER.—A little boy.

NIPPING.—Mean, penurious. Also applied to the weather, of a sharp cold day. So in *Hamlet* :—

A nipping and an eager air.

NEST-EGG.—The nucleus of a fund against adversity, which is periodically increased. This metaphorical meaning is of course derived from the egg left in a nest to induce the hen to lay more in the same place.

NISTE.—Pronounced "niced." Nice.

NOAH'S ARK.—(1) An appearance in the clouds supposed to resemble a boat, and to be a sign of rain, if the end points to the sun. If it crosses the sun, it is a token of fine weather.

(2) A clumsy, awkward, heavy boat. "Wherever did you get that Noah's Ark from?"

NOBBUT.—Only, except. Naught but. "You needn't go; it's nobbut John."

NOBBY.—(1) A foal. (2) Fine, showy. "He has got quite a nobby suit of clothes."

NOBS.—The gentry. Perhaps from the "nobility." Or from "nob," the head. Persons in a superior position are so called.

NOD.—"The land of Nod" is bed. A "Noddy" is a fool.

NO NATION PLACE.—A lonely, out-of-the-way, lawless, place. (See *Pepys' Diary*.) There were many in the Fens.

NONCE.—Purpose (Norfolk). See Bloomfield's *The Horkey* :—

Owd women loitering for the nonce
Stood praising the fine weather,
The men folk took the hint at once
To kiss them all the 'gether.

NO ODDS.—Of no consequence. "It makes no odds," I can do without it.

NOODLES.—Soft, stupid persons, of weak intellect.

NOR.—Than. "I've got more nor you."

NOT AT ALL.—Not quite, scarcely. A feeble expletive (See Moon's *The Dean's English*, p. 110). "I'm not at all sure of it." "Not at all, at all!" An Irishism heard among the Irish settled in the Fens, at Thorney Toll, and elsewhere.

NOUS.—Sense, knowledge. Rhymes with "house." From the Greek.

NOWT, NOTE.—Nothing. "If a fellow wi' nowt marries a girl wi' nowt, is hers his'n, or his'n hern?"

NUDGE.—To jog with the elbow.

S. EGAR.

496.—Font at Walsoken (477).—In answer to an invitation to offer suggestions for the true reading of a word on this font, which had been, at the above reference, rendered as "Shonyte," which looks hardly possible, Mrs. Wilkinson, of

Parson Drove, suggests that the S is the initial of the Christian name, and that the surname may be Honyte, or perhaps Honyter. Another correspondent asks if the first letter may not possibly be J, and then the name might be Jhon (*i.e.*, John) Yte. This is by no means improbable : but it will be noticed that the chaplain's name is distinctly spelt John. If this latter reading is correct, the idea that the memorial commemorates a chaplain and his parents must be abandoned.

497.—Sayle Family.—A family of this name, tracing back with many lost links through six centuries to Pontefract in Yorkshire, was represented at West Deeping from 1660 until 1750. I am collecting all possible information on their genealogy. If any light can be thrown upon it, previous to the latter date, either from the histories of other families, entries in parish registers, or elsewhere, it will be very gratefully acknowledged either in this Journal or at the subjoined address.

2, Harvey Road, Cambridge.

CHARLES SAYLE.

498.—Opinion of Sir W. Follett.—An interesting case was submitted in 1839 for the opinion of Sir William Follett. A valuable cargo of corn that was being conveyed along a water-course in the Bedford Level, had been lost, through some mismanagement at one of the sluices. The owner had brought an action against the keeper of the sluice, and had obtained a verdict against him, with damages and costs. These damages and costs the sluice-keeper was altogether unable to pay. Before the action the Corporation had desired that it should be entered against them, and were prepared to undertake the responsibility. But the plaintiff was advised not to do so, and declined. On the failure of the defendant to pay the damages, the Board made a present to the owner of the cargo out of the Corporation funds.

Sir W. Follett's opinion was desired on the following points :—

- (1) Could the Corporation so apply the funds ?
- (2) Had the Corporation controlling power over the Board, as to spending money ?

(3) Must the Treasurer, or Receiver, pay the order of the Corporation against the order, or without the order, of the Board?

There were three other questions, but they related to matters of procedure.

The opinion, briefly, was to this effect :—

(1) If the injury had been caused by a servant of the Corporation, acting under authority, the Board would be justified in applying the funds as suggested, but it would not be justified in applying the funds to making a present independent of the wrongful act.

(2, 3) The Board, not the Corporation, had the control and management of the funds. ED.

499.—The Manor of the Moor, Swineshead.—The Court Rolls of this Manor, from 1633 to 1707, are now in the possession of Col. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, near Stamford. By his kind permission the records of the first year are here given in full : in another number some account of the succession of some copyhold tenants, &c., will be presented to our readers.

An early memorandum on the first page has this note :—

Allen de Batonia held in the towne of Holbech 55 acres which were worth 55s. and held of the Abby of Swineshead and of William le Blunt per service (5s. 6d.) the year Anno Edwardi primi. Vide Exchequer Treasurye under the Custody of Treasurer and Chamberlyns, in the pleas of Quo Warranto in the tyme of Edward the first, in the eight Roll for the County of Lincoln.

The proceedings at the Court Baron in 1633 are thus given :—

Manerium de Swinshead cum membris alias the Mannor of the Moore.
 Visus Franci plegii cum magna Curia Michis* Willielmi Horton armigeri ibidem tenta die veneris xvii^o die Octobris Anno Regis Domini nostri Caroli Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c. nono Coram Willielmo Balderston Generoso Senescallo ibidem 1633.

Esson. libr.	} Liberi tenentes manerii predicti qui debent sectam ad hanc tenent.†	} Curiam pro terris et tenementis que Manerio separaliter tenent et de sectis suis separaliter essoniati‡ per gratiam Curie videlicet :
tenent.†		

Robertus Walmer, Arm.; Marke Saltonstall, gener.; Steephanns Rothwell, gener.; Thomas Knott, gener.; Matheus Harnis; Henricus

* This probably means the Great Michaelmas Court.

† Essoins, or excuses, of free tenants. ‡ Excused.

Maye; Willielmus Hewitson; — Muncaster, vidua; Edwardus Berry; Johannes Burrows, Arm.; Willielmus Gresbye; et heredes Antonii Holland, Arm. Querele F nulle.

Magna	Georgius Thacker	Jacobus Ayre	
Inquisicio.	Matheus Strawson	Robertus Eldred	
	Christoferus Tarry	Johannes Gyles	
	Thomas Ellis	Johannes Tarry	
	Johannes Blisbury	Thomas Watson	
	Willielmus Markland	Carolus Holmes	
	Willielmus Howson	Thomas Hartley	

Veredictum* Qui quidem Juratores ad hoc Jurati et onerati atque super
ibidem sacramentum suum dicunt quod Thomas Cony miles (xij^d),
default. liber. Willielmus Lockton, gener. (xij^d), Richardus Riley, gener.
Tenent. (xij^d), heredes Thome Davy (xij^d), Johannes Saltonstall,
gener. (xij^d), Johannes Harnis (vj^d), heredes Willielmi
Bennitt, gener. (xij^d), Humfridus Dent (xij^d), vidua Clarke (vj^d), Thomas
Walcott, gener., Jure uxoris late Roopers (xij^d), heredes Willielmi Feild
(xij^d), heredes Roberti Knott (xij^d), Georgius Prockter (vj^d), heredes
Johannis Gelson (vj^d), Thomas Curtice (vj^d), Symon Clarke (vj^d), heredes
Radulphi Holland (vj^d), heredes Randall Horsbye (vj^d), heredes Willielmi
Baringe (vj^d), heredes Johannis Maye (xij^d), heredes Henrici Baker (vj^d),
Rogerus Howson, Arm. (xij^d), sunt liberi tenentes, Tenentes domini infra
hoc dominium et debent comparare ad hunc diem ad Faciendum sectam
suam et fecerunt default. Ideo ipsi sunt et quilibet eorum est in
misericordia Domini prout patet super eorum Capita separatim.

Fidelitas† Ad hanc Curiam venit Willielmus Briggs senior et cognovit se
tenere de domino hujus Manerii, &c., unum Messuagium et
unam acram et dimidium terre jacens inter tenementum Luke Deene ex
parte boriale et Commune Sewerum‡ vocatum le Ea ex parte orientali et
abuttat Regia via§ ex|| parte occidentali et Communem viam ex parte
Australe et reddit per annum ij^s.

Johannes Gell admissus est ad Communem Finem pro uno Integro
Anno a predicto xvij^o die Octobris pro terris et tenementis que de domino
hujus Manerii tenet, solvendum domino Manerii predicti per sectam suam
xij^d ad Festum Sancti Michaelis primum sequentem.

Obitus Item the Jurors aforesaid doe further present that John
Johannis Baker one of the Tennants of this Mannor is dead since the
Baker. last Court Leet, and held of the Lord of this Mannor one
Cottage and Certayne lands by the yearely Rent of iij^s x^d
but by what service they knowe not, and that Elizabeth wiffe of Robert
Dawson Clarke and Rose the wiffe of Edmund Hopkins are his heires
and of full age.

Obitus Item the said Jurors doe present that Henry Maye is dead
Henrici May. since the last Court Leet and held of the Lord of this
Mannor one Cottage and halfe an Acre of land by the
yearely Rent of iij^s but by what service they knowe not. And that
Christopher May his brother is his heire and of full age.

Pena.** Item the said Jurors doe make a paine** that Richard West
shall not plough up any parte of the waye of either side of
his land where hee nowe dwelleth, upon the penulty of x^s to be forfeite to
the Lord of this Mannor yf it be found at the next Court Leet to be
ploughed upp.

* Verdict at the same time of the free tenants in default.

† Fealty. ‡ The Common Sewer. § The King's Highway. || By error written et.
** Penalty, or Fine.

Item the same Jurors doe make a paine that Thomas Horner doe make his Fences as well against the Kings highe waye as also at the end of his yard upon payne to forfeite to the Lord of this Mannor for every Rood undone at May day next vj^d.

Per Willielmum Balderston Senescallum ibidem.

From the Rolls we extract the announcements made at the different Courts of the deaths of tenants. When the heir is under age, the age is given in brackets ; when no such age is given it is to be understood that the heir is of full age.

- 1634 Mark Saltenstall ; heir, John Saltenstall.
- 1635 Thomas Watson ; heir, son Edward (2).
- 1636 William Briggs ; heir, John, son of Matthew Clarke (8).
Robert Eldred, of Frampton.
Stephen Beaver ; heir, son John (17).
- 1637 John Gell ; heir, Thomas Dawbney.
- 1638 Sir Thomas Cony, Kt. ; heir, Sir Sutton Cony, Kt. By inquisition, 16 Eliz., taken by special commission directed to Thomas Sissell and Anthony Kyme, Esquires, it was found that Thomas Cony, of Bassingthorpe, Esq., afterwards Sir Thomas Cony, Kt., held certain lands of this Manor.
William Howson ; heir, Richard Hemsworth.
- 1639 Robert Warner, Esq. ; heir, Margaret Wolmer (9).
Henry Maye ; heir, Henry, son of Christopher Maye (13).
- 1640 William Ellis.
Thomas Ellis ; heir, daughter Frances (12).
John Irby, of Sutterton, Gent.
William Frankland ; heir, son William (1½).
Nicholas Tarry ; heirs, daughters Jane and Rose (2 or 3).
- 1641 Thomas Eldred ; heir, brother William (13).
- 1642 John Burgh, Esq. ; heir, son John (under age).
Richard Riley, Esq. ; heir, son Richard (12). Lands described,
" Which said Tenement and Lands were given by Sir Thomas Middlecott, Knt. uncle to the sayd Rich. Riley and by the sayd Rich. Riley confirmed unto the Hospitall of Algarkirke and Fosdyke."
- 1643 John Blisbury ; heir, son John.
Edward Mableson ; heir, daughter Jane (12).
Thomas Hartley ; heir, William Winckell.
- 1644 Roger Howson, Esq. ; heir, son John (12).
- 1645 William Brodway ; heir, daughter Frances (14).
Edward Ives ; heir, son, unnamed.
- 1646 John Solterson ; heir, daughter Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Ramsey, Gent.
Margaret Gresby, widow of William Gresby of Kirton, Yeoman, and sister and heir of Humfrey Tunnard, of Kirton, Yeoman ; heirs, daughters Elizabeth, wife of Humfrey Hall, and Margaret, wife of John Piggott.
John Burgh, Gent. ; heir, brother Edward (10).
- 1647 John Willoughby.
Edward Berry ; heir, son, not named.
Christopher Penner.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lockton, eldest daughter of William Lockton, Esq., Lord of this Manor ; heir, sister Mrs. Rose Lockton.

- 1648 Odam Awbin; heir Thomas Awbin (17).
 John Blisbury; heir, Christopher Blisbury.
 John Bennitt; heir, son John (13).
 Anthony Berry; heirs, sisters, Alice, Jane, Elisabeth, Mary,
 Joan, all under age.
 Henry Maye, who by will devised property to Ann Barton on
 death of his wife Mabel, which Mabel is since also dead; heir,
 cousin (so described, really his nephew), Robert, son of his
 brother Christopher, from whom Henry had bought the
 property.
- 1649 Matthew Clarke; heir, daughter Ann (18), by gift of her grand-
 father, William Briggs.
 Thomas Harris; heir, son John.
- 1652 Thomas Buckmaister; heir, son Thomas (10).
 William Hewitson; heir, daughter, not named, wife of John
 Clough, of Bicker.
- 1653 Thomas Morrill; heir, Jane, wife of Hugh Lamberd.
 John Tarry; heir, son John (9).
- 1654 Ann Gyles, widow; Elizabeth, wife of William Pigott.
 Dame Lady Meddlecott, of East Harwick Grange; heir, Richard
 Riley, Gent.
- 1655 William Lockton, Gent.; heirs, sisters Mary and Jane: they
 "ought to paye out of the Chauntry Lands of S^t Nicholas in
 Wigtoft the yearly rent of iij^d ob."
- 1656 Robert Leake; heir, daughter Elizabeth (18).

After this year the tenants' deaths are not recorded in the
 Rolls. Ed.

500.—Drainage of the Fens.—The following works,
 arranged in order of date, are amongst the pamphlets in the
 Ely Cathedral Library.

- 1745 Labelye, C. Result of a View of the Great Level.
 1748 ——— Result of a View of the North Level, 1745.
 1754 Elstobb, W., Jun. Remarks on a pamphlet by Mr. J. Robinson.
 1757 Bentham, J. Queries on the South Part of the Isle.
 1768 Smeaton, J. Report on the North Level and Wisbech Outfall.
 1769 Golburne, J. Report on the same.
 1771 Observations on an attempt to answer the Queries relating to
 the Reports of Messrs. Golburne and Brindley.
 1775 Page, Sir T. H. Report on the South and Middle Levels.
 1776 Elstobb, W. Observations on an Address signed C. N. Cole.
 1776 Harrison, J. New Method of making Banks.
 1777 Creassy, J. Observations on the Drainage of the Middle and
 South Levels.
 1777 Page, Sir T. H. Report on the South and Middle Levels.
 1777 Pownall, Gov^r. Memoir on drainage and navigation.
 1777 Jenyns, Soame. Remarks on a bill for Drainage, and the
 Middle and South Levels.
 1777 ——— The Bedford Level petition.
 1777 ——— Report of the Committee on Bedford Level.
 ——— The same inquiring into facts.
 1778 ——— Answer to the inquiry into facts.
 1778 Bentham, J. Considerations on the present state of the Fens
 and on inclosing Grunty Fen.
 1778 ——— Claim of tacking considered.

- 1779 Elstobb, W. Report on Navigation between Clay Hithe and Denver Sluice.
- 1783 Golburne, J. Report on Navigation between Peterboro and Wisbech.
- 1787 Noble, P. Statement of Facts.
- 1791 Golburne, J. Report on the Outfall of the River Ouse.
- 1791 Waite, J. Report of the South and Middle Levels, and on the proposed Eau Brink Cut.
- 1791 Watte, J. Observations on the lands near Spalding.
- 1791 ——— Letter to the public on the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1792 Mylne, R. Report on the proposed Eau Brink Cut.
- 1792 Maxwell, G. Essay on Drainage and Navigation.
- 1792 Walton, W. Remarks on Watte, Golburne, and Milne on improving the Ouse at Lynn.
- 1792 Watte, J. Report on South Fen Levels, and on the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1792 Hodkinson, J. Report on the new Eau Brink Cut, Lynn.
- 1792 ? Milne, R. Report on the River Ouse and the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1793 ——— Members of Committee's Reasons for proposed Cut from Eau Brink to Lynn.
- 1793 Edwards, S. Observations on the Bill for improving the Middle and Hurls of the Fen Marsh Land and Eau Brink.
- 1793 Maxwell, G. Reasons for the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1793 ——— Observations on the Bill for the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1794 Page, Sir T. H. Report on South and Middle Levels.
- 1794 ——— Members of Committee on Case and Opinions for and against the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1794 ——— A few short observations in a pamphlet entitled a view of the conduct of the parties as to the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1794 Hardwicke, Earl of. Observations upon the Eau Brink Cut with a proposal.
- 1794 Page, Sir T. H. Estimate of the expense.
- 1794 ——— Minutes of Evidence of.
- 1794 ——— Abstract of the Opinions for and against the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1794 ——— View of the conduct of the parties on the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1794 ——— A few short observations on a view of the conduct of the parties.
- 1802 ——— Correspondence between Sir T. H. Page and Mr. Milne on the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1804 Huddart, J. Award between Sir T. H. Page and Mr. Milne.
- 1808 ——— Observations on the question whether the Elections of the Corporation to be held at Ely or in London.
- 1808 Bevie, R. Observations on the question whether at Ely or in London.
- 1808 Bevie, R. Observations on the Bill for amending the Act of 15 Car. II.
- 1809 Lemmon, W. Facts and Observations in favour of the Eau Brink Cut.
- 1809 Scott, J. New System of Draining the Fens.
- 1810 Rennie, J. Report on the South and Middle Levels.
- 1810 ——— Report of the Committee of the Corporation.
- 1810 Jones, T. A. B. Letter to the Proprietors of the Middle and South Levels.

Other entries relating to the town will be found of interest. In 1668, and in 1670, are references to the disastrous plague at Peterborough. In the latter year are directions about the issuing of the town half-pence. From them we learn that till Whitsuntide, 1669, many of the tradesmen in the town issued their own tokens, which circulated of course among their own customers, and perhaps generally through the town. But at that date the town authorities prohibited the use of these private tokens, and decided that for the future only those issued by themselves should be current. In *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, ii. 57, is a full list of the Peterborough tokens, giving all those noticed by Boyne, with some additions. With one exception, the tradesmen's names are on the token; some are dated. The exception, a farthing, has a clasped book as the sign of the shop at which the token would be received. The following tradesmen issued tokens:—Robert Andrewes; John Bludwick; John Butler, 1664; Richard Burton, 1668; Robert Carier; John Cawthorne; Robert Danyell, 1668; Thomas Dillingham; John French; George Hamerton, 1667; Nicholas Hardy; Alce Harvey, 1659; Margret Kempe, 1664; Matthew Knowles; Jone Manisty, 1668; Francis Mortimer; Thomas Sechell; Thomas Shinn, 1667; George Slye; James Taler, 1669; Richard Tompson, 1668; William Wells.

It will be noted that 1669 is the latest date on any of these tokens, the year of the order for their discontinuance. The town issued four different half-penny tokens, all of octagonal shape, and all with the town arms (two swords between four crosses) on the reverse. The first issued had this legend:—"The Overseers half-penny of Peterbrough, 1669." The second had:—"Peterburgh halfe-penny to be changed by the Town Bailiff, 1670." The other two were almost identical with the second.

- 1615 Money received towards the repair of the Parish Church
 Of Reginald Pancke which was given by his brother
 William's Will to y^e repair of the Church 20s.
 Of Robert Brightmore of Dogsthorpe being a legacy
 given by his father for the use of the Church..... 14s.

- 1620 Item received of players for breaking down the
 stairs of the Town Hall..... 3s. 4d.

1630 Received for an Ash tree growin in John Trips
hedgerow..... 5s. 0d.

1660 All manner of persons are prohibited from hanging all sorts
of clothes upon the rails of the Bridge and likewise the
fastening of any boats or other vessels upon the boards
or any part of the woodwork belonging to the said bridge
upon penalties that shall and may ensue.

1660 That 6^s and 8^d be given to Widow Barker to buy her two smocks
and 6/8 to Joan Howett to buy stock to trade withall.

It is ordered that the beadle for the City of Peterborough shall
monthly make diligent search in the severall wards of the s^d
City after all families and new inhabitants and take notice of
their report and places of abode together with what charge they
bring with them. And that he immediately make a report therof
to the next meeting of Poor within this City. And further he
is to take care that no idle persons and mendicants shall
trouble or molest any persons at any public houses within the
s^d City and for his due performance and observance hereof he
shall be allowed Forty shillings a year and a Blue Lyborg
coat with the town "Cognizance" thereon. He is likewise to
have care that no persons whatsoever do abscent themselves
voluntary from divine service and sermons upon any public
days appointed by the laws of this realm.

1668 Ordered that the Boards wherewith the Cleansing houses were
built in the time of the late infection be delivered up to Mr.
Edwd Guibbon Mr. Hetley and Mr. Knowles and by them
laid in a convenient place to be disposed of for such uses as
the Governors or any seven of them shall think fit and
approve of.

That the sum of £10 be laid out for a stamp and coinage of the
public half-penny with the town arms and the improvement
thereof (to wit) for the putting out poor and fatherless
children apprentices or other charitable uses.

1670 April 4 adjourned to the 7th.

A Meeting of the Governors was held at 8 in the morning for the
transaction of business. When there was a note given in by
William Panck the Sexton that he had received into the Town
Church three score and eleven long deals fifty five short
deals thirty five boulders and spars and one ladder being
brought from the Pesthouse and now lying in the bellfry and
not to be disposed of without orders.

1670 May 4th Whereas several stamps of farthings and halfpence
were put out formerly by the several inhabitants of this town
to their own private advantage which was prohibited after
Whitsuntide the past (year) the only current money or
halfpenny to be issued by the Governors.

10 May Twenty pounds to be sent with all speed to London to
be laid out in a stamp of Town halfpence which is to have the
impression "Peterburg halfe penny" to be changed by the
Town Bailiff and the Town halfpence put out by the overseers
of the poor it is agreed by the Governors that they likewise
shall be changed by the Town Bailiff.

503.—**Prisoners for Religion at Wisbech (494).**—Of thirty eight complaints alleged against the Bishop of Ely (Ric. Coxe) in 1577, the sixth was this* ; “With lettinge Wisbitche Castell utterly to goe to ruinne and pullyng downe and selling all the leade and timber of the keepe of the said Castell.”

To this the Bishop answered :—

The house of the Castle is not decayed but ther standeth in the middste of the castle yarde an olde little rounde towre wch in old tyme had divers lodgings in it after the maner of groce buldinge wch was used in those daies and was sore decayed within, longe and many yeres before I cam to the seie in Bishopp Weste, Bishop. Goodericke and Thirlbie's tyme that noe man durst go into it, nether was occupied as I suppose thes hundred yeres. At my first entrie into the Bishopricke the gentlemen of the Countrey gave me counsell to pull downe the inner parts of it and to bestow the money that cam of it upon a bancke called Waltersay bancke being three miles in length wch was in so great decaye in Bishop Thirlbies time before I cam to the Bpric that neither man nor horse coulede escape. I at ther erneste requestes caused the inner partes to be pulled downe wch remayned (for a great parte was fallen before) but lefte the Toure stande wholly which in verie deede dothe make as faire a showe of the Castle still as ever was. And that money that it was sowlede for wch was ^{li} or therabouts I bestowed on the bancke and ij^{cl}i more besides and that out of myne owne pursse or ever that bancke could be made good againe as shall be proved if neede so require.

In the keep of the Castle so preserved by the Bishop, Father Weston, S.J., was lodged. His wits never forsook him. When before the Council charges against him, some true, some false, were mingled, he handled the falsities so as to throw doubt upon the other charges which were true ; he shook the witnesses and then submitted that those who did not scruple to be untruthful in some cases were not worthy of belief when they testified to others.

To the Examiner's demand, Why he interfered in affairs of State ? he said :—

“Our rule requires interference only in business touching religion and to withhold from political affairs.”†

“You are a miserable traitor.”

“Miserable in truth if you look at this present life : glorious as I judge of death.”

* Dom. Eliz. 105, 85.

† Father Parsons' meddling with State matters was disastrous to the cause of the Catholics. In the *Book of the Succession* the words “after her Majesty's death” he altered to “the first opportunity that can be taken to hasten her death.” That made all confidence impossible. Father Parsons was domiciled at Rome.

True enough he had celebrated mass ; but the Council were ashamed to hang him on testimony of perjured witnesses ; Curia advisari vult.

On the first Sunday in the keep he notes in his diary :—

In the Castle yard Multitudes of Puritan visitors, for the Gaoler was himself a puritan and all his family. Crowds at ther exercises wch they used to begin with 3 or 4 sermons preached one after the other. Then they went to communion not receiving it either on ther knees or standing but moving so that it might be called a Passover in very truth. They all had ther Bibles and looked diligently for the texts that were quoted by the preachers, comparing different passages to see if they had been brought forward truly and to point in such manner as to confirm their doctrine.

Deliver him from such a congregation ! Every soul a critic !

A count in the indictment against the worthy father alleges the offence of witchcraft and sorcery and the casting out of evil spirits. Folks complained of the vehement shriekings and howlings which they heard during such ceremonies. The practice could not have been uncommon, for the statute, 1 Jac. I. c. 12, makes the offence of sorcery a felony and provides that no clergyman shall use prayers for casting out devils without a license from his Bishop first had and obtained.* Father Weston relates his procedure at a madman's death-bed, in dialogue :—

Madman. Too late !

Priest. The last hour is near ; confess and wash away the stains of your past life.

M. You have come too late. I am condemned and given up to the enemy. I cannot hope for pardon.

P. That is false. While in life you cannot be deprived of God's goodness and abandoned by his grace.

M. Do you not see how full of evil spirits this place is where we are ? There is no corner or crevice in the walls where there are not more than a thousand of the most dark and frightful demons, who with their fierce faces, horrid looks and words threaten perpetually that they are just going to carry me into the abyss of misery. They lacerate my body and torture my soul with dreadful cruelty and anguish. I am already devoted and made over to the agonies of hell. God has abandoned me.

P. Well then (I said, seeing death coming fast upon him). If you are lost I do not require a confession of you but recollect yourself a moment and with quiet mind answer me.

Then I began to question him and to follow the order of the Commandments ; first, whether he had denied his faith and so through 4 or 5 commandments, when he had answered with tolerable calmness, I asked, What are the devils doing now ? What do you suffer from them ?

* In 1605, the Bishop of Chester granted a license to cast out devils.

M. They are quieter now; they do not seem so furious as they did before.

P. Lift up your soul to God and let us go on.
And so proceeding I inquired, How is it now?

M. Within I am not tormented; the devils stand at a distance; they throw stones; they threaten me horribly; I cannot escape.

Going on I encouraged the man; he became more reasonable and at last made a full confession of all his sins. Then absolving him I asked what he suffered from his cruel enemies.

M. Nothing; they have vanished.

There was sense in the Father's procedure; had he been caught he would have had shorter shrift!

The monotony of prison and the superiority of Jesuits over secular priests led Fa. Weston to conceive of a scheme for the government of the prisoners for religion; as he said:—

“Fa. Bluet and Dr. Bagshawe had carried away the glory and fame of all that was heretofore laudably done in the Castle from henceforth it shall be ascribed to the Jesuits.”

From the year 1580, says Dr. Bagshaw, “we prisoners lived in the Castle at Wisbech in great unity and brotherly kindness; every man intermeddling with his own affairs and private meditations. We were all in commons with the keeper and for our recreation had a garden to walk in and solace ourselves as we thought good. Such money as was sent to any particular man he had himself the disposition of it as he thought it convenient; that which came for the common use was by all our consents delivered to Master Bluet who divided the same to every man alike. In this sort we lived till all were dead or gone but Master Metham and Master Bluet, which was for the space of about six or seven years. We lived there college-like without any want and in good reputation with our neighbours that were Catholics about us. It fell out according to Bp. Watson's prediction what mischief the Jesuits would bring upon us. On a tablet long and broad were written many laws; they related to our food, to visitors, to books, to disturbances of the peace and other things too long to tell.”

The rules referred to are too long to insert, they are constantly referred to as “Articles exhibited by the keepers against refractory recusants.”

This is the heading of the set issued in 1587 :—

Orders to be observed by Thomas Greye keeper of Wisbich Castle concerning ye Recusants under his charge there sett downe by John Colville, George Carleton, Charles Balam and Richard Buckworth esquires by vertue of lres and articles therein inclosed from the right honorable the Ld. of her Mat^s Privie Councell to them and others directed bearing date xxiiij of August 1587.

An amended set was issued in 1615, entitled :—

Orders for the better government and safe keeping of ye Priests now to be sent to ye castle of Wysbiche under the keepinge and charge of Methias Taylor gentleman, Constable or Keeper of the said Castle.

L. GACHES.

504.—Metrical Description of the Fens, 1685 (215).—

A passage in the poem called Fortrey's *Narrative*, which is given at full at the above reference, may be illustrated by a quotation from the set of rules mentioned at the close of the preceding article. The passage is this :—

When Ouse proves Helicon, when the Nean forsake
Their lofty Mountain and themselves betake
To this delicious Vale, when Caps and Gowns
Are seen at Wisbich

The twenty-first rule is as follows :—

The keeper shall take speciall care that noe scholler coming from Cambridge or any other place shall be admitted to speak with ye Prisoners.

Mr. Fortrey was not the author. The verses were written by one of the Commissioners who sat at Peterborough to hear the application of the Undertakers. There is a long unsigned letter of excuse from the author, dated March, 1622, in which he says :—

“I doe perceave that the untimely fruite of an idle braine hath proved more sower of taste and hard of digestion than I meant it. Neither did I propose it should have been soe publicke as nowe it is nor could I ev^r thinke that soe slight a toy could have so tested the minds and affecons of people in this designe. I have vowed to myself never to give life to anie one verse in that kinde while I have life.”

The verses had got him in trouble at Court. The letter gives an admirable account of the state of the Fens in those days, and shows the large promises of the Undertakers could not be fulfilled. There is not a map. I should be glad to be referred to a map of the Fens of this period ; the earliest I have seen in the State Papers is that of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden. L. GACHES.

505.—Richard Clayton, Dean of Peterborough, Intestate.

—From the book of Administrations of the old Archdeaconry Court of Northampton it appears that Dean Clayton died intestate. He had been Master of Magdalene, and was at his death Master of S. John's College, Cambridge. The following is the entry in the Administration book :—

“ Richardus Claiton Sacre Theologie Professor, nuper Decanus Ecclesie Cathedralis Petriburgensis ab hac luce ab intestato decessit, et Sexto Junii, 1612, Mr. Malcolmus Johnson, Cl., Surrogatus antedictus, Concessit Administracionem omnium et singulorum bonorum predicti defuncti infra Civitatem et diocesem Petriburgensem existentium, Johanni Bridgeman in Artium Magistro uni Prebendariorum Ecclesie Cathedralis Petriburgensis predictæ, in debita juris forma jurati salvo jure cujuscunque, &c. Et habetur ad reddendum Compotum quandocumque, &c. Et habetur ad exhibendum perfectum Inventarium bonorum &c. predicti defuncti, citra festum Nativitatis Christi proximum.”

Ed.

506.—Northamptonshire Church Plate.—A handsome volume on this subject has lately been published,* some notice of which ought to appear in these pages, although, of course, by far the greater part of the county lies outside the Fenland district. It is a work that ought to be in the hands of all antiquaries in the county, and it seems the special province of a publication such as *Fenland Notes and Queries* to call attention to it. Mr. Markham has visited every parish, and personally inspected all the Communion Plate. He has given engravings of 28 specimens, and had made sketches of many more, indeed of all the best and most remarkable plate in the county: and it is disappointing to read that the amount of support he received in reply to the announcement of the work was not sufficient to justify him in reproducing more of his drawings.

* The Church Plate of the County of Northampton. By Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society for the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham; Author of “The County Buildings of Northamptonshire,” etc. London; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.: Northampton; Tebbutt, 1894.

A complete inventory of the Plate was made by the late Archdeacon Davys 50 years ago. Mr. Markham records that of the vessels entered in that inventory no less than 180 have disappeared. It seems to be ascertained that about 20 have been stolen, while the remainder have been either sold and other vessels purchased, or have been actually melted down into other more serviceable Plate. In the case of ancient examples it would require a very urgent reason to justify their sale or destruction.

About fifteen of the parishes, visited by Mr. Markham, are in the district of the Fens. As it happens, two of the illustrations that he gives are of Plate belonging to this part of the county: and by the kind permission of the Author, we are allowed to



ALMS DISH
Peterborough Cathedral.
DATE *circa* 1650
Scale 1/6 Full size

reproduce these for the benefit of our readers. One of these represents the silver gilt alms dish in use at Peterborough

Cathedral. It is a very beautiful specimen. The centre is flat, and the edge (about three inches wide) is ornamented with leaves and fruit in repoussé work. It is very massive, being almost twenty inches in diameter, and weighs 54 ounces. Its probable date is 1650. The other figure represents a handsome chalice at



Maxey. The hall-mark remains and fixes its date at 1601. It is thus described :—"This cup is of elegant shape, and beautifully enriched with engraved foliage. The bowl is the lower half of an oval in form, and is entirely covered with engraved foliated design. The stem is baluster in form, with an egg-shaped knop in the centre. The upper part of the foot is likewise ornamented with foliated pattern, and the lower part is slightly ribbed. In the middle of the bowl inside, is engraved the Tudor rose."

ED.

507.—**Fen Provincialisms** (475).—I happened to read Mr. Egar's list in Part xxiv., *Fenland Notes and Queries*, and was at once struck by the number of words which are of common occurrence all over England. Would it not be better if these local glossaries included such words only as were peculiar to the place? Some standard dictionary might be taken as a guide, and only words used in a particular district enumerated as provincialisms, which are either not found therein or are used in a different sense from the dictionary one. This would considerably condense such glossaries. Thus out of 46 words beginning with N in Mr. Egar's list, I should exclude one half. Comparing Mr. Egar's list with Mr. Kirkland's *Derbyshire Glossary* (unfortunately still in MS.), I find several words used in the same sense in the Fens as in Derbyshire; e.g., *nab*, *nag*, *nail-passer*, 'nation, *natter*, *natty*, *near*, *nip*, *nipper*, *nobbut* (spelled by Mr. Kirkland with one "b"), *nor*, *nous*, *nowt* (spelled by Mr. Kirkland *nout*), *nudge*. There is a very curious difference in the use of *nappers*; in the Fens it apparently means "knees," but in Derbyshire the singular *napper* means "the head." Mr. Kirkland derives the word from A.S. *cnæp*, a top, cop; Icelandic *Knappur*, head. Is it possible that both words have the same derivation, the knee being in one sense the top of the leg? It would be interesting to discover if the meaning of the word is ever reversed in the two districts. *Nigh-hand* is said by Mr. Egar to mean "probably, most likely," but Mr. Kirkland gives only the obvious meaning "near, hard by." Besides "little boy," Mr. Kirkland gives another Derbyshire meaning for *nipper*, namely, "a miserly person," which is the signification of the Fenland adjective *nipping*. Is *nipper* ever used for the noun, as *nipping* is for the adjective in the Fens? Where I was at school in Sussex we used *nipper* to designate the country-man as well as the country-boy. Is it so used either in the Fens or Derbyshire? *Nonce* Mr. Egar explains as "purpose," and quotes a verse from Bloomfield's *The Horkey* as authority. But in my opinion he misunderstands the expression. I should paraphrase "Owd women loitering for the nouce" *Old women loitering for the occasion*—or more

freely still 'at the time.' Mr. Kirkland bears me out in this reading of *nonce*, which he explains as "the present call or occasion." He calls for *the nonce* a corruption of "for then once." If Mr. Egar is correct in his reading, I would ask him for what "purpose" the "owd women" were loitering? Was it for the purpose of being kissed? FRANK MURRAY.

508.—Rainfall in the Fens.—The rain which has fallen at Boston during the past year is 2·96 inches below the average of the previous 20 years. This makes the eleventh year in succession, with only one exception, in which the rain-fall has been below the average, as the following figures will show, giving a total deficiency for that period of 44·14 inches, equal to an average of 4·01 inches a year. Previous to this dry period there were nine years in which the average was exceeded, the excess being 44·15 inches.

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1884	16·17	1893	18·32
1885	23·42	1894	21·20
1886	25·25		
1887	12·94	Mean.....	20·15
1888	20·99		
1889	22·60	Average of 20 years ...	24·16
1890	15·68		
1891	22·93	Average of 60 years ...	23·49
1892	22·12	(1830-89)	

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER, M.I.C.E.

509.—Speed Skating 57 Years Ago.—In the Grammar School at Spalding, about 1840, there was a tradition that Mr. Richard Parker, the Ironmonger in Hall Street, then still in the flesh, could skate a mile in one minute of time. Of course this was only school-boy bounce; but being a young Londoner of nine or ten, who had never seen a pair of ice pattens, I quite believed the tale, as of course it was my duty to do. I remember Mr. Parker very well indeed, a light Jemmy little man, muscular and full of fire and go; and well through "the forties" he was as fast as anybody on the ice, though I never knew him to race: but I think it quite possible that he may have done a straight half-mile course, with wind in his favour, in one minute;

quite near enough for the school-boy tradition. This opinion is confirmed by the following record in the *Stamford Mercury* of 2 February, 1838 :—

On Saturday last a match was made for Mr. Parker, Ironmonger, of Spalding, to skate against time for two sovereigns a mile in three minutes. Mr. P. completed his task in two minutes and 57 seconds, against a north-east wind, over a winding and difficult course, from post to post; no flying start was allowed. This is a feat unparalleled by anything of the kind yet noticed. Hundreds of people collected; and the general opinion was that Parker's style of skating would have completed the task in two minutes had the wind been in his favour. There were several other races, and the numerous lovers of the exercise were highly delighted with the day's sport. There was a match at Cowbit on the previous Thursday, between Barton of Thorney and Riddling [query Ridlington] of Cowbit, for £10 a side, which was won in gallant style by the latter.

I have not been able to discover the fastest modern time of running a mile on English ice, and do not know if See and Smart's record of 2min. 52sec. in Holland in 1887 (17 February) has been beaten. This season 3 min. 4 sec. is the best time I have noticed.* At any rate Mr. Parker's performance compares very well with any modern pace on the ice.

Horncastle.

C.J.C.

510.—The Manor of the Moor, Swineshead (499).—Sometimes the admission of a new tenant to copyhold property appears only under the head of "Cognovit," signifying (I presume) that the tenant appeared at the Court and admitted that he held the land according to the custom of the Manor. Sometimes the fact of a sale having taken place is noted, and occasionally the property is described. From the time of the Commonwealth the heading is "Fealty," and there is no record of sales after 1656.

In the following series the names of the new tenants are given without reference to the particular form in which the entry is made in the Roll. The fact of a sale having taken place, the name of the vendor, and any particulars of the property, when recorded, are here given.

- 1634 Roberta Dawson; Katherine Davy; Adam Awbin (purchased from George Brandreth, heir of Jane Muncaster); Christopher Maye.
- 1635 John Ayre, of Frampton; John Sympton.
- 1637 Robert Tymberland (cottage lately Beaver's); Richard Roods; Edward Mablesen; John Dickinson; Antony Benson.

* This was done by Fred. Ward, of Tydd, at Peakirk, 8 February, 1895.

- 1639 Richard Hemsworth; Matthew Clark, "gard.," and Anna his daughter.
- 1639 John Bewell; John Scochey; William North (late Christopher Maye, dec.).
- 1641 Thomas Wright (messuage &c. purchased from Richard Hemsworth); Francis Springe (from Antony Benson); John Willoughby (from Matthew Strawson); Elizabeth Lockton (cottage &c. from her father, William Lockton, Esq., Lord of this Manor).
- 1642 Elizabeth Springe; John Buell (from Katherine Davy); Humfrey Raser (as guardian for William Ellis, son of William Ellis, dec.); Thomas Wright (from John Beaver).
- 1643 Widow Blisbury, wife of John Blisbury, yeoman, dec., admitted guardian of her son William.
William son of Thomas Eldred; John Blisbury; Elizabeth Mablesen, widow.
- 1644 Thomas Wright (bought from Richard Hemsworth); William Brodway (from Thomas Wright); William Winckell; William Walcott (from Anthony Benson and John Hill).
- 1645 John Atkinson; Thomas Murrill (late Hartley's); Christopher Penner (late Read's); Edward Cocke; John Willoughby (bought from Matthew Strawson).
- 1647 Christopher May.
George Horsley, admitted guardian of John Penner, son and heir of Christopher Penner, dec.
Anthony Benson (bought from John Holland, gent.); Thomas Buckmarster; Thomas Murrill; John Buell (bought from Thomas Daubney).
- 1648 Christopher Osten (from Thomas Wright).
- 1649 William Pygott, gen.; Christopher Oston; Edward Browne, guardian of the heir of William Ellis; Alice, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, and Joane Berry; George Horsley, guardian of John Penner; Ann Burton.
- 1650 Ralph Moorecroft; John Baddy, son of late Nicholas Baddy; Thomas Dickinson, gent., and Anthony Benson (from William Robin and Frances his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Ellis).
- 1651 John Bookey; Matthew Burwell; John Thorpe; Thomas Awbin.
- 1652 John Baker, of Sutterton, gent. (bought from Stephen Rothwell, gent.); William Pell (from John Allinson).
- 1653 Hugh Lamberd; Samuel Awminson; Christopher Tarry; John Tarry, by his guardian; Richard Pateman (from Thomas Murrill); Samuel Awmynson (from Gregory Norman).
- 1654 Thomas Holland, gent.; Richard Pattman.
- 1655 John Spring; John Pattman; William Dickenson (late Edward Ives); Alexander Wright (from Samuel Awminson); Mr. Edward Browne (from John Harnis, younger son of Thomas Harnis, dec.).
- 1656 John Battery (from George Thacker).
- 1657 William Blisbury; William Strawson; William Lamberd; John Willowby.
- 1658 Christopher Penner; Thomas Hardy; Robert Leake.
- 1659 Alexander Wright; John Newland; William Peters, gent.
- 1660 William Foster.
- 1661 Robert Harnes; Thomas Bladesmith; Mary Hardy; John Shepheard; William Ellis; Michael Farrar.
- 1662 William Spring; Anthony Sharpe, gent.; Thomas Lawrance.

- 1663 Thomas Hutchinson ; John Chapman ; John Knyght (guardian of heirs of Robert Leake) ; John, son and heir of William Pell ; Mary Gosling, guardian of John Gosling ; Michael Emley in right of Joan Berry his wife ; Christopher Wilton, guardian for John Fisher.
- 1664 William Humfrey ; Edward Pickering ; Richard Jenkinson ; William Blisbury, guardian for John Gosling.
- 1665 Robert Tarry (messuage by gift of John Tarry, dec.).
- 1666 William Brinckle ; Humfrey Mell ; John Fisher ; Michael Emley ; John Gosling ; Samuel Whyting, Cler., guardian for Sarah Piggott.
- 1668 William Yates, in right of his wife Tarries ; Sarah Spring, wid. ; James Wright, in right of Susan his wife, late wife of Thomas Whardesmith, dec. ; George Jenkinson ; William Lambert ; Christopher Tooley ; Grace Sheppard, widow of John Sheppard, guardian of her daughter Mary ; Thomas Baker, gent. (his rent was a pound of pepper) ; William Pickworth.
- 1669 William Norman, in right of wife Abigail ; Mary Lawrance, widow ; Anthony Paunton, in right of his wife Mary ; Christopher Blisbury.
- 1670 Humfrey Melton, in right of his wife Jane ; William Covell, guardian of Mary, daughter and heir of John Sheppard, dec.
- 1671 William, son of John Ayre, dec. ; William Hunter, guardian of Thomas Huggin, son and heir of William Huggin, dec. ; Robert Harnes, gent., guardian of Robert, son and heir of John Harnes, dec.
- 1672 Jonathan Horsley ; Thomas Buckminster ; Richard Ostlin, of Sleaford, in right of his wife Deborah, one of daughters of Thomas Buckminster, dec. ; William Martindale, gent., in right of his wife Margaret ; Richard Robinson, in right of his wife Mary, daughter and heir of William Wallcott, dec. ; John Tarry.
- 1673 Anthony Bowis ; William Cawdron.
- 1675 Nicholas Wright ; Robert Oakey, gen. ; Thomas White ; William Cumberworth.
- 1676 Robert Awbin ; John Hodgson ; William Blisbury.
- 1677 Robert Dbleday.
- 1678 Henry Farrow, son and heir of Michael Farrow.
- 1679 John Bullery, gen. ; Joseph Cosen, husband of Avis, late wife of William Cumberworth, dec. ; Robert Pullard ; Edward Browne, gent.
- 1680 John Christopher, gen. ; Samuel Buckminster ; William Foster, gen. ; Robert Doubleday.
- 1681 William Robinson ; John Matson ; William Cawsey.
- 1682 William Foster ; Edward Lister.
- 1683 Thomas Huggin ; Jane Hodgson, widow.
- 1684 John Wright (bought of John, son of Nicholas) ; Alexander Wright, uncle and guardian of John, son of Nicholas Wright ; Richard Amber.
- 1685 John Wright, son and heir of Nicholas.
- 1686 William Blisbury (bought of William Cawsey) ; John Hodgson, son and heir of John Hodgson ; William Hunt, gen. ; Henry Melsonby ; William Wragg.
- 1687 John Wright ; Samuel Chapman.
- 1688 Abel Wilkinson.
- 1689 William Ayre.

- 1691 Robert Harnes, junr., heir of John Harnes; Francis Lamb; William Fisher (during life of his wife Bridget); Alexander Loake; John Fisher.
- 1693 James Whiting, gen.; Richard Killingworth, guardian for Lydia, Mary, Anne, Bethia, and Ruth Wragg, daughters and heirs of William Wragg; Robert Tunnard (bought of William Blisbury); Theophilus Day, in right of his wife; Richard Buttery; John Ayre; John Wright, sen. (bought of John Fisher).
- 1695 Edmund Woodhead, in right of his wife Anne, daughter of John Wright, dec.; William Penson, son of Henry; William Penson, son of Anthony; John Sharp.
- 1696 Thomas Razor; Alexander Wright; Richard Ball (bought of William Martindaile, gen.); Richard Okey.
- 1698 Henry Farrar; Thomas Wright; Mary Rydatt; John Crookes (bought of Thomas Razor); Francis, son of Francis Lamb; Stephen Carnall; John Piggott, gen. (bought of William Cumberworth).
- 1699 Basil Beridge, gen.; John Yates, gen., son of William Yates; Elizabeth Dav, widow; Stephen Ellitt; Elizabeth Wright, guardian of John, son of John Wright, dec.; Christopher Fisher (bought of Henry Farrar).
- 1701 Richard Stalworth; Thomas Hoyes; Bridget Fisher, widow; William Linn.
- 1704 Nicholas Lenton; Robert Tunnard (bought of Thomas Hoyes).
- 1706 Thomas Lamb.
- 1707 Henry Caywood, gen.; Mary Linn, widow.

511.—Wing Family.—I shall be obliged if any correspondent can give me any particulars of the past history of this family name in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. How far back can it be traced? Where has it been chiefly located? Has it ever used coat-armour? If so, a description will oblige. There have been Wings near Mildenhall; and there are some at Bury S. Edmunds, though I do not find the name in the History of Suffolk. There are, also, several families of the name, farmers, near Wisbech.

W. D. HOYLE.

512.—Grigg Family of March.—I should be very much obliged if any of your readers can inform me if Lawrence Grigg, born at March, co. Cambridge, 1549, is the same person as Lawrence Grigg of Creaton, co. Northampton, who married 1570–80, Elizabeth Breton, daughter of John Breton, of Teeton, gent. Lawrence is not mentioned again in the March Parish Registers.

F.G.R.

513.—Sale of Land for Taxes.—In the early years of the Bedford Level Corporation it was not uncommon for Adventurers' Land to be sold for the taxes. The following copy of a conveyance, being from a printed form, without other evidence might lead us to infer as much. I have heard of 3 acres, part of a Lot in Inkerson Fen, Lincolnshire, being sold for arrears of taxes about 1822. S. Wells was the purchaser.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

This Indenture made the Fifth Day of April in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign L^d George the 2nd by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno. Dom 1733 Between the Govenour, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fenns Dingley Askham George Keate and Humphry Smith Esquires three of the Bayliffes John Brownell William Cole Richard Drury Jeremiah Ris John Walsham Joseph Kettle John Wildbore and James Ffortrey Esquires, Eight of the Conservators of the Corporation of the one Part, and Robert Addisson of the other Part. Whereas divers Taxes have (by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, intituled An Act for settling the Draining of the Great Level of the Fenns called Bedford Level), been assessed by the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fenns, upon the Ninety five thousand Acres, lying within the said Great Level, in the said Act of Parliament mentioned; Of which Ninety five thousand Acres, the Proportions hereinafter mentioned, are part, (that is to say) All those one hundred Eighty two Acres, part of Two hundred Eighty two Acres of Fenny Land, or Marish Ground, described in the Lott Book* of the said Corporation Helgay and Southery E Lott 14 Number 8. The which Taxes, together with the Penalties respectively imposed, amounted to the Sum of thirteen pounds five shillings and five pence.

Which said several Sums of Money have been in Arrear above four Months last past; whereof publick Notice hath been given under the Common Seal of the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fenns, at the Shire-house in Ely, in the Isle of Ely, and County of Cambridge; according to the Directions in the said Act of Parliament. And whereas Robert Battey was Owner upon the Tax Roll of the said Corporation of the said one hundred Eighty two Acres, part of the said Two hundred Eighty two Acres, Lott 14 Number 8, and ought to have paid the said Taxes and Penalties at the times the same became due and payable; but hath made Default therein, whereby the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Conservators for raising the said Taxes and Penalties so in Arrear, have been constrained to expose to Sale the said one hundred Eighty two Acres, part of the said Two hundred eighty two Acres, Lott 14 Number 8 for the Sum of Ten Shillings for that no greater sum could be gotten for the same.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fenns, the said Dingley Askham George Keate Humphry Smith John Brownell William Cole Richard Drury Jeremiah Ris John Walsham Joseph Kettle John Wildbore and James Ffortrey for and in Consideration of the said Sum

* See Wells' *History of the Bedford Level*, ii. 693.

of Ten Shillings in Satisfaction of the said Taxes and Penalties so in Arrear, and due from, and for the aforesaid Proportions of Fenn Lands, at and before the ensealing and delivery of these Presents, well and truly paid to Fra: Pemberton Esq^r: Receiver to the said Governour, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fenns; The Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and thereof, and every Part and Parcel thereof, do acquit and discharge the said Robert Addisson his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, by these Presents. Have bargained and sold, and by these Presents do Bargain and Sell unto the said Robert Addisson his Heirs and Assigns, by Virtue of, and according to the Powers to them given by the said Act of Parliament: All those, the before mentioned one hundred Eighty two Acres, part of the said Two hundred Eighty two Acres Lott 14 Number 8.

Together with all Ways, Passages and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the said bargained Premisses, with their Appurtenances, unto the said Rob^t. Addisson his Heirs and Assigns. To the only Use and Behoof of the said Rob^t. Addisson his Heirs and Assigns for ever, freed and discharged of and from all Taxes, for or concerning, or any ways relating to the Support, Maintenance and Preservation of the said Great Level of the Fenns heretofore, at any time or times imposed by the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Conservators of the Great Level of the Fenns, or by any Person or Persons, or by any Bodies Politique or Corporate whatsoever. And the said Governour, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators, for themselves and their Successors, do Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with the said Robert Addisson his Heirs and Assigns by these Presents, That the said Robert Addisson his Heirs and Assigns shall and may peaceably and quietly have, hold and enjoy the said Presents without Lett or Interruption of the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fenns, or any of them. In Witness whereof to that part of these Presents, which remaineth with the said Rob^t. Addisson the said Governour, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the said Great Level of the Fenns, have affixed their Common Seal, and to the other part thereof, the said Rob^t. Addisson hath set his Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first above mentioned.

Memorandum. The Common Seal was affixed to this }
Conveyance, by Order of the Corporation, bearing }
Date the 5th Day of April 1733 }



W PLAXTON Reg^r.

Entred with the Register to the Governour, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fenns called *Bedford Level in Libro Corporation Sales*, Folio 171 the 17th day of May 1733 pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of his Late Majesty King Charles the Second, &c.

Corporation }
to } W PLAXTON Reg^r.
Robert Addisson }

514.—Font at Walsoken (496).—The first letter S, in the name engraved on this font is very distinct, and the suggestion of your correspondent that it may be J must, I think, be rejected. There was, before the restoration of the church some thirty years ago, a slab in the Lady Chapel to W. Honyter, who had by will desired to be buried there ; also another slab with an inscription which in full would be :—"Orate pro anima Thomae Honyter qui obiit primo Aprilis 1505." These slabs prove the occurrence of the name Honyter in the parish, and go far to shew that the person commemorated on the font belonged to the same family. I read the chaplain's name as Befe^rth, not Beserth, as given in Art. 496.

Parson Drove.

E. E. WILKINSON.

515.—Bridge over the Witham at Boston.—There is some doubt as to when the first bridge over the river at Boston was built. The present iron bridge was erected from the design of Mr. John Rennie in 1807, at a cost, including approaches, of £22,000, and is one of the earliest examples of the use of cast iron in bridge building. In the preamble of the Act giving power to erect this bridge, it is stated that the then existing bridge was very ancient and out of repair, and dangerous for the passing of carriages and cattle. The Act reserved to the Corporation the right to take the same tolls or pontage for horses, cattle, carriages, waggons, and carts passing over the new bridge, as they had immemorially demanded and taken. A toll house was erected at the east end of the bridge for the use of the toll keeper, but no tolls are taken now.

In ancient times the river was crossed by a ferry, the site of which is supposed to have been a little above the present ferry at the end of S. John's Lane. In 1142, Alan de Croun had erected a great sluice or floodgate in the middle of the river where the Hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck divide. It is very doubtful where the site of this sluice was, or whether it was used as a bridge, as the expression "Where the Hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck divide" is very indefinite. There is mention of "pontage" granted to the Earl of Richmond and others in

the 14th century, for repairing a bridge at S. Botolph's across the river between the lands of the Earl and those of William de Ros; and on subsequent occasions the bridge is described as being "ruinous and broken up," and a grant made for its repair. In 1358, the Earl had a grant of pontage dues in aid of newly erecting and supporting the bridge.

This bridge continued in use until the erection of May Hakes Sluice. This structure was placed across the river for the purpose of "Stemming the Tides." It consisted of a stone pier 13ft. wide in the middle of the river, and $43\frac{3}{4}$ ft. long. To this doors were hung on each side, which closed against piers erected at the sides of the river. These piers were connected together at the top by wooden beams, which formed a roadway. The openings between the piers were respectively 44ft. and $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Although this sluice failed to answer the purpose for which it was originally intended, it continued in use as a bridge up to the beginning of the present century. Frequent notices are contained in the Corporation Records as to the sums spent in repairing it. Leland described it as "a bridge of wood over Lindis, and a pile of stones in the middle of the river."

About 50 years after this bridge was built, the roadway became in a ruinous and dangerous condition, and finally, in 1556, the superstructure fell down. A new bridge was built by the Corporation of Boston, and opened in the following year. The old pier in the middle of the river was made use of for the new bridge. During the re-construction, communication was kept up between the two sides of the river by a ferry, for the use of which the Corporation took toll. The payment of this toll was disputed, and led to a trial in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, in which the Corporation succeeded. The action was brought by one Nicholas Worlicke of Spalding, against Thomas Sowthen, the Mayor of Boston, and Richard Kelsage, the collector of the tolls, for the detention of a mare, because the plaintiff had refused to pay the toll of one penny demanded for crossing the ferry. In the proceedings the river is described as part of the "Porte or Haven of salt water called Boston Haven, which issueth and hath its

course through the towne of Boston to the mayne sea, there nigh adjoining, and is, and of long time hath been a very dangerous and swift water and stream, and would in short time if it were not defended and kept by continual maintenance and repair of the banks and piers there adjoining surround and destroy not only the town but also annoy and put in peril the whole country." It was further stated that for the convenience of the inhabitants living on the east and west sides of the river, the Dukes of Richmond, who owned the manor of Boston, of their mere benevolence only for the ease and relief of their tenants, residents and inhabitants of Boston, "did find, maintain, and keep to their great charges and expenses within the said manor, upon the soil and ground belonging to the same manor, one ferry or passage over the said port and water and certain watermen, boats and great bottoms or keals called horseboats and wayne boats only for the conveyance and transporting over the said water and port their tenants and inhabitants and their beasts, goods, chattels, wares and merchandise"; that for the use of this ferry and the boats were paid such sums of money, sometimes more, and sometimes less, having regard to the labour and travail of the watermen; that this ferry was not a public highway but a passage of sufferance at the will of the Lord of the Manor, any foreign persons not being inhabitants of Boston, who attempted to cross by it "being withstood and resisted as trespassers"; at sundry times of the year, when the banks of the haven had been un-repaired and worn away by the rage of the water, the ferry was stopped until the banks were again repaired; and that about 50 years last past the Aldermen and Brethren of the Guild and Fraternity of our Lady founded in the Parish Church of Boston by the license of the then Duke of Richmond, Lord of the Manor, did build upon the said soil belonging to the manor a bridge over the said Haven; which bridge was always afterwards kept and used and occupied as a private way and passage at the will of the Lord of the Manor for the use of the inhabitants; that the yearly charges of the repair and maintenance amounted to £30; that subsequently to the building of this bridge the rights of the Lord of the Manor.

therein had been transferred to the Mayor and Burgesses of Boston ; that by the extreme rage and influence of the seas the bridge about one year since was suddenly “braste and overthrown,” and that in consequence the ferry had again to be used ; and that in the meantime the Mayor and Burgesses did exert their uttermost power for and towards the building and re-edifying of the same, and after long study travail and good advice taken therein did condescend and agree among themselves to set on work a great number of masons, carpenters, wrights and other artificers about the making and erection of the same bridge ; and the said workmen and artificers being so set on work at the only charges and expenses of the Mayor and Burgesses a great number of well disposed persons travelling into the Borough perceiving the charge of making the said bridge to extend far above the ability and power of the said Mayor and Burgesses did give and devise sums of money and other things necessary towards the making of the said bridge.

Subsequently a grant of lands and houses in Boston was made to the Corporation by Philip and Mary, the charter stating that this grant was made in consideration of the great charges and expenses which the Mayor and Burgesses daily and continually sustain in and about the reparation of the bridge and port, and to the end that the said Mayor and Burgesses may be better enabled to support the charges and expenses of the repair and maintenance of the said bridge and port.

This wooden bridge continued to be a constant source of expense. In 1626, the Chamberlain was ordered to repair it, but not to touch the sluice, because such repair belonged to the landowners in Lindsey, Kesteven and Holland. In 1631, and again in 1741, the superstructure of the bridge was taken down and replaced, the ferry being again brought into use. In 1642, in a reference made to this bridge, it is said that the doors were not then in existence and that the tide flowed above the town. As already stated, in 1807 this wooden bridge was superseded by the present iron structure, which was erected about 20 yards south of it, the old bridge being opposite to Stanbow Lane.

516.—Fen Riots in the Seventeenth Century (491).—

We give some further notices of disturbances in the Fens, taken from the Domestic Series of the State Papers. Our readers are again indebted to Mr. W. C. Little, of March, for these extracts from his collections.

CCXXX. Statement in reference to the opposition offered to an attempt to drive the cattle off Holme Fen, co. Huntingdon.

50. Mr. Castle of Glatton, a justice of the Peace, came into

1632. the Fen, and by his men prevented Thomas Treise one of

p. 501. the Overseers of the division dikes in the Great Level from driving his Cattle off the fen, whilst a crowd of women and men armed with scythes and pitchforks uttered threatening words against any one that should drive their fens. It was commonly reported to the Commoners in Ely fens, and the fens adjoining, that Mr. Cromwell of Ely had undertaken, they paying him a groat for every cow they had upon the Common, to hold the drainers in suit of law for 5 years, and that in the meantime they should enjoy every part of their Common.

CCXXX. Deposition of Richard Warwick, of Yaxley, co. Huntingdon, chief-constable.

51. States that he was sent for by Mr. Castell mentioned in

1632. the preceding article, who informed him that Sir Thomas

p. 501. Cotton had received a letter from Mr. Rainscraft that Norfolk, Suffolk, and co. Cambridge, had raised money for the recovery of the Fens, and Castell urged Warwick to collect money in co. Huntingdon for the like purpose after the rate of 2s. per house.

CCLXII. Bond of John Cowell, John Revans, Edward Cooke,

10. William Eldred, John Beales, John Wright, John Clarke,

1637. Anthony Larkin, and Joan Watson, all of Wretton, Norfolk,

June 20. in £200, to the King, conditioned to be void if they shall

p. 229. not hinder the works of draining in the Great Level . . .

but shall further those that have charge of the execution of the Act of Sewers made at King's Lynn . . . and shall appear before the Council after 10 days warning.

CCLXII. Petition of Anthony Larkin, John Clarke, and 8 others,

23. inhabitants of Wretton, Norfolk, to Francis, Earl of

1637. Bedford, Henry, Lord Maltravers, Edward, Lord Gorges,

June 21. and others, the Conservators of the Fens in Norfolk, and

p. 232. the residue of the Great Level.

Petitioners, being people of weak estates and capacities, amongst other inhabitants of Wereham, Stoke cum Wretton all intercommoners in their fens, the 16th May last going in procession about the bounds of their fens, as they usually have done, found five persons digging in their fens without direction, being contrary to Lynn Law made 13th January 1631 as to the law of allotment assigned to their honours at St. Ives and Wisbech betwixt 27th June and 11th August 1636, in the "hardes," and in such an inconvenient place where petitioners lay their shot net for fowl, as would be utter undoing of the 3 townships if they had gone on (consisting of 735 souls) which subsist merely off the fens, they being a principal place for his Majesty and your honour's provision of fowl, inasmuch as petitioners have often sent up weekly three horse loads at a time, being worth to them £100 per annum. The diggers being demanded who set them at work, they said a gent, but who they knew not, nor by what authority. It was requested that they would forbear; whereupon, having formerly taken up their tools, they peaceably departed; for which petitioners are commanded

to attend the Council table to answer the same. Pray their honours, if petitioners have been led into an error, to commiserate them, and be a means for their ready discharge.

(Underwritten.) Francis, Earl of Bedford, to Sec. Windebank. I am a suitor, on behalf of myself and the rest of the Adventurers, that you would accept of bonds from such persons as shall be presented to you by the bearer according to an order made the 10th May last, and that such as present bonds may be discharged.

CCCCLXIII. Proceedings of the Commissioners of Sewers at a Session of Sewers held at Peterborough, Aug. 5, 1640.

1640. On proof that Anthony Wright, John Hall, and Robert Aug. 5. Matthew, of Yaxley, co. Huntingdon, Robert Everett, and p. 560. John Beale, of Gyherne, in the Isle of Ely, and William Pinder, of Whittlesey, have intruded cattle on his Majesty's lands in Yaxley and Grasmere Fens, and injured his Majesty's tenants there by depasturing and mowing the same, the court sentenced Anthony Wright, Robert Matthew, Robert Everett, and John Beale, to pay a fine of £10 each, William Pinder, £20, and John Hall, £5, to his Majesty's use Committed to prison And if the residue of the offenders in like kind do not within a fortnight give satisfaction to his Majesty's tenants, the Court will take order for their punishment.

CCCCXXVI. Petition of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln to the House of

111. Lords. Petitioner said his ancestors were seized of manors 1640-1. of Aslaby, Poynton, Billingborough, Horbling and Swaten, Jan. in these several fens: the Commissioners had decreed great p. 446. quantities of petitioners' manors to be hurtfully surrounded and taxed the grounds 13s. 4d. in the acre to be paid by a day shortly after; but they did not proceed therein by inquisition and jury as by law they ought to have done; yet petitioner by the day fixed or soon after long before anything was done about the drainage works tendered his tax money and security for it on purpose to save his inheritance and freehold from alienation and sale by the Commissioners. All which notwithstanding the Earl of Lindsey being declared undertaker for draining that level on the supposition that he has drained so much thereof as lies between the River Glen and Kyme Eau has obtained land of Sewers to have about 2000 acres worth about £700 per annum part of the level in no sort sufficiently drained The rest of the fens left to him and his tenants is upon every flood sooner longer and deeper surrounded than heretofore.

xxxvi. Council of State to Commissary General Whalley.

2. On information that unruly people about Stoke Wearham 1653. and Wretton, &c., Co. Norfolk, have riotously thrown down May 2. the dykes and fences belonging to the Adventurers' lands, p. 302. and disturb divers therein you are to order the Commander of the troop of horse in the Isle of Ely and Co. Cambridge, to repair to these parts disperse all unlawful assemblies and assist the justices of the peace and other magistrates in bringing the offenders to punishment and to prevent the like in future. If any wrong be done to the people, they shall be righted, if complaint be made in a regular way.

xxxvi. Deposition of William Baker that while his servant was

108. ploughing at Soham, Co. Cambridge, some of the townsmen 1653. took six of the horses and impounded them whereupon he May 27. was forced to get some soldiers to fetch them out and p. 305. was much hindered. The townsmen also said that the Adventurers had nothing to do with the ground and that it was not adjudged to them, and thereupon cut a dike between his and Lord Chief Justice St. John's ground so as to make a way to carry the horses out of the ground.

xxxvi. Council of State.

140. 9. To write to the Commissioners appointed to hear the
 1653. differences between the Drainers of the Fens and the people
 May 31. of the Country that on an insurrection lately made by
 p. 363. the fen people and an attempt on the property of the
 Adventurers there Council ordered a troop of horse to go thither to appease
 the tumult not holding it fit that the people should right themselves in
 that way. Also that Council having since received a petition from some
 who complain of grievances and that they cannot be heard therein sends
 it to them that the Complainers may be heard and justice done them.

xxxvii. Council of State.

91, 19. To write to Commissary General Whalley to send 2 troops
 1653. of horse to the Isle of Ely with order to disperse several
 Aug. 30. mutinous persons who have thrown down the works of the
 p. 114. Adventurers of the Great Level of the Fens and to examine
 the ringleaders and send them and their examinations hither to be pro-
 ceeded against according to their demerits.

xxxvii. Richard Gorges and 9 others (of the Adventurers of the
 92. Great Level) to Richard Henley, Temple Bar, London.

1653. The Company was advised from Mr. Hammond of several
 Aug. 30. riots and assaults on their workmen, wherein Gabriel
 p. 116. Appleyard was strongly suspected as an actor and abettor.
 Their course was to come down disguised so as not to be known. Since
 the adjudication at Ely they have continued the like unlawful attempts,
 and have several times come down in great numbers, and beat the work-
 men, and thrown down their works. We discovered John Drew of Little
 Swaffham and two others to be of their number, and applying to the
 Justices had them indicted at the last sessions at Cambridge, where they
 were fined £20 apiece, and committed to gaol; but subsequently the said
 Justices mitigated their fines to a small sum, and they were then paid, as
 we conceive, by the town, and the rioters released. A month afterwards
 we found that our works had been thrown in again by a great number of
 people, and that they had given it out in public that the towns of Barwell
 and Reach and the two Swaffhams and Botsham were resolved to rise and
 throw in our dykes upon which the Company adjourned to Swaffham,
 where we examined witnesses, and applied to Roger Rant the Justice
 there, and endeavoured to show to him the danger of a breach of the
 Peace, and the inconveniences of such unlawful assemblies; but we found
 him very cold and dilatory, and not willing to take notice of my Lord
 General and the Council of State's declaration of the 29 June last which
 had been published there, and much slighted by the constables and others
 at the time. When we offered it him he said he had seen it, but that he
 was to proceed upon the known laws. Seeing little hopes of redress there
 we applied to Major Tyson who commanded the regiment here in Col.
 Humphrey's absence, and upon being acquainted with the depositions as
 to the combination against us, and the intention of throwing in our works,
 he afforded us a guard of 3 or 4 of his men to be kept nightly upon our
 works at Swaffham, and a guard was kept there accordingly.

On Saturday night the 27th inst. 80 persons came down armed with
 muskets, short pikes, and swords, and discharged upon the guard, wounding
 one of them very dangerously, and chased away and beat the rest, and
 forced them to help to throw in our dykes, giving out very high and
 insolent speeches. We do not know the names of the parties; but are
 confident that it was done by the meaner sort of Barwell, Swaffham, Reach,
 and Botsham, and that they are set on and abetted by the better sort of
 the said towns, amongst which pray see what may be proved by Mr.
 Barnes against Edmund Drury of Swaffham. This being a business of
 consequence not only in relation to our works, but to the public peace, we

could do no less than represent it to you and the rest of the Company in London, that speedy application may be made there to those in authority and able to suppress these tumults, all other means here having hitherto proved fruitless by reason of the contrary interest and disaffection of the civil magistrates in these parts.

There is likewise information sent up of an attempt lately made to break the doors of the double sasse at Salter's Load which were quite sufficient to overthrow the whole draining of the south side; and generally on this side the people begin to be very high and riotous, and are no doubt fomented by some of your enemies above. They all talk of Sir John Maynard's petition being received, and that the whole matter is to be re-examined, and they hope revoked, and made null, so that the putting off the hearing of that petition is thought here to be an artifice of Sir John to gain time, and in the interim to take advantage of any trouble or disturbance in the State, as they did in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Whereas if that petition were discountenanced, and thrown out, there would be no colour left for opposition, and this side would grow calm by degrees as the north side is.

Col. Humphreys has certified the Commissary General, and the Council of Officers, of the late insurrection, and we have sent up the wounded soldier who may be examined, and can speak as to that night's assault as also Mr. Barnes. (Ten signatures.)

xxxvii. Request by the Adventurers of the Fens to the Council
 58. for an order to Col. Humphreys and Capt. Dale and the
 1653. other Officers in the level of the Fens to examine all
 Sep. 10. riots and outrages committed within 2 years in disturb-
 p. 141. ance of the work of draining the Great Level of the Fens
 and to send up the actors and abettors to the Council. The last order of
 Council only extended to the last riot committed at midnight.

1653. Anthony Hammond to John Thurlow Sec^y to the Council
 Aug. 31. of State.

My cousin Barnes was sent up with a letter to the members of the Council in London about a foul business lately committed by the Swaffham and Botsham men who gathered 80 of their number with all sorts of arms and in the night assaulted and beat a party of my Col. Humphrey's troop who did us the favour to keep a guard over our works to defend them from being thrown over by the Country as they had many times been formerly. We have received many affronts from this corner of the country and applications have been made both to the civil and military officers for suppressing them; but the first wanted will and affection to do us any good and the other power and order from their superiors. Indeed there is no accommodation in the County (?) for quartering soldiers unless they might be in private houses which they did awhile, but the officers got them removed that they might the better play their pranks. In my opinion we have such an advantage over them at this time by this rash action of theirs that if it be well followed we may for ever quiet them: but how to proceed against them I must leave to you and other wiser than myself. Only this if we go by a special commission of Oyer and Terminer I doubt the Jury will serve us as we were before. Nothing would fright and quiet them more than if there were 100 of these desperate fellows pressed for the service; they being all watermen and having little to do at home make these night excursions and show their valour against my Lord General's men which would be much better employed against the Dutch. It was a great oversight in some of the Council to let Sir John Maynard gain longer time about the rearing of his petition for certainly we feel the effects here of that delay, the people growing troublesome and by influence of Sir John continue against us and raise money to bear the charge and are framing very large and clamorous petitions against us; so that when he

comes to make good his petition instead of reason he will produce a multitude of other complaints: when certainly the Council's interest had been to have brought it to a speedy hearing and when that had been cast by all other places would have been quiet finding no hope of relief from the house. Meantime I doubt Sir John's party here will take advantage of any trouble or misfortune that may happen to the State to rise and destroy our works as they did in Lincolnshire for we are in the same danger of him as the State is of Leburne the only likely man to make a change.

P.S. I have committed the custody of the South Bank of Bedford New River to Mr. Ewen giving him the fishing and pasturage of the bank and 20 marks a year which gives him good satisfaction.

The following is from the 7th Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, p. 75; the paper is among the MSS. of the House of Lords.

1649. Petition of divers poor Inhabitants of the parish of Sutton in the Isle of Ely and co. Cambridge to the Supreme Power of the Nation, the Commons of England in Parliament assembled.

About 4000 acres of common fens and marshes which formerly belonged to the poor of the parish were in the year 1624 unjustly taken away and enclosed and some of the best part given by some rich men of the parish, to whom it did not belong, to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, for obtaining their end in defrauding the poor of the rest.

In 1645 petitioners applied to the House of Commons for redress of their grievances, and for so doing seven of them were committed to the gaol of Ely by Sir Miles Sands, who by force kept them from going forth to assist the Parliament against the late King. Petitioners pray that the poor of the parish may enjoy the Commons and other benefits belonging to them, that the land unjustly given to the Dean and Chapter of Ely may be restored to those to whom it belongs, that the poor may receive satisfaction from those that have wronged them, and that they may be set to work as in other countries so that they may not all perish of famine in the time of plenty.

517.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson.—The Hudson family suffered severely for their loyalty. Dr. Michael Hudson's career is well known. He was born in Westmoreland; in 1621, being then aged 16, he was "a poor serving child" at Queen's College, Oxford; in 1628 he was M.A. In 1632 he was Rector of West Deeping and Uffington, co. Linc.; the latter benefice he exchanged for King's Cliffe, co. Northants., in 1640. In 1642, at Oxford, he was made Chaplain to the King, and the degree of D.D. was conferred on him. He was known as "The Plain Dealer," and on account of his fidelity and sagacity was chosen as scout-master to the army. In 1646 he conducted the escape of the King from Oxford.* arrested soon after, he escaped from

* Dom. Interreg. 30 May 1646. Goldsmiths' Hall "to Walford for bringing up Michael Hudson, clerk, who came with the King to the Scots Army, £50."

prison, and returning to Lincolnshire with commission as Colonel he raised a party of horse. Withdrawing to Woodcroft House, in the parish of Etton, co. Northants., he was attacked by the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Waite. After several fruitless assaults Colonel Waite sent a small party in advance under a captain, his kinsman, to demand a surrender. That officer was shot.* Being attacked in force, the garrison was compelled to surrender on promise of quarter. The Colonel had however given an order not to spare "that rogue Hudson." The Doctor was thrown over the battlement into the moat, where one Egborough, a soldier, killed him with the butt-end of his musket. There occurs no reliable account of the place of Dr. Hudson's sepulture; one states it to have taken place at Uffington; but a later account (1708) says that it was at Denton,† without memorial. Anthony Wood, who was curious to find out details, relates that one Walker, a grocer of Stamford, cut out the Doctor's tongue, and carried it about in a bottle, as a trophy. Egborough was killed by a gun accident at Cherry Orton, co. Hunts.

Elizabeth Hudson, who relates her troubles in the following petitions, was married in 1633. This entry is from the Marriage Licences of the Vicar General of Canterbury:—"Michael Hudson, M.A., Oxford, bach^r., 26, and Elizabeth Pollard, spinster, 19, daughter of Lewis Pollard, of Courtney, co. Oxford, esquire, who consents. At Newnham Courtney, or Balden, co. Oxon."

The Petitions are four in number:—‡

(I) To the King's Most Excellent Ma^{tie}.

The humble Peticon of Elizabeth Hudson the wife and of Michael Hudson the sonne of the late Mr. Michael Hudson his late sacred Ma^{ties} true and faithfull servant

Most humbly sheweth

That the forsaid Mr Hudson after his conveying his late sacred Ma^{tie} out of Oxford by performing many other faithfull

* In the register book of Etton, in 1648, is this entry:—Edward Rossiter by a shott from before Woodcroft-house received two wounds whereof he presently dyed June the 5. & on the 8th day of the same was buried at Etton.—Ed.

† There is a Denton, in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. I know of no record of this burial.

‡ Dom. Car. II. 52; 27, 28, 29. March, 1661,

and memorable services for his said Ma^{tie} was at last most barbarously slaine and left the Petn^{rs} in a very distressed and wanting condicon.

Therefore the Petn^r. most humbly prayeth yo^r Ma^{tie} in remembrance of his late sacred Ma^{tie} and of the services don to and sufferinge for some reliefe and comfort unto the Petn^{rs}; for charrity hath beene ther only livelyhood ever since his death and beinge now ended because all men expect as the Petn^{rs} humbly crave yo^r Ma^{ties} gracious compassions to provide for them by some waye or means wch to yo^r Ma^{ties} great and royall goodnes shall seeme meete.

And the Petn^r will dayly pray for yo^r Ma^{ties} long peaceable and prosperous reign over us.

The following testimonial was annexed :—

May it please yo^r Ma^{tie}.

We whose names are heere subscribed doe humbly certifie yo^r Ma^{tie} that the bearer hereof M^{rs}. Eliz. Hudson is the widow and Michael Hudson is the son of the late M^r. Michael Hudson who conveyed his late sacred Ma^{tie} out of Oxford when it was closely beseiged and conducted his Ma^{tie} safely to the Scotts and after many other faithfull and memorable services lost his life for his said Ma^{tie}.

LINDSEY.

CAMPDEN.

W. BODENHAM.

Th. WINGFIELD.

Jo. SLENTON.

(II) These for the Honourable S^r Edward Nicholas, K^t., humbly present.
Good Honourable Sir,

You may remember that I and my sonne received a reference of you from the King to the Lord Treasurer for a lease of one and twenty years of that little parte of his Ma^{ties} tenn thousand acres being in the great leavell of the fenns formerly in the possession

of one Underwood* a pretended Collenell that butchered my deare husband : and concerning this reference granted to us wee have been at great paines and charge and have spent much tyme and omitted all other things in hopes and expectations that wee should have this conferred upon us for our relief and comfort ; and yett now att the last we are undermined and are in great danger of losing it unless we can finde a true friend to helpe and assiste us in this our time of extremity. May it now therefore please yo^r honor in the King's name to favor and be a true friend to the distressed widdow and ffatherless so far as to recommend us in two or three words to the Lord Treasurer that wee may no more undergoe new sorrows and miseryes but rather that we may enjoye this compassion of his Ma^{tie} towards us the wch wee have so long and so much laboured for. Now good yo^r Honor lett me therefore beseech you to stand a true friend to us in this business as you have promysed to doe in anything that lieth in yo^r power, that wee may partake of his Ma^{ties} gracious grant and not be againe forced to seeke for other thinges now all things ells are gone : and therefore I doe presume once more to beseech yo^r Honor not to faile in this our fearefull and miserable condition butt to helpe and recommend us in this our busines and I shall ever continue my prayers to God for yo^r health and happiness and ever remayne yo^r Honors obliged and humble servant.

ELIZABETH HUDSON.

(III) To the King's Most Excellent Ma^{tie}.

The humble Peticon of Elizab. Hudson widow of the late Michael Hudson who conveyed his late sacred Ma^{tie} out of Oxford.

Most Humbly sheweth

That the forsaid M^r. Hudson by performing many and memorable services for his late Sacred Ma^{tie} of blessed memory lost his ecclesiasticall preferment of eight hundred pounds a yeare and afterwards being most barbarously slaine left the petn^r in a very

* Capt. Alexander Downing, in 1663, petitioned for the land which Underwood obtained "upon pretense of serving yo^r Maty yo^r petitioner being able to prove he never served yo^r Maty but was one of the cruellest and bloodiest persecutors that were agst yo^r Maty's cause and friends." Dom. Car. II. 89, 19. In the register of the parish of S. Mary, Whittlesey, there are many entries of the Underwood family:—1635 Hugh Underwood gent. burd. Dec. 2. 1637 Ann daur. of Francis Underwood burd. Nov. 21. From 1643 to 1660 the entries are missing.

distressed and wanting condicon and yo^r Ma^{tie} graciously compassionated the petn^{rs} sad condicon and the Petn^r being still destitute both of present livelyhood and of any visible hopes to give her credit for a present subsistancie.

And that whereas Major Ffrancis Underwood of Whittlesey bought of the pretended Adventurers parte of yo^r Ma^{tie}'s ten thousand acres in the Great Levell of the ffenns wch is now returned to yo^r Ma^{tie} and in yo^r Ma^{tie}'s disposal and the said Ffrancis Underwood being one of the chiefe Actors in the barbarous Murther of the foresaid Mr. Hudson.

May it please yo^r Ma^{tie} the premisses considered to grant unto the Petn^r Eliz. Hudson her exors admors and assignes a lease of one and twenty yeares of all the lands wch the fersaid ff'cs Underwood of Whittlesey had possession of himself being parte of Yo^r Ma^{tie}'s 10,000 acres paying unto Yo^r Ma^{tie} the yearly rent of 2^s. an acre or what other rent to Yo^r Ma^{tie}'s Royal goodnes and bounty shall seeme meete.

And the Petn^r will dayly pray for Yo^r Ma^{tie}'s long peaceable and prosperous reign over us.

(IV) To the King's Most Excel^t Ma^{tie}

The humble Petⁿ of Eliz. Hudson widdowe of the late D^r. Michael Hudson who conveyed his late sacred Ma^{tie} of blessed Memory out of Oxford.

Most Humbly Sheweth

That Henry ffeild clerke who hathe been arraigned at the King's Bench barre and found guilty and is now fined the sum of five hundred pounds for speaking and preaching seditious words agst yo^r Ma^{tie} and the present government was the man who sequestered the foresaid D^r. Hudson's living, kepted all the Petn^{rs} goods, and turned the Petn^r and her children out of doers, and afterwards hyred men and was himself at the murdering of the foresaid D^r. Hudson, and would never give her a farthing although she was ready to starve.

May it now please yo^r Ma^{tie} to thinke upon the foresaid D^r. Hudson's memorable services and great sufferings and the Petn^{rs}

miserable and distressed condicon and to grant unto the Petn^r the foresaid summe of five hundred pounds wch the foresaid Henry ffeild is fined to pay to Yo^r Ma^{tie} that she may be able to subsist and pay her debts.

And your petn^r (as in duty bound) will ever pray, &c.

Before the date of the above petitions, the son, Michael, had applied for the office of Register in the diocese of Winchester, which was in the King's gift, *sede vacante*. His certificate of qualification was this :—

To whom it may concerne. These are to certifie that the bearer hereof Michael Hudson is a scholler sufficient (being very well learned in the Latin and Greeke tongues) and writeth several good hands wherby we doe certifie he is fit for and capable of any Register's place in any of the Courts of Bishops and of Deans and Chapters.

Witness o^r hands, July 30, 1660.

W. BODENHAM :	FRAN. EDWARD NOT : PUB.
FRAN. WINGFIELD.	RICH. FFARMER.
EDW. HUDSON.	

Mrs. Hudson was on the Pension List in 1660 with £50 a year. There is an undated petition of 1663 or 1664, wherein she humbly sheweth that "H. M^{ty}* was graciously pleased to grant the petn^r a small pension of ffifty pounds a yeare onely for her present subsistence to keep her from starving untill she was better provided for, which allowance being now stopt amongst other pensions and the petn^r being in debt both to her landlord and others is in a starving condicon and hath not creditt to borrow sixpence to buy selfe bread." His Majesty had not two sixpences to rub together so this widow's petition like thousands of others has no order indorsed. The King's reservation in the fens which Mrs. Hudson sought to procure was also petitioned for by Alexander Downinge, a gentleman living at Whittlesey. He denounces Underwood. An indictment† was drawn for high treason : but the Attorney General advised that offences committed before 24 June, 1660, were covered by the Act of Oblivion. Subse-

* Dom. Car. II.

† Dom. Car. II., 96.

quent to that date only words could be alleged, viz. "what he did in the service agst the King were it to be done againe he would do it; And that the High Court of Justice for the tryal of the King and his friends was a legal court and a just court."

Other counts allege that he sat as judge at Norwich when Thos. Richardson, Major Roberts, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Cooper, a minister, were condemned to death; and that he gave the order for Col. Saul to be hanged.

Further, "the said Francis Underwood after hee had given quarter to Dr. Hudson att Woodcroft-house he commanded the s^d. Dr. to bee killed and himselfe cutt off his fingers as the Dr held by his hands begging for his life."

The account of Dr. Hudson's death in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1813, vol. 83, states:—"Dr Hudson with the most courageous of his soldiers driven to the battlements defended themselves there; but yielding upon a promise of quarter, Dr Hudson was thrown over the battlements and when clinging to a projecting spout his hands were cut off and he fell into the moat."

L. GACHES.

518.—Frederick Charles Worth.—On 10 March there died in Paris a native of the Fens who had made for himself a world-wide reputation. Many of the London papers, besides obituary notices, had leading articles upon his remarkable career. He was born in 1825, and for the last 35 years had been "the elegant arbiter of French and even universal fashion in woman's dress." The following is a portion of the leading article in *The Daily Telegraph* of 12 March:—

He was also, it seems, a Lincolnshire man. That, after all, is perhaps the most astonishing thing about him, and the most fruitful in moral lessons. For it is surely as disconcerting a rebuke as was ever administered to the vanity of race. There is no mistake, we believe, about the almost incredible fact. M. Frederick Charles Worth was a native of Bourne, in the county above-mentioned; and he was started in life as a printer's apprentice, just as Norval was originally intended for a shepherd. Ambition and the thirst for adventure, however, are not confined to the Grampian Hills, and the youth, after only seven months in the composing-room, came to London and obtained a situation in the house of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, or, according to another authority, in that of Messrs. Swan and Edgar. Here he remained for seven years, though he had little opportunity of developing his special talent, spending most of his time at the desk. But it was soon discovered by his employers that

he showed a precocious intelligence in suggesting modifications which should be introduced to adapt French goods to English taste. London, however, could not long confine him. To go to Paris became the dream of his life, and in 1846 he had a chance which he did not miss of "entering the house of Gagelin." After twelve years he set up in partnership with a Swede, and, taking the tide of Imperial luxury at its flood, he was borne on it to fortune. He was "taken up" by the Empress, if such a phrase can be used without irreverence of such a man, and in a short time acquired that supreme position in the world of millinery which he never afterwards lost. He retained it only by the unwearying application of his matchless ability to the varying requirements of his art, and by the performance of such acts of self-sacrifice as that of "evolving," after a sleepless night, the idea of a costume "which was supposed to embody the first faint beginnings of dawn as seen by the man-milliner in the eastern sky." But that all his industry and ingenuity should have enabled this Englishman of the English to lord it in Paris, the home of fashion, is surely an extraordinary circumstance, full of encouragement to our own people, and not free from a touch of the humiliating for our nearest European neighbours. What may we not hear next of celebrities renowned for their skill in sister arts associated with the genius of the French nation? That Vestris, the "god of the dance," was a Welshman, or that Carême was born in Aberdeen? Even these would be less surprising revelations. "The shepherd in Virgil became acquainted with Love," writes Dr. Johnson, "and found him a native of the rocks." What would he have said if he had made the acquaintance of the Graces, and discovered that they had been "raised" in the fens?

519.—Manor of Tyd.—By the kind permission of the Bishop of Ely, the following particulars of this manor have been taken from the old Coucher Book of the Bishops of Ely, compiled about 1310 A.D., a short account of which is given in Gibbons' *Ely Episcopal Records*, p. 187. I have thought that the details of some of the manors would be welcome to readers of *Fenland Notes and Queries*; and I accordingly send a sketch of Tyd manor. There are perhaps forty manors described; and, if this account proves of general interest, it may be taken to be the first of a series.

College, Ely.

J. H. CROSBY.

Tyd Manor. Inquisition made by Richard de fenma, Thomas son of William, Richard del Merchs, John son of William, Agge son of Roger, Jurdan son of Richard, William son of Gerard, Jocelin his brother, Elyas son of Austin, William son of Richard, Oky son of John, and Walter son of Roger.

The manor is in co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely, and Hundred of Wychford. The advowson of the church and donative belong to the Bishop of Ely.

The demesne of the manor is thus distinguished, to wit, in the field called Henedakeres, 5 acres ; in Suthmedowes field, 2 ; in Bradherst field, 3 ; in Hassetercroft, 5 ; in Pystlicroft, 4 ; in Sumersleswe, 7 ; at the Stackstede, 2 ; in Chapeleland, 13 ; total of profit-yielding (*lucrabilis*) land, 44 acres, by the perch of 18 feet, which can and ought to yield profit (*lucrari*) according to the customs of the town. To the same manor belongs a certain pasture which the Lord holds in a several, called Edich, worth 10s. ; and with other herbages of stubble (*de stipula*), worth 20s. more or less. Also there is a certain salt-pit (*salura*) which now returns half a load (*summa*)* of salt yearly ; it used to yield more, but it has been almost entirely destroyed by the sea (*periit per mare*).

OF KNIGHT'S FEES, AND FREE TENANTS.

Will. de Weston, Kt., holds 8 virgates of land, each containing 32 acres, by the service of a fourth part of a Knight's fee ; and he owes suit to the hundred and court of Wysebech. Also he holds 40 acres in Hallecroft, and returns at Easter 20*d.* for each ferding (*de ferthing*).†

Stephen de Marisco, Kt., holds 3½ virgates, by the service of half a Knight's fee. Ralph de Roma holds 3 acres for 12*d.*, to be paid in equal payments (*equaliter*), and they lie towards the sea. John de Lytbery, and Innocent, his mother, hold 2½ virgates for 3*s.* 6*d.* in equal payments. William de Stabulo holds half a virgate. William Dodyng, son of Simon Dodding, holds a messuage and one rood for 13*d.*, in equal payments. William, son of Letitia, of Newton, holds 2 virgates in Tyd, and one in Newton, for 8*d.*, in equal payments, which is included in Newton rents and not in those of this manor. Geoffrey, son of Beatrice, and Ralph, son of John, hold half a virgate, formerly John's, of Elm, for 8*d.* in equal payments, and they give *de ferthyng* at Easter 3½*d.* All these (except the first, and the Newton tenant) owe suit of court.

* *Summa* is also used for a soam, or seam ; a measure containing 6 or 8 bushels. (Martin's *Record Interpreter*.)

† The ferding is a quarter of something, usually of money, a fourth part of a penny. But often, also, of land ; and then not of any definite measure of land, as in some counties it had the meaning of a quarter of a hide, in others of a virgate, in others of a bovate. Here, probably, it means a quarter of a virgate of 32 acres.

OF CUSTUMARIES* AND CENSUARIES.†

Oky, son of John, holds 1 messuage, and finds a hen at Christmas, and 10 eggs at Easter. He will plough *cum quinto jungiter* 2 days in winter and 2 days in Lent. He will go for seed to the Lord's granary in the same town. He will sow and harrow (*herciabit*) what he has ploughed without food, but each whole plough shall have 1*d.* a day, and each half plough $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* He will hoe for half a day once in the year without food, or for a whole day with the Lord's food. He will find one mower for 4 days in the autumn with the Lord's food, to wit, on each day that he mows he shall have 2 loaves, 4 herrings or 5 eels, or $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* worth of cheese, and water to drink; and the loaves are of same kind (*conficiuntur*) as in the manor of Wysebech. He will carry the Lord's corn for one whole day, with the Lord's food, with his own cart, horse, and man, if he has horse and cart, so that he shall have bread and beer, meat and cheese, or fish and cheese, according to the day on which he carries. And he shall dig and embank (? *fossabit et muriabit*) about Wysebech Castle a portion in common with his mates (*paribus*), like the men of Wysebech, without food. He shall go with the Lord's bailiff to make distresses (*distractiones*), whenever necessary, within the town or outside, without food. He shall give talliage, and a fine (*gersuma*) on his daughter's marriage. And if his daughter before marriage shall be *accincta*, then he who has done the thing shall discharge le Leyrwyte, or he himself (Oky, apparently) *si ipse deficiat prout melius finem facere quod poterit cum domino*. And if he, Oky, dies, the Lord shall have for relief 20*s.* at most. He shall be *propositus* in the same town, or beadle, or dike-reeve, if the Lord wishes it, but not outside the town.

The following tenants all hold a messuage in the same way. Walter Sylal, formerly Geoffrey's, son of Edward. Eva, Agnes, and Mable, daughters of Agga. Geoffrey and Jurdan, sons of Agnes. Ralph, son of Solomon. Symon, son of Nicholas Passur, formerly Richard's, son of Alice. John Knop, formerly Beatrice's, widow. Adam, son of John, son of Peter. Roger Blak'.

* Men subject to feudal service.

† Tenants of farms at a fixed rent.

William, son of Ayled. Hugh, son of Alger. Elger, son of Richard. Symon Bric, formerly Elston's. John, son of Isaac. Walter, son of Ede. William Osegood. Richard, son of Basilia and Adam Ordgard. Peter, son of Mable. John Drommonde. Lucy, sister of Geoffrey. William, son of Hugh. Richard le Newman, formerly Alan's, son of Ordger. William, son of Agnes. Peter, son of Sylok. John, son of Thomas, formerly Geoffrey's, son of John. Symon, son of Geoffrey, formerly Godard's. William, son of Agge, formerly Brightyne's. Matill', son of William. Edward, son of Wydois. Hugh, son of Joseph. Godfrey, son of William. Richard del Mers. Symon Brid, formerly Edward's. Adam, son of Geoffrey. William, son of John. Edward, son of Richard. William son of Ordgere. Stephen, son of Peter. Roger, son of John. Walter, son of Roger. Robert, son of William Aug'. Richard, son of William Aug'. Hugh, son of Austin, formerly Gilbert Quemild's. William, son of Gerard. Elyas, son of Augustine. Adam, son of John. William Arnilde. Austin, son of John. William, son of Austin. Roger, son of Austin, formerly Alvene's. Richard Mosse, formerly Emma Mayle's. Muriel, sister of Geoffrey Saleman. William, son of Symon. Christiana Valentyn. William Sesse. William, son of Ranulf; except that he will not do the 3 boon-works* (*precarias*) in autumn.

OF TENANTS OF ONE VIRGATE.

Agge, and Elger, and Walter, son of Ede, and their partners (*participes*) hold one virgate for 16*d.*, in equal payments, and give *de ferthyng* at Easter 2½*d.* And they and their partners can and ought to reclaim (*capere*) land towards the sea and marsh without increase of rent. And if any man's messuage or any part of his land shall be destroyed (*periverit*) by the sea, yet he must answer for his rents and customs. Jurdan, son of Agnes, holds 1 virg. for 16*d.*; 2*d.*† Adam, son of John, Richard, son of Elgere, and John Cnop, and their partners, hold 1 virg. for

* That is, the day's work the tenant is bound to do for the Lord of the Manor.

† The sum following the rental is the amount paid at Easter *de ferthyng*.

20*d.* ; 4½*d.* Elger, son of Richard, and Richard, son of Basilia, and William, son of Basil, and partners, the same. Elyas and William Gerard, and partners, hold 1 virg. for 20*d.* ; 4½*d.*: also 1 croft and 1 acre of land, for 6*d.* Symon Brid, &c., hold 1 virg. for 20*d.* ; 1*d.* Oky, son of John, and Austin, &c., hold 2 virg. for 3*s.* 4*d.* ; 7*d.* : also 1 croft for 1*d.* ; 1*d.* Richard del Mers, and William Osegood, &c., hold 1 virg. for 20*d.* ; 2½*d.* Adam Anant, &c., hold 1 virg. for 21*d.* ; 3*d.* William, son of Ram', and Ralph, son of Solomon, &c., hold 1 virg. for 16*d.* ; 2½*d.* Richard le Newman, and William, son of Ordgere, hold ½ virg. for 6*s.* 10*d.* Peter, son of Sylak, and Austin, son of John, &c., hold ½ virg. for 5*s.* 8½*d.* Thomas, son of William, &c., hold ½ virg. for 4*s.* 10*d.* ; 2*d.* John Drommonde, &c., hold ½ virg. for 6*s.* 7*d.* ; 2*d.* But Richard Delmers, and Simon, son of Nicholas, answer to them for 28*d.* Roger Blak' holds ⅙ virg. for 21*d.* Roger, son of John, holds ⅙ virg. for 31*d.* John, son of Ysaac, and William, son of Hugh, hold ½ virg. for 4*d.*

OF TENANTS OF FORDLONDES.

Ralph, son of Solomon, holds three acres for 3*s.* 1*d.* Elgere, son of Lenmere, had a cottage (*coteria*) at rent of 1*d.*, but it pays nothing because it has altogether been destroyed by the sea. Sylak le Fen'e held 1 rood for 4*d.*, and William, his nephew, 1 rood for 4*d.*, which now pay nothing for the same reason. John Agge holds a cottage, formerly Elvene Folk's, for 1*d.* Symon Rich has 1 rood for 3*d.* ; 1*d.* Geoffrey, son of Alexander, holds 1 croft, *que fuit Johannis Uncle*, for 4*d.*, 3½*d.*; and a cottage at 1*d.* William, son of Robert, holds a cottage for 4*d.* William, son of Simon Kutch, holds a cottage for 8*d.* ; 7*d.* Muriel, sister of Geoffrey, holds a cottage for 2*d.* ; ½*d.* Richard Mosse, holds a cottage, formerly Emma Halpany's, for 8*d.* Walter, son of Roger, holds a cottage for 2*d.* Hugh, the clerk, holds 2 acres for 10*d.* Symon, son of Geoffrey Kyng, holds with his partners 6 acres for 2*s.* Hugh Brittine, &c., the same. Matill', son of William, the same. Edward, son of Wydon, holds 8 acres for 2*s.* Elgere, son of Lenmere, held a cottage at rent of 11*d.*, but

nothing now paid because destroyed by the sea. Sylak le passur, and Selkemp, held each a cottage, as Elgere. Ralph, son of Geoffrey del Wer', holds a cottage for which he has to collect hens and eggs in the same town, and to carry to the castle, and has his food. Richard, son of Toly, holds a cottage, and gives a hen and 10 eggs, and 3 days work in autumn, and talliage and a fine for his daughter, &c., as above. Stephen, son of Alger', holds a cottage in same way.

OF THOSE WHO GIVE A HEN AND EGGS FOR SMALL PORTIONS
OF A MESSAGE OF AUGMENTED VALUE.

All the following give a hen and 10 eggs. Agge, son of Ede. Geoffrey, son of Agnes. William, son of Basil. Thomas, son of John. Edward, son of Eylild. Roger, son of Wydon. Joseph, son of Geoffrey. Symon de fenne. Richard de fenne. Thomas, son of William. Richard, son of Sylak. Adelia Dusing. Amabilia de ponte. Odes, son of Geoffrey. Walter, his brother. Roger, son of Geoffrey. Geoffrey, son of Austin. Ralph, son of Richard. Gocelin, son of Richard.

And it is to be noted that each cottager (*cotarius*), undersetel, and anylepiman, must mow 3 days in autumn, *ad cibum domini*, as the others. Also, of messuages and lands which now for a long time have been drowned, if any man can get a profit from them the Lord must have his due. Also, of sea-wreck and royal fish, if any has been found, it belongs of right to the Lord Bishop, but the finder shall receive 4*d*.

Sum of whole rental, yearly, £4 3*s*. 7*d*., to wit, at Michaelmas, 19*s*. 7½*d*.; S. Andrew's, 19*s*. 6½*d*.; S. John Baptist, 19*s*. 7½*d*. [Omitted, but added in a note :—Annunciation, 24*s*. 9½*d*.] Sum of hens, yearly, at Christmas, 24, *cum propositis*. Sum of eggs, yearly, at Easter, 680, by the greater hundred,* *cum propositis*. Sum of Boon-days in autumn, 235, besides cottagers, underseteles, and anylepimans, which are not numbered because the number varies.

* That is, at the rate of six score to the hundred.

520.—Prisoners for Religion at Wisbech (503).—Father Weston's humility was marked. It led him to insist that Dr. Bagshaw should take precedence at high-table in the hall—"the Doctor of a restless and turbulent nature with a windmill in his head." Father Bluet, "Old Blue," and the Doctor, fond of old customs, favoured the pastimes of Christmas; the Hobby-horse* with pasteboard steed and footcloth coming into the hall, the Jesuits hummed and hah'ed, deeming such diversion not exempt from sin; and then left the hall *en masse*. There had been a secret meeting of the Seminarists, at which Father Weston, by nineteen voices, was chosen head of the community with the title of "Agent": he made a retreat to his cell for a fortnight, then issuing forth produced a set of Orders and rules of the Agenage; so Father Southworth came with a message to Father Bluet and 12 others who were seated at the high-table at hall time, desiring him to give place to the "Agent"; that demand not receiving attention, the Seminarists sent to Justice Medley the governor to ask leave to keep commons by themselves apart from the rest, with intent to avoid sin.

Medley, J.P.,† desiring to settle the difference, appointed a hearing, at which Fathers Bluet and Southworth, S.J., represented the conflicting parties. The scene in the Castle-hall is thus described:

Medley, J.P. Live in peace and quietness as the State hath appointed, unless you can show capital crimes which warrant separation. I am a justice and qualified to take notice thereof.

Fa. S. In this case the Queen cannot make you a competent judge; their crimes are so great that in conscience we cannot keep company.

M. Why, what crimes are so horrible that the Queen's authority cannot reach to take knowledge thereof?

S. Master Bluet can tell you for I have signified them to him.

B. I see the old proverb verified in you; Englishman Italianate, is a devil incarnate. Must I be your bedle to procleyme your lies? Master Medley, this Italianated companion hath this craft in his budget; if I should now relate unto you what he told me of this matter, then would he deny it and so turn the blame on me, that I telling it you publicly do slander the house and not he that told secretly.

* A principal performer in the Morris Dance: see Douce's Illustrations, II., 467. Denounced by the Puritans as a Pagan superstition, the horse, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck were suppressed. King James' Book of Sports restored them, to be again suppressed during the Interregnum.

† Fa. Weston's Diary.—Our first gaoler, Edw. Gray, having been removed by a most dreadful death, Will. Medley was chosen in his place, who wished to be considered as a gentleman, being sprung from the same family as Will. Cecil the Lo. Treasurer.

In the end Medley commended the quiet life of the first prisoners, and rebuked the turbulent spirits and humours of the new-comers.

The governor's intercession failing, Father Dolman was sent down from the Arch-Priest. His mission failed; "Why diet alone?" he asked. "Why a new brewer?" "Because he brews better beer." "Why turn the Bishop's chapel into a buttery?" "Well: we may take things as we find them in England now." Father Dolman made proposals which to his joy were acceded to with a reservation which Fa. Weston declared as he left the conference to be a proviso that the agreement was not to prejudice his position in the matter of separate commons. "Why, that is all the matter!" exclaimed the arbitrator; so the old man sadly retraced his steps to London.

In 1595, Edward Hall, the gatekeeper of the Castle, was suspected of secret practices with the papists. In the deposition of John Foxley, of Wisbiche, shoemaker, concerning undutiful speeches against her Majesty he states "I hard Wagg the butcher aske Hall what meant the bablinge and great noise the papists made at dinner times, the which he had often hard as he past that way? Whoe answered, that it was foolishly spoken to call it bablinge, for it was as good doctrine as we had anny tought, redd, or preached, unto us, for it was the same in latin which we have in English."* There was a suspicion that the pewter platters were flying about: however the question of precedence was never determined.

The repete of the Jesuits grew apace. Wisbech was a place of pilgrimage. Strype, in the *Annals*, iv. 273, relates: "the state of the seminary priests and Jesuits at Wisbich by liberty and the favour of their Keeper growing to be as dangerous as a Seminary College being in the heart and midst of England. First there is about 28 seminary priests and Jesuits who have compounded with their keeper Gray for their diet and all provision and necessary entertaining servants as if they were in a free college and no prison. Great resort and daily is there to them of

* Dom. Eliz. 255, 14.

gentlemen and gentlewomen and other people who use to dine and sup with them in their chambers: whereby they receive intelligence and send again what they list from and unto all quarters of the realm and beyond seas." Still discipline was maintained, for a justice of peace attended at the dinner hour and called the roll. Dr. Wood* relates "At dinner and supper the keeper was always present and occupied one extremity of the table, while his wife did the same at the other end, both of them watching us diligently for fear of a word being dropped that they could not themselves hear." Such ease seems oppressive; some of the recusants resented such irksome espionage. The Governors reported to the Council about this time that "Charles Borne and Nicolas Scroope, in there keepers absence, attending yor honors, bett his wife and servants. In the assistance therefore of Graye, Borne, as the greate offender, is committed into irons, and Scroope to the restrainte of his chamber for tenne days."†

The keeper also on several occasions sent up to the Council reports of the evil behaviour of the recusants.

Here is a specimen:—

Articles exhibited by Thomas Gray keeper of the recusants in Wisbich Castle against sum the recusants there.

Imprimis Borne and Scroope have often said y^t my warrants wherby theie are kept prisoners are both against the common statute laws of this land wch Scroope hath affirmed y^t as he hath said it so he will doo ageine and that the privie Councell cold not nor ought to laye anie hands uppon them.

2. Theie have often said y^t Kinge Phillip after Quene Marie's death was most hardlie delt with all in this land and y^t his treasure was retained wherebie oure coyne was refined.

3. Scroope saieth y^t it is both against Gods and mens lawe to punishe them both in bodie and in lands.

4. When it was replied y^t yf y^t were true then were we protestants most hardlie delt with in Q. Marie's time to be punished with losse of goodes lands and life. Metam answered y^t it was because we were heretiks.

5. Borne saieth y^t the Lord Grey did altogether loose his honore in his service in Ireland uppon the Spanyards. He the xvi of this August through the creaste of the Castle Gate gave a straunger a lre to deliver abroad w^t 6^d for his laboure, his keeper nor anie for him not made acquainted w^t the lre nor the contents thereof.

6. He saieth y^t I shall not locke him upp in his chamber for anie cause but y^t he will have his libtie in spite of my hart; and y^t he will throwe me downe the staires yf I dare locke his dore, calling me knave and foole.

* Queen Mary's Confessor. † Dom. Eliz. 203, 33.

7. The xiiij of this August when as of custome he was letten fourta his chamber in the morninge and cumen in agene the officer wch of use locketh upp all there doares till dinner and their performing the like to his he thrust him dangerously doune the staires to the perill of his life yf he had not taken holde of a rafter sayinge further y^t he wold not be a close prisoner.

8. Item whereas amongst other articles for my keepinge of theis recusants the Ll. of the Councell's order is y^t theie shall wekelie paye for theire commons x^s and for theire lodginge ii^s. iiiij^d, not dimynyshinge nor yet increasinge the same unles theie beare the extraordinarie charge yet nevertheles since the xij of this August Borne and Scroope will not continewe themselves in anie comons at all but will have me make provision for them, as out of an Inn, to have what thei list; sayinge further thei will paye nothings for their lodginge because theie are prisoners.

9. Their diet is prepared with the rest as before. I am at like charge wth servants and other attendaunce upon them as before. Theye are lodged in severall faire sweete chivened chambers of mine owne buildinge w^t my verrie sufficient beddinge; and yet though not payinge me for diet or lodginge I am more abused by them too and especially by Borne (as in perill upon myself and servants) then ever I was w^t all the prisoners y^t I have governed. And therefore I praye y^t either the prior orders from the councell in theire and my behalfe may stand and be executed or els (concerning theire comons) yf anie of them be found w^t sufficient or will not satisfie to y^t charge but will have me to make a provision for theire diet such as they list to have wch I am content to doo, y^t yet in respect theie have no base nor prison lodginge w^t sufficient bedding for anie man of worshepp theie may satisfie me wekelie for everie such lodginge vi. viij being but one groate more wekelie then is sett downe on the order for the doctor's beinge in commons.

10. Lastlie my humble peticon and sute also is y^t it might please the honorable ll^s. of the Councell y^t inasmuch as theie recusants are all greatlie in my dett sum more sum lesse for diet and lodginge. And y^t goes out y^t upon anie warrant for theire removinge I maie not deliver them till I be satisfied, theie will not suffer any such warrant to passe but w^t prove y^t I be first satisfied for all debts and fees due, or els by theire such removinge I am like to be utterlie undone.

by me Thomas Gray Keeper of

Wysbech Castell.

There was no love lost between Gray and the recusants. Hall the gatekeeper was at Westminster in the Gatehouse, his allegiance being suspected. Gray's daughter Ursula was converted to Catholicism and refused to go to church; converts from the town were numerous. The following case is worth noting. Thomas and George Fisher, two boys born of poor parents, whom the keeper admitted within the gaol that they might be useful as servants to the prisoners, in the course of some months learned so much about the Catholic religion that they attached themselves to the Catholic faith, and failing to frequent the church, the Governor heard of the matter; then he fixed on a

festival day and commanded the boys to be present at the sermon. They refused : he had them cruelly whipped in the market-place in the presence of all the people, and after put them in irons. Being set free one escaped to Belgium, was received as a student at Douay, and so improved in learning and character for virtue that he was admitted to holy orders.

It was not all joy in the Castle. Now and again in the reports to the Council a cry as from one desperate in heart reminds the reader that all the world's akin ; "I have hard," says the turnkey, "Browne desperatlie say uppon the lockinge hym upp in his chamber that his father was dead and his mother dead, his brother hath sould all his land, his sister careth not for hym." He grew weary of the fens ; nought but the sky to gaze upon and watch the heron's morning flight from upland to the wash and from the wash to upland home at sunset ; but to the Queen's Council the banks of the Ouse were neither dreary enough nor remote enough. Papists had been sent there to be out of the way and forgotten, and all the world was running after them. They must away and where in this realm a drearier spot ? At Framlingham. So the warrant came ; and one misty morn at roll call, the keeper with strong escort read his warrant and declared their destination. Old Blue shall tell the tale :—

Custos Carceris Wisbicensis procuravit auctoritatem et potestatem transferendi triginta sex incarceratos sacerdotes ad Castrum de Framingham q^d distat inde itinere quatuor dierum.

*Q^d ut facilius et securius præstaret (ut prætendebat ipse) sexdecim manicas ferreas fieri curavit quibus sacerdotes bini ac bini latronum instar copularentur et ut securius conducerentur milites quoque triginta requivit. Hujus rei indignitate commoti Nobiles (licet protestantes) responderunt barbarum hoc esse factum et spectaculum indignum nec ferendum ut tot sacerdotes vincti latronum instar per Provincias pedibus itinera conficerent quare tantum illi concesserunt triginta milites modo custos ipse stipendia illis solveret, eo q^d incarceratorum translatio propter suum lucrum ac commodum ab ipso fuit procurata, quam conditionem ipse omnino repulit qui tantas impensas facere noluit, sed data est interposita fide duorum sacerdotum qui ex primariis incarceratorum erant, videlicet que ad diem præfixum omnes ad carcerem novum se præsentarent libere dimisit q^d in Anglia in carceribus sive extra sæpe consuetum est ut in verbo sacerdotis poit quis libere ad tempus abesse licet agatur de vitæ periculo quod ego multoties præstiti.**

* Dom. Eliz. 283, A. 70. Declaratio Thomae Bluetti Sacerdotis Angli exhibitâ Illmis et Rmis Dnis Burghesio et Arrigonio S.R.C. Cardinalibus die Martii Ao. Dni. 1602.

"Old Blue" in fetters, all loved him, and as he trudged away these fenmen besought a place in his prayers. At one time a minister of the Church of England, he had known Bp. Gardiner well, and Bp. Watson, and marks the end of each. Of the Bp. of Winchester who, full of dignity and all this world holds precious, when on his death-bed, summoned his chaplains to read the Passion of our Redeemer: and as they read the words "Peter went out and wept bitterly," they were interrupted by the sobbing of the Bishop. "I also have gone out but not till this hour have I wept bitterly." They sought to comfort him with the promise of eternity of life. "Likewise there is the eternity of death." So passed that troubled soul.

And of the Bp. of Lincoln who, in the brightest hour of his intellect summoned to rust away for 30 years in prison, passed from this world, where selfishness so mars our being, nor possessing nor desiring to possess; so to end his suffering.

The caustic Jesuit for whom "stone walls could not a prison make," who found glory in the dreary fens, now side by side with Father Bluet pass along their adverse path leading to prison and a cruel death, which each will meet with fortitude nor falter by the grave.

L. GACHES.

521.—**"The Landlord's Dilemma."**—"The Landlord's Dilemma," or, A Christmas Eve at a Village Inn, is the title of an original comedy in three acts, founded on local traditions and folk-lore, by J. T. Crowden, M.D., produced for the first time at Gedney Hill on 16 April, 1895. The scene is laid in the public room of a village inn. On the walls are hung sale bills, public notices, sheet almanacs, &c.; the furniture being of the usual homely kind found in country public houses.

The actors were selected from the village and district, of whom the majority had never seen a play performed; and whether the play was adapted to the actors, or they selected for the parts, we cannot say; but the choice was a happy one, all seemed to enter into the spirit of the play, and to enjoy the fun. The language being that of every day rustic life, free and easy. The words

and phrases current in Fen-land found faithful exponents. The play is written purely in the language of rural life, and the author has drawn his characters with such realism and truth, that there is scarcely a village in the Fens but contains the originals of those who here played their parts so naturally on the boards. The dialogues are characteristically interesting throughout, the humorous and pathetic nicely assimilated; after some jovial fun, much relished, came a touch of sadness, and a dream of joy, with some happy hits on passing events, social and political.

S. EGAR.

522.—Fen Riots in the Seventeenth Century (516).—

It may be worth while to note that some of the land decreed to the Dean and Chapter of Ely in 1624 was until very recently leased to Feoffees who represented the owners of Commonable messuages. Each of these owners had what is called a "shifting severalty" or "lot meadow." Every year before the hay was cut sworn officers divided the land into a certain number of plots or shares, setting out the limits of each plot by "lockspits," or cuttings of the sod at each end of the lot, each lot being distinguished by a particular device for identification. The peculiar feature of this lot meadow (which system once prevailed almost universally in the Eastern and Midland Counties before inclosure) was this. The several claimants did not have to take the chance of a lottery to determine where there land should lie, nor did they change in regular rotation, having this year number 1 and next year number 2, but they had alternate possession of two plots.

The number of lots was an uneven one. The man who had the first plot this year had the last next year. He who had the second lot this year had the last but one next year. If we represent the lots by the 25 letters A to Y, then A changes with Y, B changes with X, and so on up to L, which changes with N, while M, the middle plot, alone remains during each hay season the meadow attached to one particular house. After the hay crop was cleared the land was grazed in common. The custom thus described had probably a very ancient origin.

The several plots were cut through by the Hundred Feet or New Bedford river in 1650, and they were thus divided into two sections, one in the Wash and the other on the East of the river, but the ancient beacons remained, and the lots were divided by straight lines running from West to East. When the Capitular Estates came into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the system of beneficial leases was put an end to, and a few years ago the term having expired the ancient custom ceased to be observed. My knowledge of this custom is derived from "hear-say." It would be interesting if some one in the district would give your readers an authentic account of the system of tenure to which I have drawn attention. W. C. L.

523.—The Manor of the Moor, Swineshead (510).—Presentments at the Court of this Manor seem to have ceased at the time of the Commonwealth. Those here given are the most noteworthy :—

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|
| 1634 | Josua Smyth of Kerton for trespassinge w th his horse swine and Beaste upon the Lords wast called Mooregate. | |
| 1635 | Humfrey Quinsey for sufferinge his wood to lye in Mooregate to y ^e Annoyance and hindrance of the King's Leidge people..... | 2s. 6d. |
| 1636 | William Sharrost for not mending his Stowstead in Mooregate according to a former payne | forfeit 3s. 4d. |
| | George Riley for sufferinge his sheepe to goe in Gallowe Feild without a Tenter (Contrary to Custome)..... | 3s. 4d. |
| | That Tho: Horner a Tennant of this mannor was executed for felony by reason of which attaynder his goods are forfeited to the Lord of this Mannor by Escheate. | |
| 1637 | William Atkinson one of the Homagers for not attendinge his service with his Fereman and his fellowe Jurors | 12d. |
| | That one Quee or younge heifer is strayed into this mannor, and hath beene impounded Raughted and Cryed in three next markett Townes, and Continewed a yeare and a day unchallenged which they value at..... | |
| | | £1 13s. 4d. |
| 1639 | Eustace Lincoln for makinge an affraye and breakeinge of the Kings peace | 6s. 8d. |
| | Robert Bagerley for sufferinge his swine to be unrung and to roote up a parcell of ground called Tamberlands and spoyleinge the Fences | 6s. 8d. |
| | Nicholas Mowbray for steepinge or Wateringe hempe by the highe Way, to the annoyance of passengers | 2s. 4d. |
| | Richard Sneath of Swinshead for rescueinge his Mare goinge to be impounded in the Common Fould..... | 6s. 8d. |
| 1640 | That upon there veiw of some grounds belonginge to the Lord of this Mannor; and lands of William Lockton gen. lyinge in the Northend of Swinshead and adjoyneinge one parcell to the other; that all the old Willowe Trees thereon growinge doe belonge to William Lockton gen. | |

- 1641 John Storer the elder of Swinshead for Courseinge of hares within this Mannor without Licence and leave of the Lord 6s. 8d.
- 1646 William Hudson of Kirton for not makinge a sufficient Stowe at the entrance into Eight Acres of Pasture..... 12d.
- 1647 John Beaver for brewinge and puttinge to sale unholosome Beare and therefore to forfeit to the Lord of this Mannor 18d.

A whole page is taken up with presentment that three swine hogs had strayed and been impounded: the fold-keeper kept them for 5 weeks at a cost of 26s.: they were then removed to the custody of the Lord of the Manor, and valued at 26s.: and that at the date of the court, three weeks later, they had further eaten nine strikes of beans worth 20s.: and the three swine hogs were now valued at 42s.

An Abstract of the Survey of the Abbey Farm, taken May 1739, gives the acreage at 125A. 2R. 31P.; and the Holt Hill Farm contained 52A. 1R. 25P. These are the names of the fields, &c., that were surveyed:—Dove Coat Close, Yards, and Abbey Walk, Coney Hills, Pare Tree Piece, Little Dear Park, Great Dear Park, Little Three Acres, Little Acre, Low Five Acres, Eastings, Woodheads, Hartley Green, Lath Close, Beacon Close, Butcher's Close, Lord's Orchard, Nutt Tree Piece, Mear Close, Abbey Lane, Abbey Drove.

The following place-names occur in the rolls.

SWINESHEAD:—The Fenhouses; Common Marsh, Eight Hundred Fen, Fore Fen; Mooregate, Mooresgate, the Lord's Waste; Fen Lane; Common Sewer, Hamond Beck, the Ea; Wheat Lands; Mankes Holme; the Stripp; Gallow Field; Willoughby Field; the Eight Hundred Way; Fenhouses; Finkell Lane; the Market Place; the Orchard; Tamberlands; the Church Stile; White Cross; Asperton; the Northend; Baxter's Cross; the Stone Bridge; Swineshead Drayton; Northfield Lane; Ollier, Ollier Acre; the Town Field; Fenhouse Way; East Harwick Grange; East Meare; Chapel Pasture; Corn Parks; Whitecross Gate; Howson Coat Meares Lane.

WIGTOFT:—Langmore; Shittlefield Lane; Chantry of S. Nicolas (1663); the Hempland; Bollings; Fenhouses; Holfleet; Staggate Lane; Guttertoft.

FRAMPTON :—Cowgate ; Sandholme ; Middlegate ; West End.

SUTTERTON :—Thorndike Field ; Strugg's Hill ; Fishmore End.

KIRTON :—Le Meares ; the Graves ; Kirton Holme.

ALGARKIRK :—Colepitland.

ED.

524.—Fen Provincialisms (507).—

OCHRE.—Money ; more particularly, gold, in obvious reference to the colour. An "Okerer" is a usurer.

OCKSECROTIA.—Tipsy. "They gave him Dog's Nose, and he got ocksecrotia, I tell you." Dog's Nose is a mixture of gin and hot ale.

ODS BODIKINS, ODS RITIKINS.—These and other similar expressions are used as oaths, the Sacred Name itself being avoided with the idea of diminishing the profanity.

ODD.—Alone, lonely, out of the way. "It's an odd house down the Long Drove."

ODD-CUM-SHORTS, ODDMENTS.—Fragments, remnants. "Oddments" is frequently used of the shillings and pence over a considerable number of pounds. See "Orts."

ODLING.—Peerless, without equal. Used also as a diminutive, the reckling, or weakest of a litter or brood.

OFF AND ON.—Changeable, not to be depended on.

OFF-HAND.—Without hesitation. "Farming off-hand," or "off-farming," means at some distance from the home.

OIL.—Palm-oil is a *douceur*, bribe.

OLD WOMAN'S LUCK.—To have the wind in the face on the journey out, and back as well, is called "the old woman's luck." She is said, when starting with a head wind, to have expressed a hope that the wind would change before she returned, which it did.

OLLANDS.—Grazed, seed or clover sown lands. (See *Norfolk Chronicle*, Oct., 1894.) Probably a contraction of old lands, from their not being ploughed during the season.

OMMOST.—Almost. Sometimes pronounced "omast."

ON END.—Sitting up.

ONE O'CLOCK.—"Like one o'clock" means very rapidly.

ONE-SHEAR-SHEEP.—A shearling ; a sheep that has been shorn once only.

ON TEN TOES.—Afoot.

OOKER.—Or perhaps "Hooker." Large. Often said by way of implying that the speaker has been exaggerating.

ORTS.—Wasteful leavings of food. "Odds and ends" is often pronounced "orts and ends."

ORVE.—See "Hawve." A waggoner's call to his horses to turn to the left.

OSGODMOTHER.—See "Horse godmother."

OUT-ASKED.—"They were out-asked last Sunday"; that is, the the banns were published for the last time. See *F. N. & Q.*, II. 258, l. 51.

OUTER GIRL.—Outward girl; the kitchen-maid, or milk-maid, at a farm house.

OUTNER.—A stranger, foreigner. "I don't see why outners should enjoy the same privileges as our own people."

OVER-CROW.—To crow over; to triumph. So used by Holinshed.

OVERSEEN.—Mistaken, deceived.

OVER-SET.—To recover from an illness or accident. "He has quite upset his great grief." Also, to overcome, fatigue, overwhelm with surprise or emotion. "The news of the accident quite upset him."

OVERTAKEN.—Intoxicated; overtaken by drink.

OVER YEAR.—Over year steers are those not fattened by the grazier within the summer after purchase.

OWRY, OWLEY.—Dirty, filthy.

OWT.—Aught, anything. "Do I owe you owt?"

My collection of provincialisms and words current in Fenland was mostly made in the early seventies, 20 to 30 years ago. I have heard them chiefly from the lips of aged cottagers, fishermen, fowlers, and workers in the Fens, with whom my business has brought me very much in contact. It has been such as they who have rescued many now fast fading relics of the past. The poor have been very conservative in that line; many words from ancient roots have thus been handed down, with slight variations, for generations. As to many words being of "common occurrence all over England," I cannot say to the contrary. I have not been all over myself,

The compilers of modern dictionaries have in their researches rescued many provincialisms, archaisms, and obsolete words, that might otherwise have been lost. They have been so very successful that I imagine there are very few words current throughout the country but may be found in one or other of the numerous dictionaries and glossaries published, slang included. Kingsley, Baring Gould, Emerson, and other writers, have done much to preserve the Folk Lore of the Fens.

My definitions are such as I have heard attached to the expressions by Fen-men, given in their own vernacular as nearly as possible. I have found some difficulty as to orthography, and not less in some instances in selecting suitable words to convey the exact meaning of the expressions. If I have not made it sufficiently clear I regret it exceedingly ; it is not easy at times to select words simple enough for the purpose. Johnson says "nothing can be properly defined but by words too plain to admit a definition." As to the word "*Nonce*," the quotation from the author of "The Farmer's Boy" is I think sufficiently conclusive ; certainly as to the sense in which I have repeatedly heard it used. The purpose for which "the owd woman loitered" may be fairly left to the reader's imagination. S. EGAR.

525.—**Dr. Hudson** (517).—It may interest some of your readers to know that Dr. Michael Hudson, referred to in Mr. L. Gaches' communication, was the original of Dr. Rochecliffe, of Scott's novel, "Woodstock." In one of the earlier editions of this work I have seen a note describing from some contemporary source the slaughter at Woodcroft. If my memory is correct, the unfortunate priest, pursued by some of the attacking party who had gained access to the house, had reached the roof and clambered over the parapet with the intention of dropping into the moat, when a soldier cut off his two arms and he fell helpless into the water.

The Francis Underwood mentioned in the same communication was a prominent leader under the Protectorate. He was Governor of the Isle of Ely and of Crowland after it was taken by the

Parliamentarians. He was connected with the Cromwell family, or with the Whitstone who married the Protector's sister and resided at Whittlesey. Noble, in his *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, gives him an ancient pedigree. The lands at Whittlesey, which Francis held under the Crown, are still called Underwood's grounds, and Sir Jonas Moore's map of it shows Colonel Underwood's house on some adjacent lands, which I take to have been his freehold. This farm is now known as Flegcroft. I think that the family, which was an influential one at Whittlesey for some generations, is now extinct in the male line, but the family of Rothwell-Johnson claims descent in the female line. There was living at Whittlesey a few years ago, an old man in humble circumstances, who asserted that he was the representative of the old stock. When the Underwoods, Whitstones, and other friends and adherents of the Protector were living at Whittlesey, there were resident there in strict retirement the Earl of Portland, son of the notorious and unpopular treasurer of Charles I., and his wife Frances, born a Stuart, a cousin of the King, who was present at her marriage in Westminster Abbey by Abp. Laud, when the King gave her a present of £500. Her husband was killed on board ship, by the side of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), and his widow held the manors of Whittlesey for many years. She died in the greatest poverty. The Downe family, mentioned as applicants for Underwood's lease under the Crown, became afterwards lessees of the Manors of Whittlesey.

W.C.L.

526.—**Sir William Dove, Kt.**—I send some particulars of the family of this gentleman. I begin with a careful abstract of his will, which is dated 8 Oct., 9 Charles I. (1633).

My body to be laid in the vault which I made in Upton chapel. At or about the time of my eldest son's marriage I both settled my lands and leases and made provisions for my younger children and now desire that the same shall continue. To my niece Margaret, now the wife of Thomas Catesbie, daughter of my late

brother the Archdeacon, the sum of £100 if I do not give the same unto her or her husband in my life time. To my wife Dorothy Dove my best caroach and 2 coach horses, 2 serviceable geldings, the furniture for an horse which she brought with her when I married her, and furniture for a maid servant to ride double. All the plate, jewels, books, trunks, chests, linen, bedding and household, and other goods and chattels which she had before I married her, with all the jewells that I bought her, and all other books which she useth and 6 more of my English books, such as she shall choose. £40 of my best plate to be chosen by herself; the tankard my lord Bishop my late father gave her; and all the spoons that her own father gave her for new year's gifts; my silver stand dish; the great ebony cabinet, and looking glass; with all her apparel, wearing linen, watch, ornaments, and other paraphernalia. And a fourth part of my linen, household stuff and utensils, implements of household whatsoever, to be divided into four parts and sold, and my wife to make choice of the fourth part. Residue of goods, &c., unbequeathed after payment of debts and legacies I give to my son Thomas Dove, whom I make sole executor. To the poor of Upton 40s.; and for other pious uses and rewards to my servants, and funeral expences, I leave to the discretion of my executor, with the advice of my dear wife. Memorandum. To Thomas Brookes, Edward Brookes, and Elizabeth Brookes, the children of my wife's first husband, £5 each. To cousin Thomas Catesby and his wife my kinswoman each £5 over and above the £100. To cousin John Roethe, £10. To my servants Clement Denny, and James Stoakes, 40s. each. To Robert Carter and his wife, 40s. each. To William Dove and John Joye, 20s. Witnesses. John Roe, Thomas Catesby, Clement Denny. Proved in P.C.C. 29 Nov., 1633, by the executor (Russell, 101).

Testator was the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough (1601-30), and his wife Margaret, daughter of Oliver Warner, of Eversden, co. Cambs. Sir William was knighted at Whitehall, 23 March, 1623-4. He married (1) Frances, daughter of William Downhall, of Peterborough, and

had a family of 7 sons and 2 daughters, viz., I., Thomas,* who married (i) in 1633, Frances, daughter of William Becke, of Castleacre, co. Norf.; (ii) at Tickencote, 17 May, 1648, Elizabeth (baptised at Tickencote, 2 Dec., 1596, buried at Castor, 9 Aug., 1657), daughter of John Wingfield, Esq. Thomas was buried at Castor, 26 Dec., 1654. II., William, s.p. III., Francis. IV., John, s.p. V., Charles, s.p. VI., Henry, who married a daughter of . . . Bassano, and had issue, Henry, born 1643. VII., Robert, s.p. I., Elizabeth, buried at Castor, 7 Nov., 1653, having married Christopher Thursby, Esq. (before 1639). II., Margaret, who married Francis Hake. Sir William Dove married (2) Dorothy, widow of Arthur, son and heir of Sir Thomas Brooke, of Oakley, co. Northants., Kt., and daughter of Sir Thomas Smith, alias Nevill, of Holt, co. Leic., Kt., and had issue, George, Nevill, Edward, and Ruth. In order to supplement Sir William's will, I append the pith of his widow's from book M. 234 in registry office, Peterborough :—The 20th June, 1665. I Dame Dorothy Dove, of Oundle, co. Northampton, widdow, being &c. My body to be done up and enclosed in the lead coffin which I have prepared for that only use and purpose, and buried in the vault at Upton. To my son Edward Brooke, and my son Nevel Dove, 10s. each. To my daughters Boteler and Palmer, 10s. each. To Dorothy Brooke, daughter of my said son Edward Brooke, £5, for apparel and clothing at the will and discretion of my executors to fit her to be put forth to service. To Anne Pears, if living with me at my decease, £6; to other servants 10s. each. To the poor of Upton and Great Oakley, 20s. each parish; to the poor of Oundle, 40s. To my son George Dove, and to Edward Newman, of Oundle, £3 each: and I appoint them my joint executors. To my daughter Ruth Palmer all my wearing apparel that I used to wear upon my body. If she survives her now husband, Mr. Richard Palmer, and the estate of Castor comes to her, the said allowance to her daughter to cease. Proved 21 Dec., 1665. Henry Dove, of Tinwell, co. Rutl., Esq.,

* 1606, Aug. Thomas Dove the son of Mr. William Dove was christened in the minster being born in the palace the 21st day and herein registered at the desire of his parents.—1607, Sept. Margaret, 15th day.—1608, July. Elizabeth, another daughter of Mr. William Dove christened 13th day. S. John's, Peterborough, Par. Reg.

Sheriff of the county, 1761, a lineal descendant of the Bishop, died in distressed circumstances at Tinwell, and was there buried 3 Oct., 1766. Dethick, Garter, and Camden, Clarencieux, granted, 5 May, 1601, these arms to the Bishop:—Azure, a cross patée between 4 doves argent (*Vincent, 113 fo. 248 Coll. Arm.*). The Bishop's seal having the arms described above, and dated 1601, figures among other objects of interest in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, but in what year I am unable to say.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

527.—Peterborough Feoffees' Books (502).—A further selection from these books, relating to the latter part of the seventeenth century, will be found to contain some interesting items.

1671 June 19 and 20. Ordered that all bills be inspected and examined and that the accounts and difference between John Loving and the Inhabitants about the building of the Cross be also taken into consideration. Upon examination of John Loving's accounts for building the Cross there was £56 found to be due to him. Whereupon for expediting the same it was agreed that Mr. Robert Dickenson be desired to pay John Loving £10 that he has in his hands being part of any money Lord Fitzwilliam's gift upon the King's Armes now sett up and £4 rent due from him to be brought into account and £7 that he owes Mrs. Squire for timber towards the building of the said Cross and 30s. which the said John Loving received of Luke Howton being part of his Contribution money towards the said building namely in the whole amounting to £22 10 0 and that the remainder £33 10 0 the Governors will consider how to raise the sume.

June 31. It is ordered that John Loving have £10 between this and Saturday next towards the finishing of the Cross.

1671 Oct. The Governors being present at the Guildhall of the said City upon stating Loving's account there appears due to him when the Cross is finished £32 10 0. And upon finishing of the work which he has promised to perform between this and Christmas Mr. Robert Dickenson is desired to pay him £10 which is in his hands being the remainder of my Lord Fitzwilliam's gift and Mr. Guibbon £21 10 0.

Upon the petition of Richard Sanders and Dorathey his wife the Governors are pleased upon consideration of the sad estate of the said persons by reason of a sore gourd (swelling) which without speedy cure might endanger their life and they not in a capacity to pay the Chirurgorn to give to the said Chirurgorn 10s. towards the cure and Mr. Thompson is desired to pay it accordingly.

1672 Jan. 12. Ordered that £20 be laid out for more halfpence to be sent for the use of the Inhabitants of the said City to pay John Loving what is due to him and for other necessary occasions.

Sept. 2. The Governors call in the Town halfpence and change them previous to Lady Day 1673; also in 1677. Of those that stand before the Cross

1st Quarter.....12s.

Midsummer do.11s. 7d.

Michaelmas10s. 6d.

Christmas10s.

Paid Thomas Brown and other porters for the sead carrying up and bringing down out of the cross chambers and for 3 poles 7s. 2d.

1672 Disbursement—For a sheet to winde John Shaive in 4s. 6d.

Paid for change of halfpence£19 15s. 3d.

Paid to Mr. Standish 174 load of rubbish at 4d. per load £1 4s. 8d.

1674 Paid for a sheet to winde Goody Sherecroft in..... 2s. 8d.

1675 Paid for a Free Stone 3s. for lead 2s. for labour 1s. 8d. for

Iron work 4d. for mending the Bull ring 7s. 0d.

Paid to Will Smith for iron work about the Bull ring..... 2s. 0d.

Paid for a year's rent for a chamber to lighten the cross chamber.....

1676 Received rents for Houses under the Moot Hall£16 0s. 0d.

1677 Paid for cleansing of Swanspool 1s. 0d.

Paid for a hole mending in the Market Hill 1s. 6d.

Given to old Atkins sick and for a sheet to wind him in ... 5s. 6d.

The same for Widow Whittington 5s. 0d.

To Mr. Stanford for change of halfpence£5 0s. 0d.

To the Ringers the 5th of November 1s. 6d.

To Parr for 3 years looking to the Pumpe 3s. 0d.

1683 Oct. Whereas Lawrence Parker Gent. is in arrear of Rent for a house in Westgate which he holds of the Town Lands in Peterborough Eleaven pounds and whereas the said Lawrence Parker about 8 or 9 years ago laid out Seaven pounds for the change of halfe-pence of the Towne—It is ordered that the said £7 be allowed him out of his said arrears of rent and that he forthwith pay the remaining part being £4 to the Towne Bailiffe.

1684 May. Ordered that Mr. Johnson make use of that twenty pounds which Doctor Duport left and is now in the hands of the said Mr. Johnson towards the repair of the bridge as there shall be occasion.

1685 Ap. 20. Ordered that Clement Pollard bee abated tenne shillings a yeare of his rent of his standing and shopp under the Crosse from Lady Day last past.

1693 Ordered that Peter Bearsley be made Towne Beadle and he is hereby made Towne Beadle and that hee have a Coate staffe and badge belonging to the said Office.

1694 Jan. Ordered that the old building called the Towne Hall be taken down and rebuilt into tenements and that Mr. John Sparke have the looking after the work and that the Towne Bailiff pay for the work doing.

1695 May. Ordered that the management of the affair concerning the Woollen manufacture now to be promoted and set up by the Feoffees be left proffered to Mr. Thomas Deacon Mr. John Sparke and Mr. Richard Little or any two of them further to manage the same.

	Paid for a Mett of Coals and Carridge to the Spinners	1s. 9d.
	Paid for a Lock for the Spinners box	1s. 0d.
	Received of the people standing under the Cross	13s. 0d.
1699	Paid Robert Loving for cureing 2 chimneys that Smoakt	£2 10s. 0d.

It will be noticed that in 1671 mention is made of the Guildhall, in 1676 of the Moot Hall, and in 1694 of the Town Hall. In 1671 there is reference to the building of The Cross, and considerable sums were spent on it. There is reference also to the King's Arms just set up. These are no doubt the Arms still to be seen beneath the cross on the Guildhall; and the date 1671 also appears on the front. I imagine therefore that the whole building was at first called The Cross, perhaps replacing a much smaller erection; and that when completed, and made available for meetings of the Feoffees, it was dignified by the name of the Guildhall. This name continued in use for many years, probably a century and a half. The subjoined advertisement from *The Stamford Mercury* takes the name to 1817.

Liberty of PETERBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton.

THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, Oyer, Terminer, and General Goal Delivery of our Sovereign Lord the King, will be held at the GUILDHALL in PETERBOROUGH, in and for the liberty of Peterborough, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY, 1817, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place all persons who are bounded by recognizance to prosecute, give evidence upon or to answer to, any bill or bills of indictment, and all Jurors, Constables, and others having business there, are requested to attend. The several Constables are requested to attend at the Angel Inn, Peterborough, with their Staves, at Ten o'clock in the morning of the Sessions.

The Grand Jury will be sworn precisely at 11 o'clock.

JOHN ATKINSON, Clerk of the Peace.

But the word Guildhall fell into disuse. Strictly speaking it is of doubtful propriety, as there do not seem to have been any guilds, properly so called, who had a general meeting place that was ultimately appropriated by the town. Till recently the place was called the Town-hall: and it required an order of the Corporation to resuscitate the ancient name. In May, 1876, it was decided that "in future the Town-hall should be called and known by the name of the Guildhall." "The old building called the Towne Hall," so described in 1694, I take to be the old work-house, situated on the west side of Cumbergate. Was the Moot Hall (1676) the same as the Guildhall?

Are there any records or traditions of the result of the attempt to "promote and set up" the Woollen manufacture? The carrying up of seed, 1672, suggests that the Feoffees purchased wheat to be distributed to the poor, or perhaps sold under cost price, in times of distress. The Bull-ring (1675) reminds us of the time when bulls were baited as a public amusement. At Stamford the practice was discontinued during the present century.

ED.

528.—Spalding Gentlemen's Society.—In searching about for information for my history of the Lincolnshire Fenland, I have often experienced great difficulty in procuring access to reports, pamphlets, Acts of Parliament, and other documents which I have known to be in existence; and have also found that many valuable documents were in the hands of private persons or secondhand booksellers, who were unacquainted with their value.

The desirability of collecting in one centre all the books, pamphlets, and documents relating to the drainage, reclamation, archæology, or other matters which will throw light on the history of the Fenland, must be obvious to all those who take an interest in the subject.

Some years ago an effort was made to secure such a collection for the Stock Library at Lincoln, and a number of interesting and valuable pamphlets, reports, Acts of Parliament relating to enclosures, and other papers were collected and bound in a series of volumes. Unfortunately this system of collection has not been kept up in recent years.

The Gentlemen's Society at Spalding has already a good library, but until recently it did not contain many books of local interest. This deficiency is now being supplied. It appearing to me that no better centre could be found for a collection of Fenland literature, about a year ago I brought the matter before the President and the Committee, and they at once fell in with the idea and authorised the librarian to accept any documents that might be given, and to expend a certain sum annually in the

purchase of books and documents in any way bearing on the Fenland. In consequence of this action a number of Fen Acts and reports have been given, and wherever the opportunity has occurred, purchases have been made.

My object in sending you this communication is to call the attention of the readers of *Fenland Notes and Queries* to what has been done, and to make the fact known that the librarian (the Rev. E. M. Tweed, the Grammar School, Spalding) will be glad to accept any gifts of the character referred to. To prevent however the multiplication of duplicates, it may save trouble if intended donors would first communicate with me, as I have a list of the Fenland literature already given, and in the library, and of that which is specially wanted.

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER, M.I.C.E.

529.—Hygney Island.—Throughout the Fenland, islands here and there were formed by upheaval of the underlying rocks. Clay is on the surface at Hygney, black land lies all round; the stumps of the trees still bear witness to the last submergence of the Fens. The salt water destroyed the vegetation, the roots and parts of the trunks of trees below the water are preserved, the fracture is at the water line, where the wood, wet at high tide, dry at low, constantly yielding carbonic dioxide, decays, and at length is broken by the storm. Hygney farm is seen from the Great Northern. It has been long under culture. This petition, preserved in the State Papers, Dom. Car. I. 385, 78, indicates that the Heron family farmed it for several generations.

To the ^{rt} Ho^l. the Governors of the revenues and lands belonging to Charter House.

Whereas your Llpp humble peticoner and tenant John Heron ffarmer of yo^r lland of Hygney the wch within this 70 yeres or thereabout was a member of the towne of Woodwalton and adjoit to the same; At wch tyme Sir Henry Cromwell* being lorde bothe of Woodwalton and the towne of Ramsey and patron of bothe the said livings did sell all his towne

* The Cromwells of Ramsey Abbey were descendants of Owen Williams of Hinchinbrook, who married a sister of Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's minister. He assumed the name of Cromwell. The Ramsey Cromwell fought in the King's army.

In Babraham, Cambs. P. Repr.:—

1601. Sir Oliver Cromwell Kt of Ramsey married to the widow of Sir Horatio Palavicini.

Sir Oliver Cromwell coll in K. Chas. army son of Sir O.C. of Ramsey married to Baptina Palavicini.

of Woodwalton reserving to himself the Iland of Hygney and Garnoesey Woodd: And withall by strict covenants in lease did tye and bynde the then tenant and his successore to paye as well tythes to his towne of Ramsey (wch is five miles from y^r honors said Iland) as also all other taxations and levyes the wch amount unto tenn pounds yerely and better: the wch was never questioned by the parson of Woodwalton in his tyme in regard Sir Henry Cromwell was his patron neither by the next incumbent wch is now liveing nor by the succeeding tenants in respect of their covenants wth their landlord and his greatnes. By wch means yor Llpp's tenant is not only excessively oppressed wth the taxes and levyes yerely made by the Towne of Ramsey but also denayed comonidge with the said Towne of Ramsey. And likewise abridged of comonidge wth the towne of Woodwalton in which town yor Honors tenant cannot be charged wth above 4 or 5 p. ann. Moreover the towne of Ramsey is five myles from the said Iland of Hygney and the towne and church of Wood Walton is not two furlongs from the said Iland to which yor Honors tenant both now and ever heretofore repaired to a seate therein wch was formerly buylte up by yor Lops tenant, and at his chardge wth the assent and consent of the now parson of Wood Walton wth the ch. wa. and townesmen then being. And now the Lord of Woodwalton assumes it to himself and his ffamile by wch meanes wee are destitute of a seate for ourselves and family.

Wherefore yo^r humble peticoner and tenant John Heron humbly beseecheth yo^r honors either to settle him in his antient parishe of Woodwalton or else to command that he may enjoye the said seate or pew or remove to any parte of the church. And yo^r humble petn^r and tenant John Heron will dayly pray for your honors.

Sir Jo. Lambe we desire you to consider into wch parish the Iland of Hygney doth belong.

Charter House,
15 March, 1637.

W. CANT, } Genl.
THOS. COVENTRYE, } London.

Sir Oliver's reply to the petition is found in the State Papers, Dom. Car. I. 387, 94. He incloses an extract from the Cartulary of Ramsey in support of his rights:—

Worthy S^r,

Whereas M^r John Heron of Hygney doeth labour to remove himself his famely and grounds from our parish of Ramsey and from paying dues thereunto belonging. Theyse may certifie that he doeth endeavour to effecte that which by lawe he will never be able to passe this thing having been formerley in agitation and controversy and yet he and his have bin and are detained within our parish against his will for time out of mind and beyond the memory of man the Island of Higney hath bin a member of Ramsey; neither is he the said John Heron of Higney able to prove (viva voce) what he affirmeth to the contrary. Wherefore we desire that without any further trouble he may remaine (as he hath bin) of our parish of Ramsey.

Ramsey 17 Aprill 1638

O. CROMWELL.

Dominus Abbas Ramsey tenet manerium de Hygney in Walton unde Dominus Abbas fuit feodatus per quendam Mychaelus tunc Dominus de Walton et modo tenet dictum Manerium de Domino Rege in capite et messuagium dicti manerii prout includitur ut in gardin et aliis exitibus annualibus valet per annum ij^s. Et habet duas caracutas terre que valent per annum v^l pti caracute 50^s. et habet pasturam superatim que valent per annum vi^s. viij^d. et habet duas granas et duo alnetas que valent per annum x^s. et habet piscarium que valet per annum ij^s.

John Heron, junr., fought on the King's side. In Aug., 1646, he petitions the committee for compounding with delinquents :—

Yor petn^r was in armes against the Parliamēt for which offence hee conceiveth himself under the notion of a delinquent and therby much offended the parliament.

He laid down arms in Nov., 1645. The Protector seems to have known him, and gave him this certificate :—

These are to certifie whom it may concerne that Mr. John Heron layd downe his Armes in Devonshire about the latter end of Nov. A.D. 1645 and willingly submitted himself to the Generall S^r. Thos Ffayrfax his dispos^r for wch I was a witnesse and gave him my protection to live unmolested in his own countrey about y^t time.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Mr. Heron gave the following "particular" of his estate :—

A rent role of ye Estate of Mr. John Heron.		£	s.	d.
The Homestall		6	6	8
About 105 acres of arrable land and leger		31	0	0
About seaven acres of meadow		4	0	0
A tenement y ^t Mason dwelt in		1	13	4
A tenement next to y ^t		1	10	0
Another tenement		2	0	0
John English his house		1	10	0
A house that Sir Rob ^t Osborne hireth		3	0	0

20 May 1646

per ann 51 0 0

The committee of investigation reported :—

That together wth his wife Dorothy they are seized of an estate taile to them and the heires of their bodyes of certaine landes and tenements lyinge and beinge in the psh of Godmanchester in the coy of Huntgd^a of the yerely value before theis troubles 64^{li} He craves allowance of 20^{li} per ann paid out of theis lands to his father John Heron esq^r during tearme of his life as the Comm: do certefie.

That he hath no personall estate and is endedbted 200^{li}.

He was fined £108.

L. GACHES.

530.—Rainfall in the Fens (508).—Drainage has for generations been the great work of Fenmen. Experts in the art came from the low countries; they settled in the Fens, and helped to reclaim the Great Level. They and their descendants have to a great extent made the Fens one of the most fertile and productive districts in the kingdom. The work of generations has been to make our drainage, in which the majority are more or less interested, through one or other of the Drainage Commissions, as perfect as possible. It has been a great and

difficult work, with the surface of our land in many cases but a few feet above Ordnance datum. To men so deeply interested, a knowledge of the rainfall is a factor of great importance, as indicating the capacity required for drains and sluices, when another factor of almost equal importance, evaporation, has been taken into consideration.

The following table gives the rainfall at Wryde (Thorney), 1870—1889. The average of the 20 years was 22·417 inches ; in the first decade there were six years that exceeded the average, in the last decade, five in which the average fall was exceeded. The first 10 years was 0·29 inches above the average, while the latter was 0·28 inches below, making an annual difference of 0·57 inches only in the two periods. From observations in a fairly good representative district of Fenland, the evaporation that takes place annually is said to be 18·79 inches off water, and 15·12 off ordinary soil.

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1870	17·37	1880	30·35
1871	21·01	1881	22·24
1872	31·31	1882	25·97
1873	19·56	1883	24·27
1874	16·65	1884	16·47
1875	24·59	1885	22·24
1876	26·25	1886	22·87
1877	23·12	1887	14·32
1878	23·31	1888	19·24
1879	23·85	1889	23·34
Average..... 22·702		Average..... 22·131	

Year.	Inches.	} Average...21·172 inches.
1890	20·22	
1891	25·27	
1892	22·23	
1893	18·75	
1894	19·39	

S. EGAR.

531.—**Gidding Family.**—I shall be obliged if any correspondent can give me information about this Huntingdonshire family, the branch in which I am specially interested having been long resident at Elton. This place being within a mile or two of the Fen district, it is very probable that some members of this branch may have settled in the Fenland. All details bearing

upon their history will be gratefully received. Communications may be sent either to the Editor of this Journal, or to me at the subjoined address.

125, Adelaide Road,
Hampstead, N.W.

HERBERT S. HOLT.

532.—Dean Saunders.—Although a magnificent memorial to Dean Saunders has been erected in Peterborough Cathedral, in the form of the splendid canopied reredos which is now the object of such general admiration, there does not appear as yet to be any tablet or inscription commemorating his career as Dean. It is to be hoped that one is in contemplation, and will before long be placed in the Cathedral which he loved and served so well.

The following inscription is on a large tablet in the ante-chapel at the Charterhouse. In Dean Saunders' time the Hospital and the School were parts of one foundation. The School itself has for many years been removed to Godalming, and the premises are now occupied by the Merchant Taylors' School: but the old Hospital, with its quaint old-world look, and quiet courts, and curious chapel, is still occupied as of old.

Some readers will be glad of a free translation :—

“Sacred to the memory of Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., F.R.S., who was formerly Student and Mathematical Tutor at Christ Church, Oxford; then for 21 years Head Master of Charterhouse School; and finally Dean of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough: he died 21 July, 1878, aged 76 years. A man of masculine vigour, as well as of singular keenness of intellect; well trained in literature and the ancient learning of the University; conspicuous for wisdom, prudence, and sagacity; skilled (none more so) in the management of a school; most faithful in constant love for his own family, he had learned to secure the love of many for himself: he served the Church of England with uniform zeal, whether as Master of a School or as Dean of a Cathedral. That his name within this house may not be forgotten, a name to be deservedly held in veneration by Carthusians, his pupils and friends have dedicated this monument.”



M. S.

AVGVSTI . PAGE . SAVNDERS . SACR . THEOLOG . PROF . SOCIET . REG . SOCII
QVI . OLIM . ÆDIS . CHRISTI . APUD . OXONIENSES . ALVMNVS
IN . STVDII . MATHEMATICIS . PRÆLECTOR

DEINDE . PER . XXI . ANNOS

SCHOLÆ . CARTHVSIANÆ . INFORMATOR

DENIQUE . IN . CATHEDRALI . ECCLESIA . PETROBURGENSI . DECANVS
ANTE . DIEM . XII . KAL . SEXTILES

A . S . MDCCLXXXVIII

LXXVII . ANNOS . NATVS . DECESSIT

VIR . MASCVLO . VIGORE . NEC . NON . INGENII . SVBTLITATE . SINGVLARI
BONIS . LITERIS . VETERIQUE . ACADEMIÆ . DISCIPLINA . ERVDITVS

SAPIENTIA . PRVDENTIA . SAGACITATE . EGREGIVS

SCHOLÆ . ADMINISTRANDÆ . SI . QVIS . ALIVS . PERITVS

CONSTANTI . ERGA . SVOS . AMORE . FIDELISSIMVS

MVLTORVM . ERGA . SE . IPSVM . AMOREM

DIDICERAT . CONCILIARE

ECCLESIÆ . ANGLICANÆ

SIVE . LVDI . MAGISTER . SIVE . COLLEGII . CATHEDRALIS . PRÆSVL

VNICO . STVDIO . INSERVIEBAT

NE . NOMEN . EIVS . INTRA . HAS . ÆDES . OBSOLESCAT

MERITO . APVD . CARTHVSIANOS . VENERANDVM

IOOC . MONVMENTVM

DISCIPVLI . AMICI

DEDICAVERVNT

533.—Speed Skating (509).—The winter 1822–3 was very severe; several matches are on record that were run in Jan., 1823. The usual course was two miles, or a half mile with three turns. On Jan. 20, a match was run at Crowland over a two miles course, in which James Egar of Thorney won, beating Charles Staplee, who had challenged to run any man in England for 100 guineas. S. Egar, of Wryde, Thorney, had three sons, and he offered to match them against any three brothers in England to skate two miles each for £50.*

In 1823, Jan. 24, at a match on the river at Wisbech, near the brewery above the bridge, for £10, Free prize, J. Young of Northdelph beat James Egar of Thorney, in 5' 45"; and he also beat May of Upwell, in 5' 33". About this time it was said the swiftness of S. Perkins, of Thorney, for one mile or less, was never equalled; after a few short strokes he was in full speed. He stated to a friend of the writer that he could never run a mile in less than 2' 30", and then only with a flying start. John Gettam is said to have run a mile in 2' 29", at Padnall, near Ely. The ice was good, the wind in his favour, and he had a flying start.

In 1855, "Turkey" Smart was declared champion of England, beating "Gutta Percha" See and others. (Smart and See ran a match at Littleport in January, 1895; an example of pluck and endurance, rarely, if ever equalled.

In 1867, Jan. 21, at Littleport, the fastest race was between Porter and Fletcher; the deciding heat was run in 7' 4½", over a course of two measured miles.

In 1871, it is stated Wiles and Porter ran two miles in 5' 45", at Welney.

In 1875, the average of several runs at Peterborough, over a mile course with three turns, was 3' 55".

We must accept the times above quoted and the lengths of the courses *cum grano salis*. Stop watches and surveying chains were I fancy not much in request for skating matches before the N.S.A. introduced the time test and champion course of 660 yards, viz., 1½ miles with three turns.

* Vide *Annals of Sporting*, 1823, Vol. III., page 158.

In 1879, Dec. 8, the first Champion Meeting took place at Thorney under the N.S.A. Rules, without the time test. The course was rough ; water on the ice at the finish. The best time of G. Smart, the first champion, was 6' 2", while Jarman Smart ran it in 5' 56 $\frac{2}{5}$ ".—Dec. 26, Dewsberry and Watkinson ran a dead heat at Littleport in 5' 34", over a champion course.

In 1881, Jan. 15, at the second Championship Meeting at Crowland, G. Smart made best time 5' 23 $\frac{4}{5}$ ".—Jan. 20, at Cowbit, G. Smart ran a straight mile on rough ice, with flying start, in 3 minutes.—Jan. 21, at Birmingham, one mile with three turns, G. Smart made fastest time, 3' 20 $\frac{1}{5}$ ".

In 1887, James Smart won the Ten Miles Championship in 36' 39".

In 1891, Tom Pickering did the distance in 39' 37".

In 1892-3, Dec. and Jan., International Races took place at Hamar, Norway, where Smart who ran

1 mile in 2' 53"	was beaten by Hagan in 2' 49"
3 " 9' 13" (fell) "	" " " 8' 46" 2-5ths.
5 " 15' 19" "	" " " 15' 11"

In 1895, Jan. 31, at Wisbech, a half-mile race took place between the veterans, "Turkey Smart" and "Gutta Percha" See, the former being 61 years of age and the latter 59. Smart won by a yard in 1' 54". The writer, who put on his colours for the race, saw him race at Welney in 1855.

VARIOUS TIMES MADE BY SKATERS.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; 3 turns.

1887.	min.	secs.	1890.	min.	secs.
Fish Smart.....	5	36 1-5th.	J. F. Donoghue	4	48 1-5th.
R. P. Wallis (Amateur)	5	41 1-5th.	W. Loveday	5	8.
1888.			1895.		
Jim Smart	5	4.	F. Ward (Thorney Cup)	5	10 2-5ths.
G. See	5	10 4-5ths.	W. Allen.....	5	16 3-5ths.
Tom Pickering	5	23 4-5ths.	F. Ward (Whittlesey)	5	2 3-5ths.
W. Loveday	5	15.	Jim Smart	5	2 3-5ths.
R. P. Wallis	5	21 3-5ths.	H. Lindahl	5	5 2-5ths.
1890.			W. Housden	5	4.
Jim Smart	4	52 1-5th.	1895 (Championship).		
G. See	5	4 4-5ths.	Jim Smart (<i>record</i>)	4	45.
T. Pickering	5	18.	Fred Ward	4	56 2-5ths.
J. F. Donoghue	4	46.	W. Housden	4	50 3-5ths.

PEAKIRK RACE.—1 mile ; 3 turns.

1895.—Fred Ward	min.	secs.
	3	4 3-5ths.

Course found to be 10 yards short or would undoubtedly have beaten record, 3' 8", made by M. Kingma at Lingay Fen, Trumpington, January, 1893.

S. EGAR.

534.—**Game in the Fenland.**—In the State Papers of the reign of Charles I., 1623, there is a record of an application to the King by Sir Edward Peyton, who desired to take 100 partridges annually in the Isle of Ely, Marshland and Holland, where gentlemen could not hawk, on condition that he planted them at his own charge in the Champaign country about Isleham. Also in 1628, there is the record of a warrant granted to Christopher Walton to take partridges or any other fowl with nets, trammels, or any other engine within the compass of Marshland and Lincoln, Holland, for the better storing of His Majesty's game near Royston and Newmarket.

Cox, in his *Magna Britannia*, published about 200 years ago, says that the greyhounds of this part of the County of Lincoln were said to excel those of other Counties as the fleet hunting hounds . . . and that the hares give the gentlemen a great deal of sport.

Bustards were also hunted by dogs trained for the purpose, and were said to give as much sport as hares. Owing to their weight, some weighing as much as 14lbs., they could not rise quickly, but had to run a short distance first.

The unenclosed Fens formed a congenial breeding ground for water fowl of almost every description, the taking and sale of which formed the chief means of existence of the Fen slodger. Some idea of the prices realised in former days may be gained from the account given in Piercy's *Household Book* of 1512. The cost of lapwings, knots, and dotterills is there given at 1*d.* each; sea gulls, plovers, woodcocks, and redshanks, 1½*d.*; pigeons, terns, and snipes, three for 1*d.*; stints, six for 1*d.*; ruffs, reeves, and partridges, 2*d.* each; bitterns and curlews, 12*d.* each.

In the records of the Corporation of Lincoln there is an account of a present sent to the Lord Treasurer, consisting of one dozen godwits, 5 doz. knots, and 1 doz. pewits.

With regard to rabbits it is forbidden under the laws of the Court of Sewers to keep them anywhere near the sea banks. Thus by an order of the Court, sitting at Boston in July, 1750, two occupiers of land at Freiston were prosecuted for keeping

rabbits so near the sea bank as to do damage thereto, and were ordered to destroy the rabbits and restore the damage done to the bank under a penalty of £10. In the Deeping Fen Act of 1856, a penalty of 40s. is provided for any person who shall be convicted of knowingly permitting any rabbits or geese to be upon any of the banks or forelands in Deeping Fen. In an Act passed in 1765,* 5 Geo. III., c. 14, for the preservation of fish in ponds and conies in warrens, it was enacted that the provision as to rabbits should not extend to the sea banks in Lincolnshire, the exemption clause reciting that "Whereas great mischief and damage has been, and still may be occasioned by the increase of conies upon the sea and river banks in the County of Lincoln, or upon the land or ground within a certain distance from the said banks: For remedy thereof be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to prevent any person or persons from killing and destroying, or from taking and carrying away, in the day time, any conies that shall be found on any sea or river banks erected or to be erected for the preservation of the adjoining lands from being overflowed by the sea or river waters so far as the flux and reflux of the tide does or shall extend or upon any lands or ground within one furlong distance of such sea or river banks, but that it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons to enter upon any such banks, land, or ground, as aforesaid, within the said County of Lincoln, and to kill, destroy, take and carry away, in the day time, to his or their own use, any conies so found upon any such banks, land, or ground, as aforesaid within the said County, he or they doing as little damage as may be to the owner or tenant of such banks, land, or ground; anything in this or any other Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that no person or persons shall be obliged to make satisfaction for any damages that may be occasioned by such entry unless such damages shall exceed the sum of one shilling."

* See Art. 275, Vol. ii., p. 61.

The Act in which this section occurs was repealed by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 27, but a similar clause was re-enacted in the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 96, sec. 17, which runs as follows: "Provided that nothing in this section contained shall affect any person taking or killing in the day time any rabbits on any sea banks or river banks in the County of Lincoln so far as the tide shall extend or within one furlong of such limit."

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER, M.I.C.E.

535.—Whitstones Family, of Peterborough, &c.—In Noble's *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell*, 2nd Ed., ii., 205-212, are given "Some particulars of the Whitstones, allied to the protector Oliver, by the marriage of Roger Whitstone, esq. with Cath. a sister of his highness."

These commence with an account of Francis Whitstone, of Peterborough, who died 6 Apr., 1598, and was buried at Barnack, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, in which he is described as "Peterburgensis olim civitatis Incola generosus, Juris-consultus, Justiciarius." His eldest son was probably Robert Whitstone, of Barnack; and Robert's eldest son Jonas, "there is every reason to believe," was father of Roger Whitstone, the brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.

We here give the substance of the wills of the two first-named of these, Francis and Robert.

In the will of Francis Whytstones, of the city or borough of S. Peter, co. Northants., Esq., he desires his body to be buried without pomp in the church or chancel of Barnack, and his executors were to bestow £10 in some trifling memorial of him there. To the poor of Peterborough, 40s.: to the poor of Barnack, 10s. To his son Francis his manor of Islye Walton, co. Leic.; out of the first half-years rent of which he is to pay to testator's servant, Margaret Ragg, £5 in lieu of wages and her pretended title to the house where Geoffrey Browne now dwelleth: Francis to enjoy the manor for life, remainder to his heirs male, and in default of his sons Walter, Robert, and Richard, and their heirs male. To his wife Katherine the house he lived in at

Peterborough, his freehold and copyhold lands and tenements at Peterborough, and a lease of pasture land at Walton for life, if she demands no dower out of his manor. If she were to marry again, Francis to have the said lands, &c., and to pay her an annuity of £20. His lease of Flaxeslate, and debt due from Thomas Hennage of £120, to be divided among his six sons (*sic*) Robert, Susan, Elizabeth, Walter, Richard, and Prudence, which will make their portions come to £150 each. His lease of 20 oxgangs in North Dalton, and lands in Bingham, co. York, to be equally divided between Robert, Walter, Richard, and Prudence. To his servant, John Dawes, a cow and some clothing. To Fearman, his millwright, 20s., over and above the 30s. owed him by testator. To servants William Dowsing, 10s., John Miller, 5s., and Agnes Dawes, 5s. each, over and above the wages due to them. As long as Margaret Bryan pleases to tarry in the house with his wife, she is to have her board and lodging. Ordam's wife, and William Browne, Esq., his brother's executors, and his brothers Robert Browne and Robert Whitstones, overseers. To son Walter the lease of his chamber at Gray's Inn, and all his books. Robert Horne, of Crowland, and his wife, or the longest liver, are to enjoy and receive for life the rent of the copyhold land held there. The copyhold land at Allerton, co. Hunts., when recovered, Francis is to convey to his brother Walter, or else to allow him £10 per annum. Dated 25 May, 40 Eliz. (1598). Proved in P.C.C. 12 May 1599 (Kidd 41).

On the monument at Barnack are these arms:—Quarterly; 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant sable, on a canton gules a cinquefoil ermine; 2, a bear salient sable muzzled or; 3, Three pikes naiant within a bordure engrailed gules; Impaling gules a fesse lozengy ermine. This latter crest occurs also by itself a little lower down. The executors cannot be accused of undue haste in erecting the monument, as it is dated 1612. It was executed at Derby.

The family was connected by marriage with the Ufford family of Quarles. In the will of Ann Quarles, widow of Francis Quarles (will proved 7 Apr., 1597, P.C.C. Cobham 35), dated 10

June, and proved in P.C.C. 3 Dec. 1601 (Woodhall 88), she mentions her daughter Ann Wetstone and her son-in-law Francis Wetstone.

The will of Robert Whitstone is dated 9 Apr., 1626. He describes himself as of Barnack, co. Northants, gentleman. At this date he had living one son, Jonas, and two daughters, Amye, wife of Richard Heron, of Maxey, co. Northants, gent., and Frances, widow of Allen King, of London. To his wife Katherine a tenement in Barnack, with all the lands, meadows, &c., thereto belonging, for the term of her natural life, and after her decease to revert to his son Jonas. His wife to have an annuity of £40 issuing out of his freehold lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever in Tallington and Barnack. To his son Jonas his manor of Tallington in Tallington, water cornmill in Tallington and all lands thereunto belonging for the remaining term of years yet to come, held in fee farm of his present Majesty for the yearly rent of 40s.; also a tenement in Tallington with the appurtenances purchased of Francis Browne in the name of William Newborough, gent., and all his messuages, lands, and tenements in the city and county of Bristol, and lands in Pilsgate. To his wife 6 pairs of sheets, 3 pairs of sheets, 3 table cloths and 1 dozen napkins. To his son one silver bowle, 1 silver salter, a silver tankard, gilt, and the rest of his plate to his wife. To the poor of Barnack 10s. To Mr. Edward Manisty of Barnack, parson, and to his curate, Mr. Henry Betts, 6s. 8d. To the poor of Barnack, 13s. 4d.; to the poorer sort of Barnack and Pilsgate 6s. 8d.; to the poor people of Tallington, 10s. To son and daughter Heron, 2 quarters of malt, and 2 quarters of barley, and to every one of his daughter Heron's children by her first husband 30s. (except his godchildren, unto them he gives 40s. on attaining the age of 21). To his godson, Robert Heron, 40s. To his daughter Frances King, 20s.; to Allyn King, his godson, 40s.; to Mary King, daughter of Frances King, 30s. at age of 21. To Randall Byrde* his godson one ewe and one lamb. To

* Probably a son of Randal Byrde, eldest son of John Byrde (will dated 21 Aug., 1590, proved in P.C.C. 15 Aug., 1593 Neville 6), of Bainton, co. Northants, gent. Jane Bird, doubtless a daughter of John, was the second wife of Adam Claypole, of Gray's Inn, and Northborough, and was married at Northborough, 25 Sept., 1520.

godson Robert Gregory, one ewe and a lamb; to the rest of his godchildren within the parish of Barnack, 2s. 6d. To Mr. Michael Pickering,* his brother-in-law, 10s. To Anne Whitstones, his goddaughter, 20s.; to his godson, William Underwood, 10s. Residue to his son Jonas. Witnesses: Edward Manistye, Robert Gregorye, Bray Beaver, William Burbidge the elder, William Stringer, George Denham. Proved in P.C.C. 13 May, 1626 (Hele 71).

Sir William Browne, K.B., (buried at Barnack 20 Feb., 1604,) brother to Sir Robert Browne, first Baronet, (buried at Barnack 25 Sept., 1623,) was son and heir of Robert Browne, of Walcot, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Philip Barnard, of Aldenham, and relict of Sir Barnard Whetstones, of Essex. Sir William Browne, in his will, (proved in P.C.C. 16 Mar., 1604, Hart 44,) names his two brothers (that is, his half-brothers) Sir Barnard Whetstones, and Robert Whetstones, and the wife of the latter, bequeathing to each £5.

John Whitstones was churchwarden of Barnack in 1604. The earlier register books are lost. Bishop Kennett took extracts (commencing 1599) which are given in Vol. 991 of the Lansdowne MSS. in British Museum. Such as refer to the Whitstone family I append:—

- 1599 Thomas Whitstons, son of Robt Whitstone of Barnack, gent. bur. May 12; Robert, another son, Sept. 22.
- 1600-1 Bernard Whitstone, son of Robert Whitstone, gent., bur. Feb. 21.
- 1609 Robert Whitstone, son of Walter Whitstone, gent., bapt. 10 Oct., bur. 19 Aug., 1610.
- 1621 Priscilla Whitstone, daughter of Francis Whitstone of Longthorpe, gent., bur. Nov. 2.
- 1626 Robert Whitstone, of Barnack, gent., bur. Apl. 30.
- 1627 Katerine Whitstone, late the wife of Robert Whitstone, of Barnack, gent., bur. Dec. 18.

March 13, 1632 (3). Whereas it is well known to myself and others that mistress Jane Whitstones of Barnack in the county of Northampton is sick and now of late grown worse by eating of fish which her stomach cannot brooke. I Edward Manistie the Rector of Barnack aforesaid doe license the said Mrs. Whitstone by virtue of a Statute in that behalf made to eat such meats as best agree with her for the space of eight daies for the recoverie and preservation of her health. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand the day and year above written.

* 1606.—23 Sep.—Michael Pickerynge was burried. (In margin:—) Michael Pickering gentleman was slayne by John Norton gentleman in a challenge near Burrough Berry.—Par. Reg. of S. John the Baptist, Peterborough.

Memorandum that Mrs. Whitstone wife of Jonas Whitstone of Barnack, gent., was enforced for the recovery of her health according to the Statute in that case provided to desire a license from me Edward Manistie Rector of the Church of Barnack to eate fleshe for the space of eight daies as appears by the tenor hereof which time being expired and her sickness still continuing I have with the knowledge of Thomas Curtis one of the Churchwardens for the parish aforesaid registered the same the XXIIIIth day of this instant March 1632 (3) to endure but only for the time of hersickness. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand Ed. Manistie.

In a subsidy 18 James I. Jonas Whetstones, gent., of Waternewton, had goods assessed at £5.

George Gascoigne, the Elizabethan poet and satirist, died at Stamford 7 Oct., 1577. In Woods *Athenæ Oxonienses* we read (Bliss) Vol. I, col. 437, "I conjecture that George Gascoigne dying at Stamford was carried to Barnack by his friend George Whetstones, a witness of his godly and charitable end, and interred there in the family vault."

The registers of S. John the Baptist at Peterborough supply the following :—

1589 2 June (Bap.) Richard Whitstone the son of Francis Whitstone Armiger.

1593 5 Nov. (Bap.) Prudence Whitstones the daughter of Francis Whitstones Esq.

1600 9 Oct. (Bap.) Agnes Whetston the daughter of Francis Whetston gent.

The following are from the registers of Edith Weston and Little Casterton, co. Rutland. I am unable to say whether the persons are of the Peterborough or Barnack branch.

1602-3 7 Jan. (Bur.) Agnes Whetstone, vid.

1631 3 Nov. (Mar.) Robert Hurste, Minister, and Anne Whetston, gent.

In the register at Morcott, co. Rutland, are entries of the baptism of Mary Whetstone, 16 July, 1575, and of Judith Whetstone, 23 Sep., 1581.

In the church of S. Mary, Whittlesey, is a very lengthy inscription, upon a tablet on the north side of the chancel, to Mr. Francis Whitstones, B.D., Rector of Woodston, co. Hunts., and Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge. He was born 23 Mar., 1688, and died 25 Jan., 1730. He was second son of Thomas Whitstones, of Whittlesey, Esq. The coat of arms is quarterly, exactly the same as on the monument at Barnack, with a crescent for difference. This inscription is given at full in Vol. I., p. 102.

Stamford.

J. SIMPSON.

536.—**Tycho Wing.**—In a drive from Peterborough to Wisbech we pass over the south portion of the North Level Drainage System. Thorney is approached through pleasing avenues of large trees. The village is well built, neatly kept, and cared for. The homes of the tenants, the cottages of the labourers, the well appointed farmsteads, and well tilled fields, all sufficiently indicate the Duke of Bedford's estate. Onward to Guyhirn we pass over Wisbech High Fen, formerly Heye or Hay Fen, possibly from its having supplied fodder to the bordering highlands. It is now mostly in the hands of small owners or their tenants. The contrast is marked in every way. The one shews the expenditure of capital with judgement; the other, "*Laissez faire.*" And we are favourably impressed with the many advantages which seemingly accrue to tenants under noblemen as compared with those of recent investors. Fenmen of old have been said to be drainage engineers, accustomed to the great works from birth. They took naturally a deep interest in drainage.

In a paper upon the visit of the Archæological Institute to Peterborough and the neighbourhood which appeared in *The Leisure Hour* in July, 1861, the writer speaks of the drainage works. This passage occurs :—

The result in the North Level was satisfactory in the extreme; for in a few hours after being opened the stagnant water in far distant drains was in motion, and a wide area freed from its liability to a drenching. It was on a Sunday, during Divine Service, that this effect was perceived at Thorney; and, on a hint being given, the congregation at once left the church to see the water hitherto still and dark rapidly running off. The whole country was relieved by the Outfall Improvements.

This story needs corroboration. It is not believed by old friends of the present writer who lived in the parish at that time.

This great district, formerly a marsh, is now, owing to a most perfect system of natural drainage, turned into productive corn lands; although in many places the surface of the soil is but a few feet above the level of the sea.

These works were completed in the early years of the present century, under the auspices of the Duke of Bedford, through his agent, Mr. Tycho Wing. That his abilities and untiring zeal in

the great work to which he had devoted the best energies of a lifetime were highly appreciated, is proved by the following.

I.

Memoir of the Nene Outfall and North Level Drainage.

Printed for distribution, on the occasion of the Public Inspection of those Works, 23rd May, 1834.

The Nene Outfall is a new tidal Channel for the discharge of the Waters of the River Nene into the Sea, the portion of it artificially formed, commences at Kinderley's Cut, near Buckworth Sluice, about six miles below Wisbech in the Isle of Ely, and extends to Crab hole a distance of six miles and a half; from thence the River has shaped for itself a natural Channel, in length about a Mile and a half into the Eye, which is an inlet of the German Ocean.

The excavation of this Work was commenced in August 1827, and was completed, so far as it was performed by manual labour, in June 1830, when the Old Channel was closed; the bed of the new River was afterwards deepened as much as ten or twelve feet by the force of the Current; and its sides were secured by a thick coating of Stones, brought partly from a Cliff near the Humber, and partly from the Duke of Bedford's Estate at Wansford, in the County of Huntingdon.

The whole course of the New Channel is through quicksands of the lightest and least cohesive nature to be found on any part of the Coast.

The width of the bottom of the River is Two hundred feet at Skates Corner, and One hundred and forty feet at Kinderley's Cut, the depth from the surface of the adjacent land to the bed of the River is about twenty-four feet throughout; the width at the top varies from Two hundred feet to Three hundred feet.

A Spring Tide rises about Twentytwo feet at the lower end nearest the Sea and Eighteen feet at the junction with Kinderley's Cut.

The results of this measure are

That a Bridge has been thrown over the Channel at Sutton Wash, and an Embankment, one mile and three quarters long, made across the Sands, forming a new line of Road between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, in place of the ancient dangerous * Ford through a tidal Estuary, or the very circuitous route through Wisbech.

That nearly fifteen hundred Acres of Marsh lands have been embanked from the Sea, and are now nearly all of them in cultivation and that about six thousand acres more are rapidly becoming fit for inclosure.

That, whereas the Navigation of the Old Channel was extremely tedious and dangerous, and capable only of affording a passage at Spring tides, and with a favourable wind to Vessels drawing about six feet of water, and carrying about Sixty Tons, there is now a safe and daily communication between Wisbech and the Sea, at all periods of the Tides, and in all weather for Vessels of the above burthen, and on Spring Tides for Ships of much larger construction. Wisbech is the great emporium for extensive portions of the Counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and Northampton.

* A.D. 1216. "The King (John) was assembling a considerable Army, with a view of fighting one great battle for his Crown, but passing from Lynne to Lincolnshire, his road lay along the Sea Shore which was overflowed at high water, and not choosing the proper time for his journey, he lost in the inundation all his carriages, treasure, baggage and regalia. The affliction for this disaster and vexation from the distracted state of his affairs, increased the sickness under which he then laboured; and though he reached the Castle of Newark, he was obliged to halt there and his distemper soon put an end to his life." Hume's *History of England*. Chapter 11.

That in consequence of the more rapid discharge of the Upland floods through the Nene Outfall, the danger of inundation by a breach of Bank is incalculably diminished to the Fens on each side of the River Nene between Peterborough and Wisbech.

That the value and security of the lands in Mortons Leam Wash, containing about three thousand five hundred acres, and even of the Upland Meadows beyond Peterborough is much increased for the purposes of Summer grazing or mowing.

That the water in the new Channel ebbs out every day nearly ten feet lower than it formerly did in the old Channel, immediately opposite to the South Holland and the North Level Sluices, which are the outlets for the waters of about One hundred thousand acres of fen lands.

That means are therefore afforded of obtaining a perfect natural drainage, without the aid of any Wind or Steam Engines, for the whole tract of Fens lying between the Rivers Nene and Welland, and hitherto very imperfectly drained.

The North Level, containing fortyeight thousand Acres, and situate in the contiguous parts of the Counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Lincoln, is the first great division of these Fens which has proceeded to avail itself of the advantages thus placed within its reach.

A new Sluice has been built for the utterance of the waters of this Level into the Nene Outfall, laid eight feet deeper than the Sluice by which it formerly drained into the old River Channel. The width of the water-way of the old Sluice was seventeen feet, that of the new Sluice is thirtysix feet.

A new Main Drain has been formed leading to this Sluice from Clows Cross, at which point all the Waters of the North Level are collected.

The length of the Drain is eight miles and a quarter; the length of Old Shire Drain for which it is substituted, and which commenced and terminated nearly at the same points was about twelve miles.

The new Drain is eight feet deeper than the Old Drain, and its capacity, as compared by corresponding Sections, more than six times as great, its bed is an inclined plane, having a declivity from Clows Cross of four Inches per Mile.

From Clows Cross the new Drainage diverges by two different lines called respectively the New South Eau, and the New Wryde, which receive in their courses the waters from every district of the North Level, including Newborough, Borough Fen, and Great Portsand; as compared with the Old Drains, namely, the Old South Eau, and the Counter Drain by Guyhirn, these new lines possess a superiority over the old ones, fully commensurate with that stated in the comparison between Old Shire Drain and the New Main Drain.

The Tyd and Newton District lying adjacent to the Main Drain, and containing about Six thousand Acres, has also made terms for taking advantage of the New work.

All the Drains may be made navigable (which was not the case with the old ones) and will afford a much readier transit for Corn, Coals, and other articles of merchandize, than any hitherto possessed by the Country through which they pass.

These works for the benefit of the North Level were commenced in July 1830, and are now very nearly completed, they were used for Drainage during the past winter, and their efficiency was found to be equal to the most sanguine expectations of the original projectors.

The expense of executing the Nene Outfall has been about £200,000, that of the North Level Drains, about £150,000.

John, the present and sixth Duke of Bedford has been the great patron and promoter of both undertakings.

1834. May 23rd.

II.
EXPLANATION
OF THE
DESIGN OF THE PLATE
TO BE PRESENTED
TO TYCHO WING, ESQ.

Friday, 23rd of May, 1834.

A richly chased, frosted, and burnished Silver Epergne for six lights, on a Tripod Base. On one of the Tablets, a basso relievo view of the River, the Nene Outfall, and North Level Works; on the second the Inscription; and on the third, the Arms and Crest of TYCHO WING, Esq. Seated on the Tripod are three Figures:—1st, a Female Figure, supporting a Plan, Compasses, and Rule, with other Instruments, indicative of the Science of Surveying, at her feet; 2d, a Male Figure of an Excavator, resting on his Spade with Barrow, &c. and 3d, a Figure of Ceres, attended by a Lamb. A foliage Pillar, supporting six Branches for Lights, with a chased Vase in the centre for Flowers.

INSCRIPTION.

Presented to
TYCHO WING, ESQUIRE,
Of Thorney Abbey, in the County of Cambridge,
By Owners and Occupiers of Lands and other Persons chiefly interested
in the North Level and Adjoining Districts,
AS A PUBLIC TRIBUTE,
expressive of their acknowledgment and unqualified admiration
of the foresight, judgment, activity, and perseverance exhibited by him
in the preparation, progress, and completion of the
NENE OUTFALL & NORTH LEVEL WORKS,
which are already displaying results highly beneficial to the Agriculture
and Commerce of the surrounding Country,
and which mainly owe their successful accomplishment to his well-tempered
zeal and unremitted exertions:
23d May 1834.

Attached to the former is a "Sketch of the North Level and Great Portsand, and of the New Lines of Drainage by the Nene Outfall, May 1834."

I have also a copy of a play-bill of a performance at Thorney Theatre which bears upon this subject. It is headed:—"By Desire and under the immediate Patronage, of Tycho Wing, Esq." The performance took place on Thursday evening, 18th July, 1833. The pieces represented were a Comedy entitled "Charles the Second, or, The Merry Monarch," and a Musical Farce called "The Poor Soldier, or, Darby's Disappointment." Between the two pieces were sung several comic songs.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

537.—Inscription at Longthorpe.—In 1734 there was an epitaph in Longthorpe Church, near the north door, as follows :—

HERE STANDS THE BODY OF WILLIAM LEAFIELD,
GENT : ONLY BROTHER OF GEORGE LEAFIELD, ESQ^r.

. BATCHEL. OCT. 1708. ÆTAT.

Is anything known of this inscription, which is not, I believe, now to be seen at the Church ? and are other inscriptions known where the body of the deceased is said to be standing ?

C. DACK.

Burials in an erect position are not infrequently recorded. The great Charlemagne was so buried at Aix la Chapelle. So was Ben Jonson, in Westminster Abbey. There is a reference to this in *The Ingoldsby Legends* :—

Even 'Rare Ben Johnson,' that famous wight,
I am told is interr'd there bolt upright,
In just such a posture, beneath his bust,
As Tray used to sit in to beg for a crust.

The Cynotaph.

At Stanton Harcourt, and at Kidderminster, and many other places, are traditions of such upright interments. Sometimes all the members of a family were so interred, and the custom was maintained out of family pride. At Bolton Priory Church in a chantry in which the Clapham family observed this practice. This is mentioned by Wordsworth :—

Pass, pass who will yon chantry door ;
And, through the chink in the fractured floor
Look down, and see a griesly sight ;
A vault where the bodies are buried upright ;
There, face to face, and hand by hand,
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand.

White Doe of Rylstone, Canto I.

Many other instances will be found in the pages of *Notes and Queries*.

The Leafields were a family of consideration at Longthorpe. The Church there, although built during the time of Abbot Robert de Sutton, 1262-73, seems not to have been consecrated until the latter part of the seventeenth century. For till that time the inhabitants had to go to Peterborough for burial, and the consecration of the Chapel appears to have been taken place in

order to give a right of burial at Longthorpe. A brass inscription connects a member of the Leaffield family with this occasion.

Cum reffectum et Deo (cœmeterij gratia) sacratum hoc fuit sacellum Anno Dom. 1683 hoc primum Auxili autimanu posuit saxum Gulielmus filius natu-maximus Georgij Leaffield Armigeri sub quo eodem saxo a dedicatione ipse primus corpore tenui sepultus erat Decemb. 2 Ann^o. Dom. 1685. Etatis 8^o.

I understand from this that some repairs were effected before the consecration, and that these probably included a new floor for the chancel, and that the first stone of this work was laid by the heir of the Leaffields, then a little boy in his sixth year; and that he was himself, two years later, the first to be buried in the newly consecrated building. This brass was in 1731 (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 11425) fixed on the pavement at the entrance of the chancel.

Two members of the family, at least, are interred in the New Building at Peterborough Cathedral; Mary Leaffield, in 1667, and William Leaffield, in 1655. Ed.

538.—Vital Statistics.—Many cases of longevity are placed on record, and when duly authenticated are often remarkable; and several cases are now known of old people in Lincolnshire who are enduring their lengthened pilgrimage far beyond the three-score years and ten allotted to man by the Psalmist—giving some evidence of the healthfulness of our County in spite of the old Fen ague, the modern intermittent, the dire effects of Opium and the slow poison of Nicotine; for, if a very old man is heard of it will generally be found that he is an inveterate smoker of the strongest “Bacca” in the shortest of clays; and if a very old woman, it may often be concluded that her secret solace has been for many years the inspiring drug that has lately formed the subject of a long and costly enquiry, which may be said to have ended in a verdict of “a necessary evil”—like so many other things which have, at present, to be endured in this life.

Singular cases of abnormal forms of life often go without notice; but it is on record that one Thomas H. Kirman, who was born at Barrow-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, 18th April, 1821, attained the weight of 14st, 2lbs. when only eleven years of age. His

height at that time was 5ft., chest measurement 45in., abdomen 44in., calf of leg $18\frac{1}{2}$. These particulars are taken from the *Stamford Mercury* of 8th March, 1833, from an abstract of a paper read before the Royal Society, and to be found in "Abstracts of the papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions," vol III. p. 176. By the courtesy of a correspondent I am able to say that Kirman was exhibited as a curiosity and afterwards lived with his father who removed to Patrington and occupied a farm there; he then obtained employment in the Customs at Hull, where he died aged about 60 years. Kirman did not grow tall, but was very stout though his weight appears never to have exceeded 20 stones.

That a very similar case of extreme corpulence in youth should have occurred in our own day in Lincolnshire is sufficiently curious to be taken notice of. Lancelot Walter was born at Fulletby, 7th March, 1883. In March, 1894, when just eleven years of age, his weight was found to be 14st. 7lbs., his height was not correctly ascertained but was probably 5ft. 3in. to 5ft. 4in., chest measurement 41in., abdomen 43in., calf of leg 18in.; he was an active and healthy lad, and emigrated with his parents to Canada in May, 1894.

C. J. C.

539.—Standish Family (438).—David Standish, Clerk, having died intestate, administration of his goods was granted, 16 Jan. 1676, to Margaret, his relict. The value of the estate was put at £400 11s. 8d.

The register at Etton, in addition to the two members of the family named in the above article, give the birth and baptism on 13 Nov., 1658, and the burial on 14 Nov., of Francis, son of Francis and Mary Standish. And afterwards it is recorded that "Mary, y^e wife of Francis Standish, departed this life y^e 22th of Nov: 1658 and was buried in the Minster at Peterborough." This Francis was Rector of Etton: and on 1 Jan., 1660, he married, at Etton, Dorothy Wightman. The tablet to the memory of this wife is described Vol. II., p. 315.

The registers at Paston record the marriage by license, 31 Oct. 1721, of the Rev. David Standish and Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, both of Peterborough.

The register at Woodston has this :—

David Standish, A.M. Predecessor to Francis Whitestones, B.D. in the Rectory of Woodston, was buried in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, of which Church he was Minor Canon, dying Ann. 1720. Oct. 22.

In the previous article there is noted the discrepancy between the date of his death, which was stated in a copy of the inscription formerly existing in the Cathedral to be 1720; and the fact that an order had been made by the Chapter to continue his salary as Master of the school till 1722. But this extract from Woodston register leaves no doubt as to the date of his death.

ED.

540.—Tredway Family of Baston.—This family was of influence, and had members in various parishes at no great distance. The only will I have seen of the Baston branch is that of Humphrey Tredway, Gent., dated 13 Dec. 1654, proved in P.C.C. (Aylett, 237) 12 Feb. 1655. In it he bequeaths to his daughters Katharine, Mary, and Susanna, £200 each on attaining the age of 18; to his sons Humphrey, Francis, John, and William, £200 each at age of 23; his mother Susanna is to be provided with diet and lodging by his wife Katharine, and is to have £5 a year for life; to the poor of Baston £5; the residue to his wife Katherine and eldest son George, who are joint executors. Perhaps the youngest son here named, William, is identical with the Mr. William Tredway, Bachelor, who was buried at Tinwell, co. Rutland, 21 May, 1698.

In the register of S. Michael, Stamford, is recorded the burial, 2 Feb., 1661, of Francis Tredway, son of Mr. Humphrey Tredway, of Baston. The family entered their pedigree in the Lincolnshire visitation of 1634. Arms: Argent, a chevron azure between 3 trefoils slipped vert.

There was another contemporary Humphrey Tredway, Rector of Offord Darcy, co. Hunts., who was doubtless a relation. His will is dated 20 Mar., 1641, proved in P.C.C. (Evelyn, 73) 18 June, 1641. He leaves £20 to the poor of Offord Darcy (called in the will Offord Dacie alias Danes), viz., £5 on day of his burial, and 30s. a year for 10 years; to the poor of King's Cliffe,

co. Northants, 40s ; to each of his godchildren living at his decease 10s. ; £100 each to Dorothy and Mary Potter daughters of his late sister Potter ; to his sister Tredway, of Baston, to his cousin Richard Naylor, and to such others of his friends and acquaintances as his executors shall think good, 20s. each, or a ring of that value ; to Francis Tredway, eldest son of his sister Tredway, of Baston, £400 ; to Edmund Tredway, her youngest son £400 at age of 24, in case of death this sum to revert to his eldest brother Francis : to his cousin Francis Naylor, of Offord, £100 ; to Robert Tredway, of Hough-on-the-Hill, co. Linc., all his lands, chattels, &c., wheresoever situate ; and the said Francis Naylor, with Robert and Humphrey Humphrey, are appointed executors.

This testator was instituted Rector of Offord Darcy, 16 June, 1614. He was second son of Robert Tredway, of Easton, co. Northants, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Guy Fisher, of Buckden, co. Hunts. His grandfather was Thomas Tredway, of Agmondesham, co. Bucks. ; he was Reader of the Inner Temple in the years 30 and 39 Eliz. John Tredway, elder brother of Humphrey, was of Easton ; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Waller, of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks. His will, dated 11 May, was proved in P.C.C. (Wingfield, 56) 13 June, 1610. Their eldest son, Robert Tredway, of Ketton, co. Rutland, and Hough, co. Linc., J.P., a knight in 1653, married Alice, daughter of Anthony Thorold, of Hough. In the register of Grantham is entered the burial of the Lady Alis Tredway, 24 Jan. 1666. In 1615 the same register gives the marriage of Mr. Robert Tredwell and Mistress Anne (? Alice) Thorold. Another marriage between members of the same families was on 12 July, 1665, when Mr. John Thorold and Mrs. Elizabeth Tredway were married. Cicely Tredway, daughter of John and Elizabeth Tredway, was baptised at Easton, 2 Oct., 1603 ; she married, at Ketton, 6 Jan. 1636, Evers Armyne, (son of Sir William Armyne, Kt., of Osgotby, co. Linc.,) of Gray's Inn, a parliamentary commissioner for Rutland. His will, dated 19 Oct., 1677, was proved in P.C.C. (Bath, 90) 5 July, 1678. His wife survived him.

The Naylor family, a member of which is described as his cousin by the Rector of Offord Darcy, entered their pedigree in Camden's Visitation of Huntingdonshire, 1613.

Stamford.

J. SIMPSON.

541.—Garford Family, of Gedney.—I shall be obliged if any correspondent can supply evidence of the parentage of John Garford, who was married at Gedney in 1740. The family was long resident in the parish. The parents were probably named John and Mary; and one of their daughters Elizabeth. The date of his birth or baptism would be very acceptable.

3, Vernon Chambers,
London, W.C.

JOHN GARFORD.

542.—Moulton Chapel.—A correspondent furnishes us with these brief notes, taken eighteen years ago:—This is a very singular and unecclesiastical edifice; but of some interest considering its date. Its plan is a simple octagon with door in western face, windows in north and south faces, and N.E. and S.E.: the other sides are mere walls. Entirely of red brick except the windows, which are plain round-headed, without mullion or tracery: and each face has what look like two brick pillars, but only projecting an inch or two, with stone capitals and bases. The eastern side is occupied by a lofty pulpit, under which is a small plain table, without any covering. Over the door, on a shield of stone, is carved this inscription:—

X P

A Ω

D E O

P: F: S S:

ECCLESIAE ANGLICANÆ

EX. V. L. REF. RESTITD

A. S. H.

M D C C X I I.

The above inscription is said to be quite distinct. Will someone kindly translate it, explaining the single letters? The letters in the last line but one, A. S. H., probably stood for *Anno Salutis Humanae*, in the year of the Salvation of Man. The topmost line

has the Labarum, the symbol of Christianity formed by X and P the first two letters of the Greek for Christ, although here printed as separate letters. Also the capital D, at the end of the last line but two, has a short transverse bar in the middle of the upright stroke.

As Moulton Chapelry is no longer given in the Clergy list, and a parish of S. James appears instead, it seems that a new parish has been constituted, and a parish church has taken the place of the old Chapel of Ease. Is the building above described still in existence, and now used as the church of the newly formed parish?

543.—The Reclaimers of the Fens.—It is proposed to collect together in a series of short notices the few scattered facts that can be obtained relating to the history of the Adventurers, Undertakers, and Engineers who were prominently engaged in the reclamation of the Fenland. Any information that will assist in making these notices more complete will be thankfully received either by the writer or by the Editor of *Fenland Notes and Queries*.

1. **NATHANIEL KINDERLEY.**—Amongst those who were prominently engaged in the reclamation and drainage of the Fens the name of Nathaniel Kinderley will always be remembered as having established the principle that no works could be effectual for the drainage of the Fens and for improving the navigation of the rivers until the Outfall to the Sea was improved. Westerdike had previously advocated this in opposition to Vermuyden who pursued a system of interior works and entirely neglected the main rivers and the Outfalls. Kinderley had the credit of being the originator of the Eau Brink Cut on the river Ouse and the cut for straightening the Nene below Wisbech still known as Kinderley's Cut, but he is best known as the author of the pamphlet in which he propounded his famous scheme for connecting together the four fen rivers into two main channels, one on the north and the other on south side of the Wash and for reclaiming an area of land, equal in size to the County of Rutland.

Nathaniel Kinderley came of Lincolnshire parents, his father being Geoffrey Kinderley who migrated from the North of England and settled at Spalding, where he died in 1714. A tombstone erected to his memory in Spalding churchyard is still in a good state of preservation and bears the following inscription : "He was a charitable and merciful man. The pleasure which from virtuous deeds we have ; Affords the sweetest slumber in the grave." Although Geoffrey Kinderley is reputed to have had six wives he only left two sons, John and Nathaniel. The elder lived at Moulton and was buried in the churchyard there in 1702, his tomb being near the south porch of the church. Marat, in his history of Lincolnshire, describes him as an Engineer, and a tradition in the village still exists to this effect. Beyond the fact, however, that he took interest in the drainage of his own parish there is no record of any works that he designed or carried out.

Nathaniel, the second son, was born at Spalding in 1673. He inherited considerable property from his father, the greater part of which he lost in his adventure for reclaiming land from the river Dee, in Cheshire. About the year 1700, the Corporation of Chester had obtained an Act of Parliament for improving the navigation of the river so as to enable vessels of 100 tons to reach Chester. The Corporation, however, were unable to carry out their scheme.

In 1710, N. Kinderley went to Cheshire and made a survey of the river and the salt marshes and sands, and laid before the Corporation a scheme by which the cost of the proposed improvement should be covered by the reclamation of land. The matter remained in abeyance until 1732 when the Dee Reclamation Company was formed, and they obtained an act empowering them to deal with the river and reclaim a large area of land. They were entitled to appropriate such portion of the reclaimed lands as at that time were not grass marsh on condition that the New Channel should have a depth of 16 feet at high water up to Chester. Kinderley undertook to raise the money and carry out the work. A new cut through the marshes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was

made and the whole of the land amounting to about 7000 acres was ultimately reclaimed. The accretion of the 4000 acres which became the property of the Company went on very slowly, and it was upwards of 50 years after the works were finished before the shareholders received any return for their outlay. The rental of the 7000 acres reclaimed in 1850 was £6500.*

Between the time of his first survey of the Dee and the formation of the Company, Kinderley returned to Lincolnshire, as his name occurs in 1722, and again in 1724, as one of the Conservators of the Bedford Level, but after this there is no further mention of his name.† He appears to have taken an active part in the drainage of the Level, and about the year 1720 strongly advocated the making of a New Cut for the Nene below Wisbech. At that time the channel of river terminated about four miles below the town in a sandy estuary and salt marshes from half a mile to three miles wide, through which the channel ran in a very irregular line frequently changing its direction, and sometimes splitting up into two or three different courses. With his Dee experience to guide him, Kinderley urged that if the river were confined to one course by embankments through these sands to Peter's Port, the navigation would be greatly improved, and the drainage water from the Fens have a much better Outfall, and a fall of over 5 feet would be obtained. The scheme was adopted by the Bedford Level Corporation, and an agreement entered into with the harbour authorities at Wisbech. The work was commenced and nearly completed, when the Wisbech authorities being induced to change their views by the plea that the shutting off the tidal water from the marshes would ultimately damage the Outfall, and that the cut was not made sufficiently wide, although it was 20 feet wider than the channel through Wisbech, ordered the dam which was being made for the purpose of directing the water from the old to the new channel to be destroyed; and obtained an injunction in the Court of Chancery, preventing any further progress with the work. A

* Tidal Rivers by W. H. Wheeler. Longman & Co.

† History of the Bedford Level. S. Wells. 1830.

long and costly litigation with the Bedford Level ensued, and a large sum of money was spent in law proceedings, and for 50 years the work was suspended. During this time the condition of the river continued to deteriorate and became so bad, "that whereas 40 years ago small vessels not without some difficulty might sail up to the town, now (1751) they are forced to lie in the washway and even barges, by which they used to load and unload their vessels at the washway cannot now pass. It is a common thing for people in a very dry time to track over the bottom of the river, under the bridge the river is so shallow. The sands in the washway are grown so high, and are so daily increasing it is impossible that this Outfall should keep open any longer."

The matter remained in abeyance until 1773, when an act was obtained authorising the North Level Commissioners to make a Cut commencing about five miles below Wisbech and terminating near Gunthorpe Sluice. This was only about half the distance proposed by Kinderley in 1721. The new Cut was called "Kinderley's Cut," as a testimony in honour of its first proposer.

In 1721, Kinderley published a pamphlet, the full title of which is "The Present State of the Navigation of the Towns of Lynn, Wisbech, Spalding, and Boston. The rivers what pass through those places and the counties that border thereupon, truly, faithfully and impartially represented and humbly proposed to the consideration of the inhabitants of those places and counties, and to the Corporation or Adventurers for draining the vast Level of the Fens lying in the six Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, with a way laid down how to remedy all the inconveniences and defects which they now labour under.—*Nostri sunt amnes, nostri lacus—flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus—Cicero de Nat. Deor. lib. 2, cap. 60.* Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. Printed for the author by T. Bailey and W. Thompson, next door to the Griffin, near the Market Cross, 1721." This pamphlet was published anonymously, and at the time was ascribed to several different authors. In 1751, a second edition was published by Nathaniel Kinderley, the son of the subject of this notice, in which the matter is set

at rest. In the preface of this edition he refers to the fact of his father having been a Conservator of the great Level, and of his having devoted 50 years of his life to the study of the navigation and draining.

In this pamphlet Kinderley advocated the making of a new Cut for the river Ouse, two miles in length, from St. Germain's to a little above Lynn, to take the place of the then existing "crooked course of between six and seven miles in length and near one mile in breadth always shifting among the broad sands, and by this means cutting off four miles of its present crooked course." This was the origin of the famous Eau Brink Cut, which however was not made until 1821, after a long and severe contest both in and out of Parliament, necessitating the obtaining of five separate Acts. He also proposed as the only way "to secure the navigation and the country" to unite the inland channels of the rivers in order that by a fuller and more forcible stream they might grind their way to the sea. On the eastern side the Wisbech river was to be united with the Lynn river, that is the Nene with the Ouse by a new Cut through Marshland; and on the western side the Spalding river, or Welland, was to be carried into the Witham near the town of Boston. "The rivers so combined will be much more strong to rush through the sands and make their way to sea than they can do now separately." The Ouse and Nene so united were to be carried by a "new cut under Wotten and Wolverton till over against Ingelsthorpe or Snetsham, and there discharge itself immediately into the Deeps of Lynn Channel where no sands are to choak the greater Outfall which the haven will then have; and that on the other side the river of Boston when it has received the Welland from Spalding be carried from about Skirbeck to some convenient place over against Wrangle or Friskney (if not to Wainfleet Haven) where it may be discharged into Boston Deeps with the same advantage as the Ouse on the other side of the Bay. Were this done many thousands of acres of land (50,000 say some and possibly nearer 100,000) in both the washes and below them would in time silt up and in less than half an age become firm land: a new navigable county of 15 miles in

length and 8 or 10 miles in breadth, as big at least as the whole County of Rutland, might then be gained from the sea." It is needless to say that although this scheme from an engineering point of view possessed great merit, the difficulties in carrying it out were entirely beyond the resources of the district.

The only record of engineering work carried out by Kinderley in the Fens I have been able to come across is an entry in the parish books of Moulton, in which he is stated to have been employed in 1705 in superintending the repair of the wind engine and scoop wheel which then existed at Dawsdyke.

Towards the end of his life he left Lincolnshire and went to reside at Salt Holm, between Stockton and Durham, where he was buried in 1742. He had two sons, John, the vicar of South Walsham, and Nathaniel, already referred to as having published the second edition of the pamphlet on the state of the navigation and drainage. He left an estate at Setch, near Lynn, which was valued in 1800 at £12,000, this being the residue of the property left to him by his father, saved from the wreck of his speculation on the Dee.

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER.

544.—Cattle Disease, 1747.—The following memorandum occurs at the bottom of a page of an old Minute Book in the parish of Sibsey. We thought, 30 years ago, that the Cattle Plague was a new visitation ; but it seems that our ancestors must have had something of the same kind troubling them in the middle of the last Century : Nil sub sole novum.

“Memorandum.—Be it known to all the surviving Inhabitants and Parishioners of this Parish of Sibsey. That in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty seven and eight, A most terrible Distemper did reign amongst the Horned Cattle in this Parish and in a many parts of this Kindgom, and the Greatest part of the beast that was effected with the Distemper Died, particularly the Milch Cows but of all sorts suffered young as well as old and fat as well as lean, and not a remedy Could be found to be of service the Great pains was then taken by a Great many people in this

Kingdom, it was believed by the then neighbours to the East Fen that that part was the wholesomest, the Most recovered that was ill; but thanks be to God for favour to this Parish as not suffering so much as others in proportion to the Number.”

F. BESANT.

The cattle plague in these years, 1747 and 1748, prevailed extensively throughout the country. An animal that had any symptoms of an attack had to be slaughtered at once ; and, if in the fields, to be buried on the spot. A special form of prayer was issued by command for general use. In this prayer, which is given in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. viii. 336, the plague is called a “contagious distemper, which has raged, and still rages, among the cattle in every part of the Kingdom.”

In the register of Twywell, co. Northants., is an entry bearing on this subject :—

1746 was remarkable for a Distemper amongst the horned Cattel almost all over our Nation. Hardly one in 7 recovered. The infection was such that no one was permitted without being subject to the penalty of 10 pounds to go from the distempered Cattel amongst the sound in ye same cloaths. It destroys near the whole herds of Thingdon, Barton, and Irtleborough but did not reach half ye farm lands at Cranford and Addington. Twywell is yet free which we attributed to our good boundaries and plenty of water. 1747.

ED.

545.—Fen Riots in the Seventeenth Century (516).—

The following entry in the Domestic Series of State Papers, extracted by Mr. W. C. Little, of March, should be added to those already given.

CCCLVII. Dr. William Sammes to Nicholas (Clerk of the Council).

74. Touching persons sent for upon complaint of the Earl of

1637. Bedford for mutinous facts committed in Cambridgeshire.

May 25. After much pains taken to get the delinquents together, we

p. 150. found them so miserable poor and base that they were not

meet to be presented before the Lords. We have committed one of them, who was the first mover of this mutiny, to the prison at Wisbech, who is by her neighbours esteemed a witch, to which opinion the messengers adhere, for they, taking boat near her house, were bitterly accursed by her, and soon after a strong man, the waterman, was stricken with such a lamentable crick in the back that he was constrained to get help. The most part of those rebels live upon the alms of the parish, therefore we thought fit that some exemplary punishment should be inflicted upon them here. I have required the messengers to take bonds of two others who have been gross offenders.

546.—Fen Riots (522).—The broadside here printed is without date, signature, or printer's name. I shall be glad of any information about the riot to which the heading refers, or about the author of the manifesto.

C. DACK.

To all those concern'd in the late Riots at Sibsey and in the Fens: And especially to the Inhabitants of STICKNEY.

IT cannot but be Matter of Concern to every Man, who wishes the Prosperity of his Country, to see that Spirit of Riot and Disobedience to the Laws, which has of late spread itself amongst the common People of this Kingdom; but every Person of benevolent Dispositions must be still more sensibly affected, when that Spirit appears among his *Neighbours*, whose Safety and Welfare he heartily wishes. Give me Leave, therefore, as a Neighbour and Fellow-Subject, to remonstrate to you upon the Share you have had in the late Riots at *Sibsey* and in the *Fens*; and to remind you, how much these Practices tend to introduce Anarchy and Confusion into this Kingdom, and to involve the Authors of them in Ruin and Destruction.

Let the Merits of any Dispute be on which Side it may, this Method of Redress must be condemn'd by all sober and impartial Persons,—and remember, how much the Honour and Interest of Government is concern'd to bring such as persist in these Practices to public *Justice*; which the more they oppose, for a Time, the more they increase their Guilt, and only render their Punishment more certain and heavier in the End.

Hitherto nothing has been done, that can affect the Life of any Person concern'd; but a continuance of the same Spirit may, too probably, produce Effects of *that* dreadful Consequence, and which may then be *too late* repented of. Do not then, my Friends and Countrymen, be prevailed upon by artful Insinuations, to expose your Persons and Families to Ruin and Distress.

I am told that *some*, who ought to know better, have endeavoured to give you *Encouragement*, by seeking to palliate and excuse your late Behaviour: But you ought to regard such Men with Caution, and look upon all they say with Suspicion; especially when you must know, They have a private Interest of *their own* to serve at your Expence and Hazard, and may see, They are stirring *You* up to pursue Measures, which *they themselves* durst not appear in—well knowing the *Dangers You* are thereby exposed to. It is difficult to conceive, how such Persons can justify this sort of Behaviour; and reconcile it to the Principles of Honour, or even of humanity: But, leave that to their own Consciences, and guard yourselves against their dangerous Artifices.

Many of You, I am persuaded, would not have been drawn into these Practices, had you known the true State of the *Dispute* which gave Rise to them; but you have been artfully inflam'd and prejudic'd against the Proprietors of Drainage thro' *Maud-Forster's-Govt*; and taught to look upon them as the Cause of the Mischiefs you labour under, from having your Lands oppress'd with Water. It has, I am told, been insinuated to you that your Waters might easily be carried off by that Channel.—That you have a *Right* to that Relief, which, however, is deny'd you, and this only through *Obstinacy*, in Those, who would not themselves be injur'd by it.—As I am willing to believe, when Passion has subsided, you are ready to listen to the Voice of Reason and Truth, and to act by the just Principle, of *doing as You would be done by*, give me Leave to lay before you the following *facts*, which you must either be sensible of, or upon Enquiry will find to be undoubtedly true.

First, When this *Govt* was built, and the *Drains* made, the Owners of many Lands in the *Soke of Bullingbroke*, especially about *Stickney*, were invited to share in the Expence and Benefits expected from the Undertaking: But this they rejected.

Secondly, In Consequence of such Refusal the Dimensions of the *Gowt* and *Drains* were contracted, and made suitable to the Drainage *only* intended by them.

Thirdly, Should the Waters from the *Soke of Bullingbroke* be *now* admitted, the immediate Consequence would be, that they would over-ride the Waters in *Wrangle*, *Leak*, *Leverton*, and *Sibsey low Grounds*, so that *they* could not become dry 'till the Waters from the *Soke* were run off; and in wet Springs this would defeat the Purpose of sowing large Quantities of Corn, which now grow in those Parts. So that, the Waters cannot in this Way be carried off from the *Fens*, without drowning a considerable Part of those Parishes, which are at present well drain'd: This would be only to relieve one Part of the Country by throwing the Burden complain'd of upon another; which no Person can think reasonable or what ought to be comply'd with.

Fourthly, The admitting of any Part of the Waters of the *Soke* would also bring with it those of *Wildmore-Fen*, which would absolutely distress by overflowing a still greater Part of the Lands now drained by *Maud-Foster*.

The Force of these Reasons must be acknowledged by every candid and impartial Person. If there *is* any such Right as you are made to believe, why do not Those, who alledge such Claim, endeavour to establish it in a fair and open Manner, by *Course of Law*? If there is *no* such Right, can it be expected that *Force* will succeed for any *Length of Time*? Will not the Gentlemen, who have Estates in the *Parts of Holland*, be as tenacious of their Property, as those in the *Soke of Bullingbroke*,—especially when they are persuaded that both Law and Equity are on their Side?

It may here be ask'd, "Is then so large a Quantity of Land in the *Soke* to continue drowned, and have no relief?" To which it might with Justice be answer'd in the *Affirmative*, if that Relief could only be had by oppressing *Others* to an equal, or, perhaps, greater Degree: But the Fact is otherwise. For, that a large Quantity of fine Land in the *West Fen* is greatly injur'd and oppress'd with Water, to the Damage of many innocent Persons, is seen and lamented by the *Parts of Holland*, who also partake in the Injury by the Loss of their Share of the Common: That those Waters may be carried off, and the Lands effectually drain'd, is acknowledg'd on all hands, the Measures for this Purpose have been actually *taken* the past Summer; for opening *Anthony's Govt*, making *Cutts* thereto, and erecting Doors at or above *Boston Bridge* to stop the Tides, by Means whereof that *Gowt* may always be kept open.

Towards all this, the Gentlemen in the *Parts of Holland* have been ready to give every Assistance, and some of them have taken particular Pains to remove all Difficulties, and to assist a very great and worthy *Proprietor* in the *West Fen* to get forward with this Design,—which may undoubtedly be effected, if the Tenants will but urge their Landlords to examine and promote it. When that is done, and the principal Waters of *Wildmore* and the *West Fen* are directed thro' that Channel, if anything farther should be wanted to complete the Drainage of any Part *remote* from *Anthony's-Govt*, you will find the *Proprietors of Maud-Foster's-Drain* willing, upon fair and reasonable Terms, to admit any such small Body of Waters as might safely pass, without the Dangers they at present apprehend.

The Design of this Letter is so evidently laudable, and so impossible to give any just Offence, that You may reasonably expect to find my *Name* subscribed to it,—which, however, I shall forbear to do, and thereby leave the whole of what has been said to stand upon it's own Merit, free from any Consideration of the Hand from whence it comes; the Knowledge whereof could answer no good or material Purpose. But be assur'd, it comes from One, whose only Motive herein is to *inform your Judgment*, as the best Means to secure your Safety, and promote your Welfare and Happiness.

547.—**Dean Saunders** (532).—Since the publication of our last number an admirable brass has been placed upon the eastern-most pier of the south choir arcade in Peterborough Cathedral, on which is the following inscription :—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD IN MEMORY OF
AUGUSTUS-PAGE SAUNDERS, D.D., F.R.S.,
DEAN OF THIS CATHEDRAL 1853—1878,
AND OF EMMA FRANCES HIS WIFE,
THE CANOPY COVERING THE ALTAR WAS ERECTED BY
THEIR EIGHT SURVIVING SONS AND DAUGHTERS.
1894.

548.—**Dyer's Fleece**.—The following lines from Dyer's *Fleece* are printed as a motto on the title-page of *A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation*, published in 1761 by C. N. Cole, the Register of the Corporation.

Bedford Level, erst
A dreary Pathless waste—
Till one of that high honour'd Patriot Name
RUSSEL arose, who drained the Rushy Fen,
Confin'd the Waters, bid Groves and Gardens bloom,
And through his new Creation led the *Ouse*
And gentle *Camus*, silver winding streams,
Godlike Beneficence! from *Chaos* drear,
To raise the Garden and the shady Grove.

The Rev. John Dyer was a Lincolnshire clergyman, holding first the living of Calthorpe, in Leicestershire, and afterwards, all at the same time, Belchford, Coningsby, and Kirkby, in Lincolnshire. He died in 1758. Dr. Johnson, who has an account of Dyer in his *Lives of the Poets*, speaks very slightly of "The Fleece"; but many other authorities, including Warton, Gray, Bowles, and Wordsworth, speak of it in terms of high commendation.

M.P.P.

549.—“The Powtes Complaint.”—The following entry in the State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1622 ; March (?), 128,105, is given without name of writer or receiver. Does it refer to the well-known verses with the above title ?

March.

W. C. LITTLE.

Is sorry his verses against the undertakers for draining fens have been taken so seriously. Details the grounds on which he suspects them of want of knowledge of their business. Their schemes are impracticable : fens were made fens and must ever continue such, and are useful in multiplying fowl and fish, producing turf, &c. Describes the different kinds of fen lands, especially Thorney Fen. The Earl of Exeter has lowered the value of his land by draining 1000 acres in Deeping Fen, it being too cold for pasturage. The people think the undertakers will work by witchcraft, no persons of experience supposing their designs possible. They do not intend to have their grants of land conditional on the maintaining of their drainage. Proposes that their rewards should be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the increase of the rent earned by their services, as long as they are continued. Fears they will begin their task, find unexpected obstacles, and then abandon it leaving more knowledge but less money than before.

550.—Soldiers at Burwell, 1852.—It appears that in 1852 there was a dispute between the poor of Burwell and the parish officers, relative to the unpaid taxes and rent on land called the Hundred Acres, situated in the aforesaid parish of Burwell. The inhabitants, many of them poor people, used threats, and acted in a most violent manner, and they took little heed of any advice given by the local authorities, so that it was thought expedient to have a detachment of soldiers down. They were marched to the land in question ; and those of the natives who had expressed their determination to hold the land, fled at the sight of the military. The soldiers were kept in the locality for some little time, and quartered at Burwell. No disturbance or riot of any sort took place.

The Chestnuts, Wicken.

ROBERT ASPLAND.

551.—Change Ringing at Glinton, 1799.—The following advertisement is from *The Stamford Mercury* of 8 Nov., 1799. It is curious from the offer of hats as prizes for the best set of ringers. Was this at all usual ? I do not remember to have seen any similar notice elsewhere.

R I N G I N G.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1799, will be opened at GLINTON, near Peterboro', a PEAL of SIX NEW BELLS, the Tenor in the Key of F ; cast and hung by THOMAS OSBORN, of Downham in Norfolk.—Six Hats will be given to the Company who ring the best round Peal for the Space of 30 Minutes.

H. R. S.

552.—Manor of Wisbech.—Inquisition taken by Roger, son of Martin, John le despenser, Geoffrey Hubert, James the baker, Geoffrey son of Katherine, John Unkle, Alexander Spiritus, Richard Swayn, Bartholomew Swathe, John le Erl, Markaund Shyrith, Roger Grim, Thomas de Borewell, Gilbert Russell, Richard Begge, Geoffrey son of John, Geoffrey Mosdyn, Robert Murri, Jovin the fisherman, Richard the smith, William son of Simon le Wlf, Gilbert son of Mable, John Whytened, and Peter de Enemethe. The demesne of this manor is thus distinguished :— in Elmedwe field 35 acres; in Suthale field 26 acres; in Beyecroft and Acereslond $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in Mattecroft 9 acres; in another madecroft 8 acres 3 roods; in Smaledmedwe 34 acres; in Brokenesde 10 acres 3 roods; in another Smaledmedwe $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in Gretemedwe 12 acres; in Sybaldesholm 10 acres; in Gilberdesdale 32 acres; in Modberdesdale 22 acres; in Paynescroft 9 acres; in Dodingesdale 33 acres; in Lythesmedwe $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in Adgeresdale 26 acres; in Osmundesdale 22 acres; next the Long Drain $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in Fourscore acres field 66 acres 1 rood; in Hyrnescroftes 103 acres; in encroachment (*purprestura*) opposite Kellus chapel 138 acres; in Calvescroft with Barton Close $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Some total of all the “lucrable” land 719 acres 1 rood, by the lesser hundred and by the perch of 17 feet, which can be worked (*lucrari*) by 5 ploughs, to wit a plough of 6 oxen, together with the beves of the plough of the same township and of Leverington.

MEADOW.—In the great meadow $28\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in the little meadow 14 acres; total $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres, by the aforesaid perch.

PASTURE.—In Oxecroft field and Culond 60 acres; next the great meadow $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres; also a certain *purprestura* towards Lyk marsh of 300 acres by the greater hundred, total $368\frac{1}{2}$ acres, by the same perch. Also there is a pasture towards the sea which the Lord holds in several, containing about 20 acres, sometimes more, sometimes less, according as it is affected by the sea.

STOCK.—There can be there 24 cows and two free bulls. Pigs, none in autumn, after autumn in the Lord’s *curia*; 300 ewes by the greater 100; 200 wethers and hoggetts, by the same. A

newly-erected windmill ; also a horse-mill to which all the customaries and bakers owe suit unless they have horse-mills of their own. A marsh called Heyfen, belonging to this manor and to the townships of Leverington, Newton, Tyd, Elm and Well ; in the liberty of Ely ; it begins at Shof, thence to Horsho by the old bank ; thence to the dyke of Robert de Marisco ; thence to Wryde by the dyke of the Abbot of Thorney as far as the two furlongs beyond Knar and thus to Orchyerdstede ; thence to Stodpay ; thence to Wype ; thence by Dedehe to Nymers and thus to Estfenkote (a later hand has inserted W before ' Est ') by the same bank ; and thus to Wysennipe ; thence by Suerdesdelf to Gretecros ; thence by Hydence to Dale, and thus to Mercheford ; thence by le Kirke and le Heyrout to Ethingee ; and thus in a straight line beyond Hyerout to Yarmerekote, on to Stanymeres, to Preyloveswere, by Holdewellenee to Milnestode, thence to Srewedehyst, where the said townships must common, horn, underhorn, with their beasts, the Bishop's demesnes and fisheries within said bounds being reserved to the Lord.

FALDAGE.—There is there a right of faldage once a year for tenants' animals feeding in the marsh, and worth 21s. 7d., tithe deducted, more or less.

FISHERIES.—To the same manor belongs the fishery of Upstanene, held in several by the Lord, now let out at 40s. a year, but the Lord can have bar and bolt, if he wish. Also, the fishery of Dechewerefen, of which the Bishop has every fourth and eighth night, now let out at 3s. Also there is there a market, let out at 50s. per annum. Also a yearly fair, August 1, S. Peter ad Vincula, worth 20s. 1d., expenses and tithes deducted : the Brethren of S. John's Hospital, Wysbech, receive the tithes.

KNIGHTS' FEES.—William de Longchamp holds 40 acres by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee ; also he holds a messuage in the new market which has perished through inundation of the sea ; also he holds 240 acres at 20s. a year. Henry, son of Osebert, of Walpole, holds 80 acres by the twelfth part of a knight's fee ; also he holds 120 acres at 10s. 4d. a year ; also he held 4 messuages in the new market which have entirely

perished through inundation of the sea, and which belonged to the knight's fee. Robert de Haltstede holds 94 acres by the service of half a knight's fee, with his land in Brokne, and owes suit to the court; also he holds 3 cottages which belong to the knight's fee. Symon de Melkesham holds 120 acres by service of a knight's fee. Stephen de Marisco held two messuages in the new market, which have entirely perished by inundation of the sea, which usually paid 8*d.* a year, but now nothing; also he holds land in Newton, by a knight's fee, for 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

FREE TENANTS.—Robert son of Edmund, 60 acres for 10*s.*, 1 messuage for 8*d.*, a small toft for 4*d.*, another toft, usually 2*d.*, now nothing because inundated by the sea. William the Chamberlain, messuage for 4*d.* John, son of Harvey, 120 acres for 20*s.*, 1 messuage in the old market for 2*d.*, another messuage, usually 6*d.*, now nothing because inundated by the sea; two messuages in the new market, usually 10*d.*, now nothing, as before. Martin de Lytalben, clerk, 80 acres for 6*s.* 8*d.*, 120 acres for 24*s.*, 5 acres for 20*d.* Bartholomew, son of Adam, 1 messuage, formerly William's of Welles, for 2*s.* 1½*d.* Roger, son of Martin, 1 messuage, formerly William's of Welles, for 2*s.*, 8 acres for 2*s.*, 1 small messuage for 2*d.* Jane, niece of Hugh the clerk, 4 acres for 12*d.* Thomas, son of Hugh, 5 acres for 20*d.* John, son of Wythem, 1 messuage for 2*s.* 3*d.*, 1 messuage for 4*d.* Thomas Langtayl, 4 acres for 16*d.* Elijah de Fitton, 25 acres in Nyndmanedale for 4*s.* 4*d.* Richard Getch, 43 acres for 14*s.* 4*d.*, 1 messuage for 4½*d.* John Gykel, 22 acres for 6*s.* 4*d.*, William Hervey, 10 acres for 3*s.* 4*d.* Alan de Northfalwe, the same. Peter Moberd, 4 acres for 16*d.* John, son of Warin, 27 acres for 9*s.* Mable and Emma Ducket, 50 acres in Inmandale for 2*s.*, and give *de ferthyng* at Easter 2½*d.*, and owe suit to the Court. Matilda and Adelina, daughters of Bartholomew, 4 messuages and 92 acres for 15*s.* 10½*d.* Regina de Lenna, 1 messuage, 69 acres, 1 messuage in the old market, and a fourth part of a virgate in Leverington, for 20*s.*, and owe suit. Richard de Newton, 120 acres for 20*d.* Geoffrey Wreheyn, 1 messuage for 9*d.* John, son of Alfred, 19 acres for 6*s.* 4*d.* Gilbert major de Lenna, 7½ acres for 16*d.*

NEW FEOFFEEES IN INNOME TOWARDS THE NORTH.—William, son of Roger of Caxton, 120 acres for 10s. Geoffrey, son of Henry de Tylneya, 120 acres for 5s. Walter, son of William Tolymer, 240 acres for 13s. 4*d*.

NEW FEOFFEEES IN WALTERSHE MARSH.—Walter, son of Thomas, holds 1 messuage and 51 acres at 10s. Geoffrey and Adam, sons of John, 32 acres at 10s. 8*d*. Geoffrey, son of Katharine, 30 acres at 10s., and 5½ acres, formerly Walter Blund's, at 22*d*. Ralph of Wysbech Champion, 30 acres at 2s. Geoffrey, son of Alexander, his brothers, and Robert their nephew, 26 acres at 6s. 8*d*. John, son of Roger of Hinterreddon, 80 acres at 3s. 4*d*. Ralph de Derham ; William, son of Alexander le Butiler ; Bartholomew, son of Adam ; Godfrey, son of Richard Alger, and his brothers ; Thomas de Burewell and Adam his brother ; Gilbert, son of Mable, and his brother, Hugh ; Regina, daughter of Mable, and Geoffrey, her brother ; Richard de Dereby, 20 acres each, at 6s. 8*d*. Walter de Dale, 20 acres, formerly Adam Blake's, at 10s. Richard, nephew of the Dean ; Alan de Kyrkeham and Anant de Eyci ; William, son of Robert Osemund ; 16 acres each at 5s. 4*d*. Richard Bogge and Stamminarius his brother, 15 acres at 5s. Bartholomew, son of Jurdan, 14 acres at 4s. 8*d*. Martin de Lythelbyri (formerly Master William's) ; Robert Murri ; Richard de Reimereston—12 acres, each, at 4s ; William, son of Thomas of Leverington, and Gregory the Shepherd, 12 acres each at 2s. The heir of Walter the Shepherd, and Richard, son of Ordger, 11 acres at 3s. 8*d*. Gilbert Russell ; Walter Blundus ; Eadmund, son of Geoffrey ; David Justice and brothers ; Walter de Dale and Simon, son of Lawrence (formerly Harvey's, son of Emma) ; Godfrey the Godfather (*le patranitus*) ; Adam Ordger ; Adam Jouyng ; Godfrey de Stabulo ; Gregory the Shepherd, and his brother's sons ; Geoffrey, son of Hubert, and his brother, John ; John Erl ; John Hore ; 10 acres each at 3s. 4*d*. John, son of William, and James the baker, 8 acres each at 2s. 8*d*. Bartholomew, son of Hubert, 6 acres at 2s. Bartholomew, the carpenter, formerly Peter Blake's, 4 acres at 16*d*. Thomas de Burnell, 3 acres at 12*d*.

NEW FEOFFES IN IN'MERE.—Richard de Derby, 26 acres at 2s. Thomas le Messenger, the same. William, son of John Caterine, 92½ acres, with marsh and arable land, at 7s, 5d.

CUSTOMARIES AND CENSUARIES.

John Uncle holds 1 messuage and moiety of 1 in ventamedale [?] at 16d. per annum, and gives *de farthyng* at Lady Day 2½d., and a hen at Christmas, 10 eggs at Easter. And he will plough 4 days *cum quinto jungiter*, i.e., 2 days in winter and 2 days in Lent. And let it be known that if he has a whole plough then he shall have from the Lord on each day that he shall have ploughed 1d. for food. And if he has only half a plough, then ½d. And if he does not yoke, then he shall find a man for half a day to "desiccate" the fields once a year without the Lord's food or he shall give the Lord ½d. As much as he shall have ploughed in the winter or spring he shall harrow without food. And if he does not yoke and has a horse he shall harrow with the horse in common with others *per jurnetas* until the seed is covered, without food. And he shall have his share of the plough money in common with the others. And he will hoe once for half a day without food, or a whole day with food. And he will mow in the Lord's meadow for a whole day with the Lord's food, or give the Lord, instead, 2d. and have no food; but nevertheless he shall find one man for one day to prepare and lift hay in the meadow without food. And he shall carry hay for half a day without food, or one day with food. And he shall find a reaper for 4 days in autumn with the Lord's food. Each day he shall have 2 loaves of wheat or rye, from one quarter of which 28 loaves shall be made, or two loaves of hastib'i, from a quarter of which 24 loaves shall be made. And he shall have 4 herrings or 5 eels, or cheese worth at least ¼d., and water to drink. And he shall carry the Lord's corn for a whole day with the Lord's food as above. And he shall have in the evening one sheaf of such corn as he has carried. And if he has not had a cart, he shall find a labourer in the grange or in the fields for the same time with the Lord's food as above. And he shall thresh once *in adventu domini* for half a day for the Lord's provender, without food, but the jurors say that in the

time of 3 Bishops he did not render that service, but at one time his predecessors did, but they did not know in what way, nor by whom that service was withdrawn. Moreover he shall thresh for half a day against the feast of S. Michael, called Shepstack. And he shall have thence straw, and he shall ditch if necessary half a day about Rammesmere Dyke without food. And around the castle he shall ditch within and without according to his portion, without food. And similarly he shall embank his portion about the ditch of the castle in common with the township towards the South, if necessary, without food. Also at any visit or departure of the Lord he shall find a boatman as far as Somersham, Ely, Brandon, or elsewhere to the nearest manor, by fresh water, with the Lord's food. And he shall mow and carry 40 sheaves of rushes yearly at Michaelmas to the castle gate without food, or he shall give the Lord $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ And he owes suit to the Lord's mill, unless when he has a horse mill of his own. And he shall go with the Lord's bailiff if necessary to distrain outside the township. And he shall pay *gersuma* for his daughter's marriage, and talliage when imposed by the Bishop. And he shall find a man for half a day if necessary to mend the park at Laberton, without food. And if he dies, his heir shall give the Lord 20s. relief. If the Lord wishes, he shall be foreman (*propositus*) at the Castle or at Barton, or to collect rents, or be Dykereeve. He holds a messuage in the new market at $4d.$

William, son of Alexander, and William his uncle, 30 acres at 10s., 20 acres at 6s. 8d., 1 messuage and 75 acres, and 12 acres beyond the water, at 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$, 18 acres at 3s., 7 acres at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and give *de ferthyng* at Easter $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and does the same services as John Uncle, with the addition that each of their heirs pays 20s. relief. Emma, sister of Aspelon, 1 messuage with appurtenances, and gives *de ferthyng* at Easter $2\frac{1}{2}d.$: same services. Alexander, son of Aug', the same, and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ *de ferthyng* at Easter, $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres at 2s. 4d., 1 messuage usually 4d., now nothing because drowned. Bartholomew, son of Adam, and the heirs of Aspelon, 1 messuage with appurtenances, and *de ferthyng* at Easter, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; same services, $66\frac{1}{2}$ acres at 14s. 2d. Robert of the Castle and Peter le

bover, 1 messuage, *de ferthyng* at Easter, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; same services. Geoffrey, son of Catherine, the same, but no ferthyng money, $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres at 5s. 4d. Richard, son of Ordgar, 1 messuage, same services, no ferthyng. The same Richard, with Bartholomew, Adam, Geoffrey, his brothers, 36 acres at 3s. 10d. Godfrey and Walter, tailors, 1 messuage, same services, no ferthyng; 24 acres at 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ Andrew la Lache, William Aspelon and William (*sic*), his brothers, 1 messuage, same services, no ferthyng, 14 acres at 3s. 2d. Richard Suayn and Bartholomew Whit, 1 messuage, same services, no ferthyng, 14 acres at $16\frac{1}{2}d.$ Sywate and Matilda, his wife, 2 messuages, formerly Swayn's, in the new market, at 8d.

The preceding is from the Coucher Book of the Bishops of Ely. Some of the expressions are explained in a former article (Art. 519) on the Manor of Tyd.

J. H. CROSBY.

College, Ely.

553.—Peterborough Town Bailiff's Accounts, 1613.—

The earliest document that has been found among the Feoffees' papers relating to the annual expenses of the town is dated 1613. It is a long roll of parchment, and in very excellent preservation. The following is an exact copy; the usual abbreviations of the period are printed here at length, but in other respects the transcript is intended to be exact.

Civitas	The Accompte of William Gunton and Thomas Amy of
Petriburgens	all such rents as they have received of the Land belonginge
Anno Dni	to the said City And of other Summes of mony by them
1613	received for one whole year ended at the Annuniciacion of

our Lady St Mary 1614. The particulers doe hereafter followe, viz.

The Chardge.

Rents	Imprimis	Receaved one halfe yeares rent at our
received	Lady daie in Lent 1613 as appeareth by the	
particulers thereof in the Booke	.....	xiiij ^{li} x ^d

Received also the halfe yeres rent at the feast of St Michaell	
tharchanngell 1613 as appeareth by the particulers thereof in	
the booke.....	xiiij ^{li} xiiij ^s ij ^d

Received also of diverse for their standinge under the Market	
Crosse at our Lady day in Lent 1613, together with certaine	
Arrerages as appeareth by the particulers thereof in the booke ...	iiij ^s vj ^d
Summa	xxvj ^{li} xix ^s vj ^d

PETERBOROUGH TOWN BAILIFF'S ACCOUNTS, 1613. 131

Arrerages of rent	Received also of Mr Simon English for Arrareges of Rent for tenn years at 3 ^s . 4 ^d . per Annum	
Received	In toto	xxxiijs iiij ^d
of rent	Received also of S ^r Humfry Orme Knight for Arrerages	xvj ^s
	Received of Mr William Hake Esquire 20 ^s . in part of iiij ^{li} of his Arrerage in Richarde Manesties times, for certeine land or pasture somtimes in the occupacion of William Davy.....	xx ^s
	Received also of Nicholas Beinson x ^s in parte of his arrerages for the house he now dwelleth in, And standeth bound for the payment of the rest yerely at Christmas which bond remaineth in the chest in the Vestrie.....	x ^s
	Received also of Mr Elmes xx ^s in part of his arrerage likewise for his house, & standeth bound for the paiement of the rest yerely at Christmas, which bond is also in the said cheste	xx ^s
	Summa Arreragiorum Receptorum iiij ^{li} xix ^s iiij ^d	
Received for the use of or parishe Church	Received of the widow Manestie xx ^s which was given by Richard Manestie the elder her late husband to the repaire of our parish Church	xx ^s
	Received in like manner of the widow Smith xx ^s which was also given by William Smith her late husband to the repaire of our said parishe Church.....	xx ^s
	Received of diverse that were presented for there not paieinge there Sessment to the repaire of the Church and afterwards upon presentment made by Mr Holt & Robert Barker the Churchwardens in Anno Dni 1612 paided the same to me.....	viijs iiij ^d
	Received in like manner of diverse that were presented by the Churchwardens this yere 1613 for not paieinge their Sessments to the repaire of the Church	viijs viij ^d
	Summa lvij ^s	
Wood Sould	Received also for two hundred of Borde sold to Mr Gunton after 10 ^s . the hundred, beinge borde sawne for the Steeple windowes, and afterwards would not serve	xx ^s
	Received also for certeine Ashe sold to Mr Gunton	xlij ^s
	Received also for certen Ashe and wyeche sold to Robert Watson	iiij ^{li}
	Rec also for certen Ashe sold to Mr Amy.....	viijs
	Received also of William Manestie, for an old plancke sould unto him	xx ^d
	Rec also of Godfry Barker for two planckes sould unto him...	iijs
	Received also of Mr Gunton for A plancke and other peices of timber which he had from the Church.....	v ^s
	Rec also of Mr. Beale for Chips	ijs vj ^d
	Rec more for Chips.....	iiij ^s iiij ^d
	Received also for tops of trees felled of the towne land towards the repaire of the bridge	xx ^s viij ^d
	Summa viij ^{li} vij ^s ij ^d	
Money borrowed from the stocke of the pore & is to be paid againe to the stocke of the poore	Received of Richard Robinson 10 ^{li} . which is the monie given by Mr Natures to the use of the poore, beinge but money borrowed of us from the stocke of the poore, towards the repaire of the bridge, not haveinge other meanes for money for the present repaireinge thereof, And is to be hereafter paided againe by the towne Bayliffs, out of the towne land to the stocke for the poore	x ^{li}
	Received also for the Loane of the said x ^{li} for one half yere	x ^s

Received also of Francis Barker v^{li} which was in parte of the xx^{li} geaven to the poore of Peterborowe by Mr Anthony Chowne somtime Organist of Peterboroo which v^{li} (and also x^{li} more received by Mr George Lambe the last yeare when he was Towne Baileff 1612) was also borrowed from the stocke of the poore towards the repaire of the bridge and church, and is hereafter to be paid againe out of the towne land, to the stocke for the poore v^{li}

Received also of William Davy 20^s . in parte also of the said xx^{li} (And there is $iiij^{li}$ more due by bond from the said Davy to be paid yearly at Midsomer, which maketh up the full Summe of the saide twentie pounds whiche bond is [in] the cheste in the Vestrie) beinge also borrowed from the stocke of the poore as aforesaide, and to be repaide againe as aforesaid..... xx^s

Summa $xvj^{li} x^s$

Fines	Receaved also of Thomas Poole.....	xx^s
received at	Of William White	xx^s
hensealinge	Of John Dickenson.....	xxx^s
of the leases	Of widow Hetly	x^s
	Of Robert Barker.....	xx^s
	Of John Simson	x^s
	Of Ambrose Birde	v^s
	Of Richard Hawly	xij^d
	Of Thomas Teilford	xij^d
	Of Mr Greene	x^s
	Of William Pancke	xx^s
	Of William Elmer	v^s
	Of Beinson	xx^s
	Of Jane Witherly	xij^d
	Of Mr Elms.....	xxx^s
	Of Francis Barker	vj^{li}

Summa $xvj^{li} iij^s$

Summa Totalis $lix^{li} xiijs$

Summa totius } $iiij^{xx} xv^{li} xvjs$
Oneris Recepti }

Arrerages There is also due from Mr Hake for one whole
of rent yeres rent ended at Michaelmas last past 1613 for
unpaid a close at the west end of Peterboroughe somtime
in the tenure of Thomas Surflet beinge next unto Sexton barnes,
And an other little close belonginge to a barne in Westgate late
in the Tenure of William Davy and now in the possession of
Hughe Underwood Gentl. which is yet unpaid..... $iiij^{li} xv^s$

There is also due from Mr Hake for Arrareges of rent in
Richard Manesties time for the close late in the tenure of William
Davy for 6 yeres ad $13^s. 4^d.$ per Annum. In toto $iiij^{li}$ whereof
received this yere 1613 xx^s . So the Arrerage now due is $iiij^{li}$

Summa $vj^{li} xv^s$

There is also due from Mr Hake for his fine that he promised
to paie, for his lease xl^s

There is also due to the towne from Richard Manestie late
towne Bayleffe as appeareth in the Foot of his Accompte which
he hath not yet paie..... $v^{li} v^d$

Summa $vij^{li} v^d$

The Discharge.

2 ^o . Martij 1612.	
Payed for A booke to write in the Receipts and laienge out...	vj ^d
25 ^o . Martij 1613.	
Paide to Teilford for his wages at our Lady daie 1613	x ^s
Paid for his staffe & the trimming of yt.....	xviij ^d
Paid for Ston and gravell for the use of the church and churchyarde	iiij ^{li} xv ^s viij ^d
26. Martij 1613.	
Paid to Speechly for his daies worke and his boyes for levelling the grownde from the Churchwall to Shepperds dore	xvj ^d
28. Aprilis 1613.	
To William Pancke for A mutton bestowed upon Mr Deane ...	xiiij ^s
To Edward Allen for A veile bestowed upon Mr Deane	xvj ^s
Paide to Mr. Stiles for Clowes crose to ease the poorer sort ...	xl ^s
To Deintie and Hawly for knockinge downe the leade about the Steeple	vj ^d
Paid to Mr Stiles for maymed souldiers as appeareth by his acquittance.....	xlvijs iiij ^d
Paid unto 3 poore men that Mr Lambe set on worcke to dig for Stone at 6 ^d . a peice	xviij ^d
Paid for 18 lether buckets after the rate of iij ^s a bucket, beinge for the use of the towne	lviijs
To the Carier for bringinge them from London	iijs ix ^d
To the Painter for setting the letter P twice upon them & a crose on the bottom	xviij ^d
To Richard Hawly for boreringe holes and makinge pins for them to hange in the church.....	vj ^d
Given to A Porter for bringinge the buckets from Paules to Smithfeild and bestowed upon the Worckman for his paines	viiij ^d
To two porters for takeinge up the plancks at the bridge	iiij ^d
To Peter Knowles for two daies worcke for felling of trees for the bridge.....	ijs
Paid out for a strickle and a Locke for the towne strike.....	vij ^d
To Richard Allin for A new market strike.....	v ^s
For the bringinge it from Kimolton to Peterboroughe	vj ^d
To a laborer for ladeinge of water from the churchyard wall	vij ^d
To Teilford for his quarters wages due at Midsomer 1613.....	x ^s
To Conwaie for his paines about the churchwall	vj ^d
Given to Teilfords sister for Sibbell Jarmans releife	xij ^d
Paid for 2 fother of lime for the churchyard and for the caryage thereof from the bridge	vj ^s
Paid to Lovell for his Worcke about the churchporch.....	iiij ^s
Paid to Richard Hawly for his worcke	ij ^s
Paid more to Lovell for 5 daies and a half for the church after xiiij ^d a day 6 ^s . 5 ^d . and paid him a peny that Mr. Holt did owe him.....	vjs vj ^d
Paid to Richard Chrispe for 6 dayes worcke for the Church at 18 ^d . a day.....	ix ^s
Paid to Richard Hawly for his wags for worcke about the church which Mr Holt left unpaid	ijs vj ^d
Paid more to Hawly for his weeks wages after xij ^d a daie ...	v ^s
Paid to Mother Broughton for a freez ston	iiij ^d
Sent to Sibbell Jarman for her releife.....	xij ^d
Paid to Lovell for Workmanship for the draine from the butchery to Mr Birds dore.....	xxx ^s
To five Porters for carrieing planckes from the bridge to the Church and for carrieing it into the Church.....	xij ^d

To Sommersby and his Sonne for two daies worcke of ether of them for digginge of Rubbish for the bridge	iiij ^s
To Tailford for 2 daies worcke for the same purpose	ij ^s
Bestowed upon them in drinke	iiij ^d
To Cleyton for carrieing 6 load of rubbish from the towne Windmill to the bridge after 6 ^d . the load	iiij ^s
To Butcher and Marrat for ether of them 12 load of rubbish for the bridge after 6 ^d . the load	xij ^s
Bestowed upon the Carters to drinke	ij ^d
To Mr Holt for 7 load of rubbish at vj ^d the load for the bridge	iiij ^s vj ^d
For carrieing a load of timber from the bridge to the Church	vj ^d
Paid more to Butcher for 6 load of rubbish at 6 ^d . a load for the bridge.....	iiij ^s
Paid more to Mr Holt for 7 load of rubbish at 6 ^d . the load for the bridge.....	iiij ^s vj ^d
Paid to Teilford for digginge 13 load of rubbish for the bridge	xij ^d
Paid to Sergiant for 2 dayes worcke after 8 ^d . the day for spredding the rubbish upon the bridge	xvj ^d
Paid to Sommersby and his sonne for saweing of bord for the steeple windowes for 2 daies and a half at 12 ^d . the daie.....	v ^s
To Bartlet the carter for bringinge the bord and other timber for (<i>sic</i>) the Sawpit to the church	x ^d
To 2 Porters for loading & unloading the same and carrieing the same into the church	vj ^d
For drinke for the carters that brought the timber from the Parcke	iiij ^d
To Pawsie for his advise and paines about the broken peere...	iiij ^d
To 6 Porters for carrieing of two peics of timber from Butchers dore to the bridge	xij ^d
To 2 Porters for coveringe & uncoveringe of parte of the bridge, when the Peere was broken.....	vj ^d
Bestowed upon them in beere	ij ^d
To Cotty a keele man and his man for his keele and paines about the mendinge of the broken Peere	xvj ^d
To Tailford for his daies worcke and halfe herein	xij ^d
To William Martmore and Roger Wilks for their paines about the mendinge of the broken peere	xx ^d
To Roger Greene and his men for 3 daies worcke about the mendinge of the peere	vj ^s vj ^d
To William Martmore for his sowe & lighter and his owne paines about the broken pere	iiij ^s
To Goodwin for his lighter and harnes	xij ^d
To Roger Wilks for his paines about the bridge	xij ^d
To two Porters for there paines about the bridge	ij ^s
For beere for the workmen	viiij ^d
To Roger Greene and his man for A daies worcke about the broken peere.....	ij ^s iij ^d
Bestowed upon the workemen in the Churchyarde in drinke	viiij ^d
To Richard Dickenson for iron worcke for the bridge.....	xv ^s iij ^d
Paid for the releife of Henry Wilet A pore sicke man.....	xij ^d
Paid to Mr Beale for three timber sticks for the bridge.....	xxx ^s
Paid Tailford for his quarters wages at Michaelmas 1613	x ^s
Paid for the releife of Henry Wilet.....	xij ^d
Paid for the Lord Bishops rent for the towne land for one whole yeare ended at Michaelmas last past 1613.....	iiij ^s viij ^d
To Thomas Henson for a timber sticke for the bridge.....	x ^s
To William Elmer for 2 timber sticks for the bridge at 12 ^s . the sticke	xxiiij ^s

Paid to Bailly Manestie for one whole yeres rent due to the Deane and Chapter for the towne land at Michaelmas last past 1613	xix ^s
To Wilet for his releife	xij ^d
To Wilet more for his releife.....	vj ^d
Paid to the wido Smith for furdale to the use of the Church fetched in the time of Mr George Lambs beinge Churchwarden and left unpaide by him.....	vii ⁱ xij ^s
Paid to the releife of Wilet	vj ^d
To the Releife of Widdowes	iiij ^d
Paid more to Wilet	vj ^d
Paid to Mr Peny towards his chardgs for a suite for the towne about the bridg the fines not amountinge unto so much as to paie him	xix ^s
Paid to Christopher Toche for 12 load of rubbish carrieinge to the bridge after 8 ^d . the load.....	viiij ^s
To William Tailford for 3 daies worcke in digginge the rubbishe	ij ^s iiij ^d
To Thomas Teilford for A daies worcke and a half about the bridge	xiiij ^d
To Allen Sommersby for spreddinge the rubbish upon the bridge.....	xiiij ^d
To Barlet for carieinge of 3 load of rubbish to the bridge	ij ^s iiij ^d
Paid to the Poore out of the towne of the 10 th . borowed by the towne given to the poore by Mr Natures his will.....	xx ^s
Paid to Thomas Farmer for Tailfords cote and for linen for the same	xiiij ^s
For Frankinsence and Charcke cole for the Church against Christmas 1613	xij ^d
Paid to Tailford for his wages due at Christmas 1613.....	x ^s
Paid to Mr Wager for his comemoracon Sermon upon Xptmas [Christmas] day in the after noone in the remembrance of our good benefactors.....	vj ^s viij ^d
Paid to Nicholas Provoe the Tailer for the makeinge of Tailfords cote	ij ^s iiij ^d
Paid to William Blackwell to make up Mr ^{is} Swinscoes mony even x ^{li} now in the hands of the said Blackwell	ij ^s
Paid to 2 Porters for the carrieinge of Sibbell Jarman to Barkers	vj ^d
Paid also to Mr Edmund Peny for the Chardgs of a Suite which he undertooke for the towne for the repaire of the bridge the Summe of xvij ^{li} ij ^s as by his acquittanc appeareth of which Summe I have craved allowance before of xix ^s which was paid to Mr Peny the 30 th of October 1613. out of the town Rents, for that the fines did amount but to xvij ^{li} iiij ^s So that now I crave to be allowed the said Summe of xvij ^{li} iiij ^s	xv ^{li} iiij ^s
Summa Totalis liij ^{li} j ^s xj ^d	
Laide out also towards the repaire of the bridge To Roger Greene for burklinge out the trees that were felled on the towne land	v ^s viij ^d
To two Porters to load them.....	iiij ^s
To Thomas Pole for the carriage of fower loads of timber.....	v ^s iiij ^d
Spent in ale on the Carters	ij ^d
Paid to one for the roweinge of Mr Gunton to Stangrownd about busines for the bridge	ij ^d
To Richard Addison for two loads carriage of timber.....	iiij ^s
Paid to Clarcke the Sawyer in earnest in parte of paie-ment of saweinge the plancke after ij ^s vj ^d the C	xij ^d
To Tomson for carrieinge a rowle to the parke.....	ij ^d
To Browne for makinge the Saw-pit	xiiij ^d

Spent in beere and ale upon the worckmen in the parcke ...	vj ^d
To Clarcke the Carpenter in parte for squareinge the timber	v ^s
To Tompson and Tubb for helpinge to load the timber to	
draw them to the Sawpit	viiij ^d
To Addison for draweing the timber to the sawpit	xviiij ^d
To Greene for squareinge the timber sticks that grew on the	
towne land and that which John Turner gave to the towne	vij ^s
To Clarcke in full paiement for squareing the timber and	
makeinge fit the Saw-pit	vij ^s
Spent in ale upon the Carters that carried the Plancke	iiij ^d
Spent in drincke upon the Saw-yers	iiij ^d
To Clarcke in parte for his saweing	ij ^s
To two Porters for helpinge to load the timber at the Parcke	iiij ^d
To Clarcke more in parte for saweing.....	xij ^s iiij ^d
To Wright for helpinge to load 3 loads of timber in the Parcke	ij ^d
To Tasker for drincke when the trees were felled in the parke	ij ^d
To Tasker and Knowles for felling of 3 trees in the parcke...	xx ^d
To Tasker for earnest.....	xviiij ^d
Sedge bought and laid out upon the bridge.....	viiij ^d
To Dixon and Stafford for laieinge of gravell and Plancks	
upon the bridge against Petermas Fayre	xvj ^d
To Greene and a Porter for laieinge plancks on the bridge ...	iiij ^d
To Cooke and an other Porter for helpinge to unload the	
plancke at the bridge.....	iiij ^d
To Clarcke in parte of saweing plancks	ij ^s
To Clarcke for helpinge Addison to drawe the timber to the pit	xij ^d
To William Turner for amendinge the Fenbancks	iiij ^s
Spent in beere when Addison brought three trees from the	
Parcke	iiij ^d
To Andrewes and Cooke for helping to load timber that wee	
bought at the Parcke	ij ^s
To Addison for the carriage of one great tree from the Parcke	ij ^s
To Clarcke in full paiement of the plancke sawen at the	
Parcke being in all* viij ^o & v ^{xx}	ij ^s ix ^d
To Clarcke for squareinge the three trees that we bought at	
the parke for sleepers.....	iiij ^s
To Clarke and his brother for 2 daies saweing at the townie	
pit and a half.....	v ^s
To Andrewes the Porter for carrieing timber from the sawpit	
to the bridge.....	x ^d
Spent in beere upon the Sawyers.....	ij ^d
To Clarcke and his brother for saweing at the spit [sawpit]	
6 daies at 14 ^d . the day	xiiij ^s
Sent to Sibbell Jarman beinge in extremity.....	vj ^d
Paid to Robert Dun that he laide out for the townie as	
appeareth by his bill.....	viiij ^d
To two Porters for one daies worcke at the bridge.....	ij ^s
To the Carpenters and Porters in drincke.....	iiij ^d
Sent more to Sibbell Jarman.....	vj ^d
To Goodwin the Porter for helping to carry timber from the	
pit to the bridge.....	iiij ^d
To 3 porters for worckinge at the bridge	iiij ^s
To Holt for 3 quarters of A daies worcke.....	x ^d
To those 3 porters, more then wages for worckinge till nine	
of the clocke at night.....	vj ^d
To Clarcke and his brother for saweing 5 daies after 14 ^d . a daie	xj ^s viij ^d

* That is, eight hundred (measured by the great hundred of six score) and five score.

To Clarke for emptyng the spit that was filled with raine...	iiij ^d
To William Martmore for a lighter two daies	xiiij ^d
To Curver the carpenter for his worcke sixe daies.....	vj ^s
Spent in drinke on the workemen at the bridge	vj ^d
To Nicholas Barret for a peice of timber xvij foote longe ...	iiij ^s x ^d
To two Porters to carrie it to the bridge	ij ^d
To Roger Greene and his Sonne for there worcke for 6 daies...	xij ^s
To Dixon and Andrewes for 5 daies worcke at the bridge.....	x ^s
To 4 Porters for one daies worcke loadinge timber from the parcke, and helpinge at the bridge.....	iiij ^s
To Chessam for a lighter for 3 daies and a half after xij ^d the daie.....	iiij ^s vj ^d
To Andrewes the Porter for carrieing of timber to the bridge	ij ^d
To Goodman Cleyton for carrieinge of 3 loads of timber from the parcke to the bridge.....	iiij ^s
To Dixon and Grigs for watchinge one night at the bridge to keepe the timber.....	viiij ^d
To Curver for 2 daies worcke at the bridge	ij ^s
To William Brimble for 3 peecs of timber to make the heads of one stone peere uppon which the traceings lygg.....	xvj ^s vj ^d
To Godfry Barker for 2 peics of timber for overliggers.....	x ^s
To Godfry Barker more for A peice of timber, that is a hed peece to one of the stone peers.....	x ^s
To Richard Dickenson for two iron bowlts weigheing 18 ^{li} and mendinge of A wimble.....	vj ^s
To Roger Greene and his Sonne for working at the bridge 6 daies, himself 14 ^d . A daie his Sonne 12 ^d . a daie, In toto.....	xij ^s
To Clarke and his brother for workinge at the bridge 6 daies	xij ^s
To 2 Porters for workinge at the bridge 6 daies.....	xij ^s
To Chessam for A lighter for the Carpenters to helpe them in there business 6 daies.....	vj ^s
To John Dickenson for di [half] a hundred of Sedge for the bridge.....	ij ^s
To Dixon for watchinge the bords & plancks and rails at the bridge all night	iiij ^d
To Pearson for watching one night allso	iiij ^d
To 3 Porters for helpinge to carry timber from the Pit to the bridge.....	iiij ^d
To a carter that drewe timber from the pit to the bridge.....	iiij ^d
Laid out more for sedge for the bridge.....	iiij ^d
To Allen Sommersby for helpinge to make the Saw-pit at the parcke.....	iiij ^d
To Lovell the Mason for mendinge the head of the stone peere Spent in beere on the workemen.....	vj ^d
To Godfry Barker for A peice of timber to make rails for the bridge.....	iiij ^d
To Robert Sergeant for roweing Chessams lighter from the bridge to Stangrownd	xij ^s
To Chessam for his lighter for 3 daies	ij ^d
To William Elmer for A peece of timber to make two posts...	iiij ^s
To Seaton for carrieinge 4 loads of gravell from the pit to the bridge.....	iiij ^d
To Andrewes and Dixon for digginge gravell the one 3 daies thother two	ij ^s
To the said 2 Porters for carrieinge A peice of timber from the pit to the bridge.....	v ^s
To Roger Greene and his Sonne for workinge at the bridge 6 daies	ij ^d
	xiiij ^s

To Clarcke and his brother for worckinge at the bridge 6 daies	xiijs
To Bagerly for laienge of our timber within his yarde	ij ^s
To Robert Sergeant for helping to loade the timber from the bridge.....	vjd
To John Browne for helping to load timber from the bridge to the Church.....	iiij ^d
To Bartlet for carrieinge of 4 loads of wood from the bridge to the Church.....	ij ^s
To George Clarcke for the carriage of 2 loads of small Ston to the bridge.....	xij ^d
To Andrew Pawsey for diverse houres and iorneyes spent about the townes business.....	xv ^d
Paid allso to Widow Hurlbolt for ale bestowed upon the laborers	iiij ^d
Paid allso to Mr. Holt the Churchwarden for the heighninge of the Churchyard on the North-side, to be bestowed by him to the use aforesaid	iiij ^{li}
Paid allso to the Worckmen about the said worcke on the North-side of the saide Churchyard.....	xxvj ^s viij ^d
I Crave allowance for writinge downe the Rents into the towne booke, and for other writeings about the townes busines for the conceaveinge of this Accompte and Writeinge the same in paper, and for ingrosseinge the same in parchement to remaine in the townes chest.....	xx ^s

Summa omnium expositorum iijs^{xx} xv^{li} xiijs^s ijd

Sic Remanet in manibus } ij^s x^d
super Hunc Computum }

Which said Accompt was seen and Allowed the 21th of March 1613
by us whose names are underwritten

Humfrey Orme	Robte Lambe	John Dickinson
William Rayner	Anthony Harston	Godfrey Barkar
Tho Warner	Thomas Hensom	George Frenche
Hugh Underwood	Robert Cowper	Edward Holt
	Robert Waller	

There are many entries worthy of note in this account. Of them a few may be mentioned. It is somewhat singular to see a grant of 40s. to relieve the poor at Clow's Cross, which is some 6 or 7 miles beyond Crowland. The place will be seen marked in the Map of the Drowned Fens that is given as a frontispiece to Vol. II. "Knocking down the lead about the steeple" refers, we suppose, to the hammering down after the lead had been loosened by storm or wind. There is a manifest error where 18 buckets at 3s. each are set down at 58s. But it is merely an error in copying, as the total is correct if 54s. had been written. The "market strike" is, of course, the standard measure for the bushel; and the "strickle" is the smooth wooden stick used to sweep off the heaped up grain and make the surface level. Could not a strike have been purchased nearer than Kimbolton? A

“foother” of lime must be a fodder, a weight that varies according to the substance weighed ; usually very nearly equal to a ton. “Furdale” is probably fir-deal. Incense and charcoal were provided for the Christmas services in Church. What is “burklinge out” trees ? A “wimble” is for boring holes. “Heighninge” the Churchyard must be raising it.

Among the signatures one surname, Harston, is doubtful.

Ed.

554.—Fire at Burwell, 1727.—Mr. Robert Aspland, of Wicken, has forwarded an account of a most terrible fire that occurred at Burwell in 1727. No less than 76 perished in the flames, while two more, who escaped at the time, were so burnt that they died of their injuries within a few days. “The particulars are copied and taken in part from the Parish Register of Burwell, and from an account given by Mr. Thos. Howe, an eye-witness to the dreadful calamity, whose life was saved.”

Burwell is memorable for a most calamitous fire which occurred on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1727. About 150 persons were assembled in a Barn to witness a Puppet Show, of which number 78 perished, or received such injury by the flames, as to expire within a few days after.

About nine o'clock in the evening a fire broke out in the Barn, in which there was at one end a great many loads of new light straw, the roof was thatched and very dry, and was also covered with cobwebs, so that the fire like lightning in an instant flew round the beams of the building ; there was but one small door which was fastened up and could not easily be broken open, and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow and everyone so impatient to escape, that the door was quickly blocked up, so that most of those who did escape were obliged to crawl over the heads and bodies of them that lay in a heap at the door and the rest, 76 in number, perished instantly, and 2 others died within two days from injuries received.

The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a farm servant, who set a candle and lanthorn in a stable near the heap of straw which was in the barn. The servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of Hadstock in Essex, near Linton, Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the Assizes at Cambridge, March 27th, 1728, but was acquitted.

From further particulars respecting this sad catastrophe, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the barn was filled with oat straw and was only separated from the stable (where there was also heaped up many trusses of straw), by a partition of lath and plaster. Two horses belonging to Mr. Shepherd, the master of the Show, were in the stable under the care of Whitaker, who went to feed them after the entertainment had commenced, and being desirous of seeing it without paying the price of admission, became, through his eagerness to remove the straw which impeded his view, the unintentional cause of the complicated misery which ensued.

When the roof fell, which was scarcely half an hour from the commencement of the fire, the shrieks and anguish of the helpless sufferers were momentarily ended in universal silence and death.

The bodies, reduced to a mass of mangled carcases half consumed, and wholly indistinguishable, were promiscuously buried in two pits, dug for the purpose, in the Church-yard.

The sad event was noticed on the following Sunday, by the Rev. Alexander Edmondson, Vicar of the Parish, from the following appropriate text :—"Their visage is blacker than coal, they are not known in the streets; their skin cleaveth to their bones; it is withered, it is become dry like a stick."—Lamentations, iv., 8.

A list is preserved of those who lost their lives. Amongst them were Robert Shepherd, the master of the Show, and his wife and young daughter: and Henry Rhodes, from Palerton, co. Derby, an officer of Excise.

555.—Ingulf.—In the notices of books received, in our last number was given some account of Mr. Searle's valuable publication, entitled *Ingulf and Historia Croylandensis*.

Nearly every page is full of facts that have important bearing upon the question of the authenticity of the History known as Ingulf's. We are still hoping that in Mr. Searle's next publication, which is to deal with the continuations of Ingulf, he will give us his own mature judgement upon the whole question.

As to the fact of there being numerous mistakes, chronological and historical, in Ingulf, there is of course no doubt whatever. "They are all no doubt very great, and have been pointed out by several critical writers." (Searle, 115.) But it is well remarked that these critics, anxious to disprove the genuineness of the *Historia Croylandensis*, have forgotten the numerous anachronisms and mistakes that abound in mediæval histories of undoubted authenticity; and have besides themselves made mistakes quite as serious as any they have detected in Ingulf. Instances are given, one of which is very droll. A passage in Domesday which should be rendered "eight carucates of pasture for the cattle of the village, and from the fens 500 eels," is thus translated by one of these critics, "eight acres of pasture land, granted at the prayer of the vill, in the marshes of the lord Angill."

It appears that Ingulf's History was first published in the early part of the second half of the 16th century, but the precise

date is not known (p. 149). For upwards of a century no doubt was felt as to its genuineness. A long list of authors is given who have quoted it without hesitation or scruple. It began to fall into disrepute in 1695, when Wharton drew attention to some anachronisms in the charters. By degrees critical examination was turned to the historical part, and numerous errors and exaggerations were traced; until at last Sir F. Palgrave, in *The Quarterly Review* (1826), declared that the whole work was "little better than an 'historical novel.'"

Notwithstanding these considerations, it is possible that the following passage (p. 153) may be found ultimately to express the judgement of the most competent scholars upon the matter.

"There are writers who make a distinction between the historical portions of the Ingulf, and the charters found in it, rejecting the latter wholly, while disposed to accept, more or less, the former. Dr. Hickes, while rejecting the charters, seems to have been inclined to accept the historical part of the Ingulf, at least he refers to statements made in it without, apparently, mark of doubt (Dissert. Epist. pp. 29 n, 36 etc.). E. Edwards also in his *Memoirs of Libraries* (8° Lond. 1859) j. 114-6 takes this view of the comparative value of the two parts."

All persons interested in the Fen district should read Mr. Searle's admirable work.

556.—Maryon Family.—A very carefully compiled pedigree of this family, long settled in the counties of Essex, Hertford, and Cambridge, has been issued by Mr. John Ernest Maryon. Proofs and authorities are adduced for nearly every fact that is recorded. Ample evidence is also given of the antiquity of the family, which in all probability is descended from the Norman family of De Marinis, a branch of which is known to have settled in Hertfordshire in the 12th century.

Although the Cambridgeshire branches were mostly settled in the south part of the county, it is exceedingly likely that individual members may have strayed into the Fen district. The compiler will thankfully receive any additional information or

corrections, addressed to 47, Tottenham Court Road, London, where copies of the Records and Pedigree, which has been privately printed, can be obtained.

557.—Livermere.—I think that the following communication, which I received some years since from Mr. W. C. Little, of Stag's Holt, March, will be acceptable to the readers of *Fenland Notes and Queries*. I may say that it has not been previously utilized for publication. The sketch map referred to need not be reproduced, for Mr. Little has recently informed me that he succeeded in getting the name of Livermere inserted on the new six-inch Ordnance map, "though not in the proper Gothic characters as an ancient name." But as no letter-press accompanies the map, some available information respecting the importance of this old mere seems essential. Mr. Little refers to Dugdale; and I here venture to extract a few notes from that work.

In the 12th year of Edward III., the banks, ditches, and sewers about Wysebeche, Elm, and Welle were broken and out of repair, and the King issued a commission unto John de Hildersley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard de Bayeux, John de Wilton, John de Stoken, and Will. Neuport to enquire who were the defaulters.

"By virtue of which commission, the persons above mentioned did intend to stop the river of Nene, running to a certain fishing, called Livermere, lying in the town of Welle, and belonging to the Abbot of S. Edmundsbury; but were hindered from so doing." Then followed a contention between those on the north side of the Nene and those on the south:—"Whereupon came the Abbot of S. Edmundsbury by his attorney and claimed a certain fishing in the said waters of Crike of the gift of Canutus, some time King of England." (Cnut founded the Abbey of Bury S. Edmunds in 1020; see William of Malmsbury's *De Gestis Pont. Angl.*) The attorney brought from the King (Ed. III.) a confirmation of the right of fishing—"And though the said fishing was then (A.D. 1340) called Livermere, and in the town of Welle, which was before called Wylla, and in the county of Cambridge; and

that a certain water called Nene had time out of mind run to the said lake, and did then so do . . . and without any notice given to the before-specified Abbot, intended the obstruction of the said water course" (Dugdale, p. 307). Then the Abbot argued that as he would lose the benefit of his fishing, it would be to the damage of the King himself, because the profit of the fishing, with the benefit of other lands attached to the Abbey, being then of the said King's patronage, ought to belong to the crown in the time of every vacancy.

Thereafter the Commissioners sat again, and by a precept the King enjoined that a record of proceedings should be transmitted to him:—"to the end that, upon perusal thereof he might consider what farther to do therein according to the laws and customs of the realm." Sundry banks were ordered to be repaired and raised, details of which we cannot here enumerate.

An extensive survey of the marshes about Wisebeche was then made, touching the rights of common within the specified bounds, "Saving always to the Bishop (Ely), his royalty and fishing."

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

Stag's Holt, March,

My dear Sir,

9 Sep., 1878.

We have once or twice discussed between us the position of Livermere (Dugdale Imbanking and Draining, 807). I think I am now able to fix the site beyond dispute. My friend, Mr. Beaseley (Lord Overstone's agent), sent me a few days ago some old maps of Coldham and its surroundings, and on one of these I find Livermere distinctly marked.

It is a small estate belonging to the Bishop of Ely, and situated where Elm, March, and Upwell parishes meet. There are now about 80 acres of it, but the Bedford Level Adventurers took 30 acres on the North side of it. At that time it is described as a "several fen ground in Elme belonging unto the Bp. of Ely lying between *Elm Leam* and *the Old Ea*." This Old Ea is marked on some old maps (notably four maps of Coldham, 1605, 1684, 1735) . . . and is still easily traced for a considerable part of its course. It probably had the same general direction as Elm Leam, which was a straighter cut designed to supersede it. It was, I think, the Crike or Creek (the fens through which it ran in March and Elm are still called The Creek and Creek Gale fen) which it was proposed to stop up when the Abbot of S. Edmundsbury protested that his fishing would be destroyed.

There are two little difficulties about this site. It is in *Elm* not in *Well*, but until quite recently the bounds of these fen parishes were not accurately defined, and certainly there has been a good deal of straightening and alteration of boundaries since the drainage of the 17th century.

Next, this place is not on the course of the Nene, and reading the

Abbot's plea one might expect to find it there, but if the Creek or Old Ea (Ee, or Eau) was, as I suppose, an old natural branch of the Nene running out somewhere near March and finding its way to Fridaybridge and Elm, the Abbot might fairly say that the mere received the water of the Nene, or at some time this branch may have been of equal importance with the other. It is evident that at the time of contest referred to (12 Ed. III.), this stream, "the Creek," was bringing down a great deal of water to the damage of the lands of Elme, Welle, and Wisbeche South side. You will find that for centuries it was the great object of the landholders of these fens to stop the fresh water; a dam is put at Marie's dam (on Elm Leam at the point where Bishop's Bank and Coldham Bank approach each other), then a clow is to be placed there, and next the clow is to be moved to New Leames End (S. end of Elm Leam).

I send you a rough sketch map of the localities, marking Livermere and also *Pain's mere*. The latter is now called the Mere grounds. By a perambulation of Upwell, A.D. 1714, I find that Pains mere was formerly Hen-mere alias Hendermere. This is the Hendmere of Dugdale (p. 308), Hedmere (p. 318). I have also reason to believe that it is Branchmere and Braunchmere (p. 347). Crowmere is Coremere (p. 308).

I find that I have omitted to state that the map which marks Livermere is undated, but by comparison with other maps and from other circumstances, I should fix the date at about 1740. That the name Livermere was well known a short time before that date, and that it was on the borders of Upwell parish, is plain from the perambulation before referred to, where it is spoken of as Livermer or Liver-pool, South of and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Pain mere. It is not one mile from the nearest point of one to that of the other, but it may mean from a particular point on Pain mere to another point on Livermere, and further, it is not necessary to suppose that the meres occupied the whole of the space now designated by these names. I have not the slightest doubt that the meres in question were where I have now placed them.

I think I told you before that the Bishop's lessees claimed a fishery in the Old Nene in respect of the estate called the Fourscore; which is Livermere. Pain mere, Hen mere, or Hed mere, now Mere Grounds, was recently Bishop's leasehold. Branch mere was the Bishop's (Dugdale p. 347). Wm. Branch has a several fishery on the course of Elm Ee (p. 318). Hed mere is there mentioned, and not Branch mere.

Perhaps I have made a rather prolix statement and given you more details than you will care for, but I am anxious to settle the question of locality of several hitherto disputed places, as a preliminary to a complete and accurate survey of the drainage works of the *middle ages*.

Mr. Grover, at a Meeting of the Archæological Society at Wisbech, made merry over the fenmen's poetry, and he thought that "The Powtes Complaint" was meant for "The Poets." It is impossible to read the ballad and think so. Is not the Powte a fish, an eel-pout, or something of the kind? Marshall says a "powte" is a frog, but I have not found any confirmation of this.* If it be, there is at least a touch of humour in putting the "croaking" of a fenman into the mouth of a frog.

I am, yours faithfully,

S. H. Miller, Esq.

WILLIAM C. LITTLE.

* Bailey gives "Powt [Put, Sax.] a sort of Fish; a Sea-Lamprey; also a Bird, also a young Turkey, &c." He defines Eel-pout as "a kind of young Eel."—Ed.

558.—Peterborough Abbey Plate, 1435.—This inventory is taken from the register of Abbot Deeping. It is a handsome folio, written on parchment. It found its way into the national collection (Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 25, 288) through the Montagu family. It was apparently acquired by the Earl of Manchester, who was in command of the Parliamentary forces, and was at Peterborough during the interregnum.

Burgh. Inventorium ibidem factum de vasis argenteis naparia et aliis naccis in privilegia festi apostolorum petri et pauli anno domini Johannis Deping Abbatis xxviii^o.

Ciphe cum In capella Domini ministrata sunt coram Fratre Ricardo murris harleton priore omnia subscripta videlicet; vij pilves et alia. argenti, quarum iiij^{or} cum armis sancti petri, et ij cum armis sancte Etheldrede, et j cum armis leonis. vj aquaria de argento, quarum ij cum armis sancti petri, ij sine armis, j cum armis leonis, et j cum armis de secta vasorum domini henrici de morcote, quondam abbatis.

Item j parvum aquarium deauratum.

Item j olla argenti continens j lagenam.

Item vj olle argenti qualibet continens j potellum, et j alia continens iij pyntes, et omnes iste olle habent coopertoria de argento.

Item sunt ibidem iiij^{or} cuppe deaurate cum cooperculis deaurate, quarum j cum curto pede, in cujus cooperculo sunt flores columbini, et ij alie cum alcioribus pedibus de opere squaging, et j alia cum cooperculo non annualata.

Item j cuppa de argento formata de modum campane, cum j pede, et j cooperculo in cujus summitate est knoppe artificiosum cum foliis et floribus; j alia cuppa de argento cum alto pede, cum cooperculo squagidd, habens in summitate cooperculi j aquilonium.

Item j alia cuppa sine pede, cum cooperculo de argento cum ingente libd in fundo.

Item j cuppa cum cooperculo, in cujus summitate sunt H et P litere.

Item sex coopercula de argento unius secte, cum scutis de armis sancti petri.

Item xxvj pecie argenti diversarum formarum, quarum j deaurata exterius, et j cum corun in fundo, et j cum fundo aurato et scuto in medio fundi, et iij cum j clave sub fundis, et j cum ij clavibus sub fundo, cum coopertoria, vadium Fratris Johannis Barton, et v cum scutis et H et iij literis sub fundo, et j cum leone in fundo et cum scriptura J. Barton sub fundo, et j cum scuto cum rubra cressaunt in fundo, et j cum scriptura Fratris Adam Botheby sub fundo, et ij cum ij clavibus cancellatis sub fundo, et j cum scriptura abbas sub fundo, et j cum animali dapertato cum coronis, et iiij^{or} cum scriptura abbas de Burgo sub fundo, et j cum j clave sub fundo et sculptura Ascough, et j cum scriptura JHS et ij clavibus cancellatis sub fundo.

Item sunt ibidem iiij^{or} cuppe de murro cum cooperculis; quarum j major cum alto pede, cum j fownce in medio cum ymagine sancti pauli; et j minor cum alto pede, cum iij leonibus in pede, et j fownce artificiosum cum nomine JHS coronato in medio; et j cujus pes deficitur, cum pede deaurato, et cum j fownce cum rosa in medio, cujus cooperculum frangitur; et j alia cum pede deaurato, et cum cooperculo in quo est j fownce cum rosa in medio.

Item j parva cuppa sine pede, cum cooperculo habente j stellam in summitate.

Item j pecia fracta deaurata pro j cuppa.

Item viij ciphe de murra; quarum j maior cum duplici ligatura, in cujus fundo est j magnum fownce cum hoc nomine JHS in medio; et alia cum duplici ligatura sculpta cum j fownce in medio cum hoc nomine JHS; et ij alie cum dupplicibus ligaturis scriptis sine fownces; et j alia cum j fownce cum ymagine sancti petri; et j sine fownce cum dupplici ligatura sine signo; et j alia vetus cum simplici ligatura, et cum j fownce in medio cum hoc nomine JHS; et j alia cum dupplici ligatura fracta, cum j fownce in medio cum hoc nomine JHS.

Item j duplex ligatura sine murro.

Item j fownce de argento cum ymagine sancti petri tenentis claves in manu.

Item j lignum murreum parvum non aperatum.

Item iiij^{or} plates de argento cum specialibus, quorum j cum pede artificiali deaurato et annulato, et ij unius secte cum ymagine apostolorum petri et pauli, et j minor sine signo.

Item ij candelabra de argento pro mensa Domini.

Item ij pixides de argento pro pulvere imponendo, quorum j deaurata.

Item iiij^{or} cocliaria pro specialibus, quorum ij deaurata.

Item ij parva furce de argento pro viridi gingiberio.

Item ij candelabra de argento cum scriptura Georgius sub fundo.

Item j ferrum rotundum vocatum le Togill.

Item j pixis lignea cum lapide vocato Dubbelett et aliis gemmis.

Vasa	In primis iiij chargers de argento, xlij plates, quasi de argentea una secta, xxxij disci de argento vocati patagers, quorum pertinentia vj de j secta cum scutis cum leone in medio scute, et viij de ad alia secta cum scutis H et M literis, et x de alia secta cum coquinam. clavibus, et vj de alia secta laciore cum clavibus, et iiij ^{or} cum capitibus artecinis.
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Item xxiij salsaria de argento, unum xj majora et xj minora.

Pantaria. In primis j salsarium cum cooperculo deaurato.

Item j aliud salsarium cum j cooperculo de argento.

Item j aliud salsarium de argento absque cooperculo.

Item ij cocliaria deaurata pro domino.

Item xxiij alia cocliaria de argento quorum iiij^{or} fracta.

Item ij cultelli cum manubriis de beroll pro domino.

Item ij alii cultelli de jasper pro domino.

Item ij alia ii cultelli de murro pro domino et sciendum quod hernet dictorum cultellorum est de argento et deaurato.

Item ij alii cultelli veteres et debiles de peerle.

Item vij mappe mensales de opere paris pro mensa domini.

Item mappe mensales de panno plano pro mensa domini.

Item . . .

There are a few words in this inventory that present some difficulty. Some readers will be glad of a translation.

Burgh. Inventory made there of silver vessels, napery, and other necessities, on the vigil before the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, in the 28th year of Lord John Deeping, Abbot [28 June, 1435].

Goblets with In the chapel of the Lord Abbot were produced before Brother Richard Harleton, Prior, mazers and other things. all the articles written below, namely; 7 basins of silver, whereof 4 with arms of Saint Peter, 2 with arms of

Item 26 pieces of silver of various shapes ; whereof one is gilt outside; and one with a crown at the bottom; and one with a gold base, and a shield in the middle of the base; and 3 with a key under the base; and one with 2 keys under the base, with a cover, the pledge of Brother John Barton; and 5 with shields and H and 3 letters under the base; and one with a lion on the base, and with J. Barton written under the base; and one with a shield with a red crescent on the base; and one with Fratre Adam Botheby written under the base ; and 2 with 2 crossed keys under the base ; and one with Abbas written under the base; and one with animals diapered with crowns; and 4 with Abbas de Burgo written under the base ; and one with a key under the base, and the writing Ascough; and one with JHS written; and 3 with crossed keys under the base.

Also there are there 4 cups of mazer with covers, whereof one larger one with a tall stem with a fownce in the middle with a figure of Saint Paul, and one smaller with a tall stem, with 3 lions on the stem, and a fownce worked with the name JHS crowned in the middle, and one with a gilt stem (but the stem is faulty) and a fownce with a rose in the middle, the cover of which is broken, and one other with a gilt stem, and with a cover on which is a fownce with a rose in the middle.

Item one small cup without a stem with a cover having a star at the top.

Item one gilt piece broken, for a cup.

Item 8 goblets of mazer, whereof one larger with a double band, on the base of which is a large fownce with this name JHS in the middle, and another with a double band engraved with a fownce in the middle with this name JHS, and 2 others with double bands engraved without fownces, and one other with a fownce with a figure of Saint Peter, and one without fownce with a double band without a mark, and one other old one with a single band and with a fownce in the middle with this name JHS, and one other with a double band, broken, with a fownce in the middle with this name JHS.

Item one double band without a mazer.

Item one fownce of silver with a figure of Saint Peter holding keys in his hand.

Item one small wooden mazer not worked (?).

Item 4 plates of silver with whereof one with a gilt foot wrought and with rings, and 2 of one set with a figure of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and one smaller one without a mark.

Item 3 candlesticks of silver for the table of the Lord Abbot.

Item 2 boxes of silver for putting powder in, whereof one is gilt.

Item 4 spoons for whereof 3 are gilt.

Item 2 small forks of silver for green ginger.

Item 2 candlesticks of silver with Georgius engraved under the base.

Item one round iron called the Togill.

Item one wooden box with a stone called Dubbelett and other gems.

Silver vessels belonging to the Kitchen. Imprimis 4 chargers of silver, 42 plates almost all of one set, 33 dishes of silver called potagers, whereof 6 of one set with shields with a lion in the middle of the shield, and 8 of another set with shields and the letters H and M, and 10 of another set with keys, and 6 of another broader set with keys, and 4 with heads

Item 22 salt-cellars of silver, one set of 11 larger, and the other set smaller.

Pantry. Imprimis one salt-cellar with cover gilt.
Item one other salt-cellar with cover of silver.

Item one other salt-cellar of silver without cover.

Item 2 spoons gilt for the Lord Abbot.

Item 22 other spoons of silver whereof 4 are broken.

Item 2 knives with handles of beryl for the Lord Abbot.

Item 2 other knives of jasper for the Lord Abbot.

Item 3 other knives of maple for the Lord Abbot; and it is to be noted that hernet (?) of the said knives is of silver and gilt.

Item 2 other knives old and feeble, of pearl.

Item 7 table-cloths of Paris work for the table of the Lord Abbot.

Item table-cloths of plain cloth for the table of the Lord Abbot.

Item

L. GACHES.

559.—“**Bracinum.**”—At the conclusion of the list given in Swapham of the work executed at Peterborough by Abbot Benedict, the following occurs:—“et illud mirificum opus juxta Bracinum incepit, sed morte præventus consummare non potuit.” Has the work to which reference is here made been identified? If so, what is it?

W. F.

Bracinum must mean the Brewhouse. But where the Abbey Brewhouse was I do not know. No writer on the Minster, that I can remember, has attempted to identify the mirificum opus.

ED.

560.—Drainage of the Witham, 1753.—At a meeting held at the Reindeer at Lincoln, 2 and 3 Jan., 1753, after five previous meetings had been held “to consider of the state of the River Witham and the Drainage thro’ the same from the City of Lincoln through the town of Boston to the Sea,” the gentlemen present passed a series of resolutions, which are here condensed.

1. Application to be made to Parliament to empower Commissioners to levy a tax on the district for the said draining.

2. The Commissioners to consist of the Lords of Manors, Proprietors of freeholds worth £100 a year, two chosen by Lincoln, two by Boston, and one by each of eleven towns having rights in Holland Fen, six for the towns having rights in Wildmore Fen, eight for those of West Fen, and one for Heckington Fen.

3. Commissioners to form annual Committee of twenty-one, seven to be a quorum.

4. The tax to be 1s. an acre for private lands, 9d. for Lammas lands, 6d. for Commons. All the lands are named.

5. New Cut to be made through Wildmore Fen.

6. Till works are finished, Lodowick’s Gowt ought to be maintained at the public expense.

7. The sunk tunnels under Kyme Eau and Billingham Skirts to be taken up.

8. The channel of Kyme Eau to be continued by a new cut into the intended channel, from where it falls into the Witham, and from Dampford sluice ; and the channel of Billingham Skirts to be deepened, at the public expense.

9. The rivers of Tattershall Bane and Berlings Eau, in the north, and Dunsdyke, Harehead, and Washenburgh Beck, in the south, to be deepened and banked.

10. The tunnel through the banks of Kyme Eau to be continued solely for the purpose of conducting water into Holland Fen in dry seasons for the cattle : and similar tunnels, not exceeding nine inches square, may be constructed elsewhere.

11. No persons to raise banks or in any way interfere with the natural course of the waters.

12. If any private drains, not subject by the Act to be made at public expense, should be found necessary, then they may have them made, and charge them to the persons that will derive benefit.

13. The Commissioners may dig earth from any adjacent lands to make and repair the banks.

14. Proper communications to be made to join the divided parts of Fens separated by the new Cut.

15. Commissioners may make satisfaction for drainage.

16. No staunch or land-door to be erected in Sibsey below Anthony's Gowt without consent of proprietor of Frith Bank.

17. No staunch or land-gate between Lincoln and Boston to be higher than within two feet of the surface of the soil.

18. Houses to be built by the staunches for attendants.

19. Commission to be independent of the Court of Sewers.

20. The representatives of Lincoln and Boston to arrange for the navigation of the river, and to order necessary works.

21. Such works to be paid for by a tonnage.

22. Commissioners to have power to borrow money, on security of the tonnage.

23. Accounts of tonnage to be laid annually before Commissioners.

24. When borrowed money is paid off, tonnage to be reduced.

25. All persons engaged in the navigation may use the banks and forelands; but not their horses, without permission.

26. The County Members to be desired to prepare a bill pursuant to these resolutions, and to ask leave to introduce the same to Parliament.

The names of twenty-three gentlemen are given as attending the final meeting.

561.—Friday Bridge.—There are probabilities that Friday Bridge (a hamlet about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Wisbech) is a name of some antiquity. The name may have preceded any habitation on the spot. I have no information as to its early use in local deeds, court rolls, or registers, and shall therefore deal with its probable origin. The words are derived from the Anglo Saxon.

There is a place in Yorkshire called Fridaythorpe, that is, Freá's village. Is the first member of each of these place-names identical with Friday, the name of the sixth day of the week? That is our first enquiry.

In the Norse mythology there was a god called Freyr, and in A.S. Freá. He was a beneficent god, and many were the gifts of Freá. In the Gothic glossary he is denominated Fricco, and his province was to bestow peace and pleasure on mortals. The rain and the sunshine, under his control, ensured the fruitfulness of the earth, and he was looked upon as the patron of the fields and the god of boundaries.

Mr. Kemble quotes from a charter of 959 A.D., thus: "ðonne andlang herpaðes on Frigedæges treów,"—thence along the road to Friday's tree (Freá's tree), the tree being dedicated to him; also in reference to a boundary "oð ðone Frigedæg,"—as far as that Friday. Dæg (gen. dæges) is A.S. for day; but it may not mean day in the name of the god, for the same formation appears in Baldæg, or Baldr, the Apollo of Scandinavia, and the inference is that the whole word signifies the individual himself.

Our word Friday is generally supposed to be derived from the name of Fricge, the wife of Woden and the mother of Thor, and dæg, day, contracted to Frigeday, Friday. It seems most unlikely that if our Friday has been derived from Freá and dæg it would ever have come to be regarded as an unlucky day. Freadreman was to rejoice.

I conclude then that the place-names quoted are derived from Freá, the god of peace and plenty.

Friday Bridge may have been an ancient boundary, such as a Saxon mark, more ancient than parish boundaries; and if so, the name is as old as the heathendom of the Fens—that is, before Christianity was introduced. And it was not far from March (A.S. Mearc, a border or limit), the boundary between the East and Middle Angles. There was a "Fryday lake" in Outwell; also "A Friday lode" which drains into the Old Ea.

Bridge, A.S. Bryce, or Bricg, may indicate a way over a small stream, such as the Elm Leam; or it might have been a

raised path not across a stream at all. Some authorities take Bridge as a compound, as Be-ridge, contracted to bridge. Hence it may be Freá's ridge, or boundary line. Could the name have existed so long back? Why not? The place is in the parish of Elm, and this is given in the Saxon Chronicle, in A.D. 656, as a well known name. Dugdale, quoting this same account from Robert de Swafham, calls it Raggewilc. It occurs in Wulfric's gift to Peterborough: "and from Raggewilc five miles to the straight river that goes to Ælm (Elm) and to Wisbec."

Friday Bridge is mentioned in Dugdale several times. In Edward III.'s reign it is Fryday Brigge. What evidences are there that a bridge existed there?

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

562.—Fen Riots (546).—In answer to the enquiry in your last number, for information about the riots referred to in the broadside, of which a copy is given, this refers to the disturbances which occurred at Sibsey and Stickney about 1734-87, arising out of the attempt of some of the West Fen proprietors to turn their drainage into the new outfall at Maud Foster, which had been made at the cost of the East Fen owners. An account of this will be found in the *Fenland Notes and Queries* for January, 1894, Art. 422.

W. H. WHEELER.

563.—Richard Warwick, Alderman of Stamford.—In his will, dated 10 Aug., 1682, and proved 7 Oct., 1684 (P.C.C., Hare, 133), are these bequests. To Richard Warwick, of Yaxley, my brother's son, £200, and I forgive him the money he owes. To Frances Warwick, his sister, £40. To my brother (i.e., brother-in-law) Thomas Thorowgood, £10 for a gelding, and £5 for mourning. For Alice Thorowgood, his daughter, £100, also a bed and its furniture, and £5 for mourning. To Luke Boyse, of Whittlesey, £50. To Hannah Boyse, his sister, £20. To Margaret Pancke, £20, at age of 21 or marriage. To poor of Yaxley, £10. To poor of Stamford, £30, the interest to be spent in "cirkett bread" by the Mayor. To nearest friends £5

for rings. To my cousin John Thorowgood, of Dusington (Duddington ?) £5. To Mr. Mapletoft, £5 for mourning for himself and wife, To Mrs. Denshire, £5 for mourning. For funeral expenses, £30 to be spent at discretion of my executor and my niece Alice. Mr. Peter Mapletoft, sole executor, "and so God's will be done." The witnesses are Edward Hopps, Basil Ferrar, and Robert Streeton.

A few particulars about the persons named in the above extract may be of interest.

Thomas Thorowgood, mercer, was elected Common-councilman, 7 Oct., 1652, Alderman, 13 Aug., 1660, and was Mayor in 1663-4, and 1681-2. He was buried at S. Mary's, 10 Mar., 1696.

Mrs. Denshire was probably Mary, wife of George Denshire, sen., who was buried at All Saints, 13 Dec., 1742 ; her husband was buried there 18 Jan., 1744.

Peter Mapletoft was son of Hugh Mapletoft, Rector of North Thoresby, co. Linc., c. 1622 ; and brother to John Mapletoft, M.D. and D.D., Vicar of S. Lawrence Jewry ; and to Robert Mapletoft, D.D., Dean of Ely, and Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who died 1677. Peter Mapletoft, above named, was admitted to his freedom, 6 Oct., 1659, as late apprentice of Richard Wolpole, grocer ; elected capital Burgess, or Common-councilman, 26 Aug., 1662 ; Chamberlain, 1665-6 ; Alderman, 13 Jan., 1667 ; Mayor, 1668-9. For refusing to take the oaths appointed by Parliament in the Act for abrogating the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths, he was dismissed the Hall, 28 Aug., 1689. He was buried at S. John's, Stamford, 5 Apr., 1696. Abrigail, his wife, whose maiden name I have not discovered, was living in 1680. There was a John Mapletoft, D.D., Rector of Braybrooke, co. Northants, in 1684. In 1687 Edmond Mapletoft was Rector of Burton. In the churchyard of S. Mary's, Huntingdon, was a tomb to Hugh Mapletoft, "an unworthy minister of Jesus Christ," who died 26 Aug., 1731, aged 81. I do not know if these belonged to the same family. I think the Lincolnshire family bore for arms,

A chevron, between three cross crosslets, or, on a chief, argent, a lion passant, gules.

The testator was buried, according to the register at S. Mary's, Stamford, 24 Sep., 1684. A brass plate, formerly in the nave, has recently been fixed on the south wall. It has this inscription:—"Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard Warwick Alderman and once Mayor of Stamford who dyed September the 22d. 1684."

On his election as a capital Burgess, 27 Aug., 1668, he was described as "gentleman"; he was appointed Alderman 4 Oct., 1671, and Mayor for 1671-2.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

564.—The Reclaimers of the Fens (543).—

2. CORNELIUS VERMUYDEN.—No name appears more pre-eminently amongst those engaged in reclaiming the fens than that of the subject of this notice. Three centuries ago there was little or no enterprise in England that required the services of engineers having a knowledge of drainage and navigation works, or skilled mechanics competent to carry out such works. In Holland, however, where the whole existence of the country depended on the safety of its banks and sluices, and the efficiency of the drains and pumping machinery, there had been created a skilled body of engineers and mechanics. Whenever therefore the necessity arose in this country for the services of such men, they were invited to come over from Holland. Many of these men combined the joint functions which in these days are performed by engineers and contractors, and were known as "Undertakers" or "Adventurers"; finding both the skill to design the works, and the capital to carry them out; frequently obtaining their payment by a share of the land reclaimed.

The extensive tract of marshland, near Wells in Norfolk, was reclaimed by a Fleming named Freeston. Canvey Island on the Thames was reclaimed by Joas Croppenburgh, a Dutchman, as also Wapping Marsh by another Dutchman, Cornelius Vanderwelt; while the marshes at Greenwich were embanked by Acantius and Castilione,

two Italians. May Hake came from Flanders with a number of skilled mechanics to build the Grand Sluice at Boston in the 16th century, and Joas Johnson, a Dutchman, was employed to open out the harbour at Yarmouth which was choked up with sand.

Cornelius Vermuyden, Vermuden, or Vermuiden, as the name is variously spelt, was the son of Giles Vermuyden, a native of Zealand in Holland, and had been well educated and trained amongst the embanking and dyking works in that country. He came over to England in 1621 to stop a breach in the banks of the river Thames at Dagenham. This he successfully accomplished, and the owners of the land failing to pay the rate levied, he had assigned to him as recompense for his charges a portion of the land. He was then employed in draining the Royal Park at Windsor, where he became known to the King. He subsequently undertook to reclaim the marshes and low land covering 70,000 acres, of which Hatfield Chase consisted. The idea of reclaiming this had for a long time been under consideration, but had been declared by the juries which had been summoned in the king's name as impracticable. In 1626, a contract was settled between King James I. and Vermuyden, by which the latter undertook to reclaim the drowned lands and make them fit for tillage and pasturage, and in return he was to receive one-third of the lands reclaimed. For the purpose of raising the funds required to carry out the work, he associated with himself a number of Dutch capitalists, amongst whom were the Vernatti, Valkenburghs, Corsellis, and others, one named Saines contributing as much as £13,000. Some of these have left their mark in the names given to the drains, as in the Vernatts Drain near Spalding. The following is the account of the reclamation given by Dugdale :—The King being seized of this island and of divers lands and waste grounds belonging to the same ; as also of, and in the chase called Hatfield Chase, together with the lordship of Wroote and Finningley in the County of York, all lying upon the same flat ; out of his royal and princely care for the public good, in regaining so great a proportion of surrounded land ; which at the best yielded little or no profit to the Common Wealth, but

contrary wise nourishing beggars and idle persons ; and having a chase of red deer through a good part of this fen, which much annoyed and oppressed the residue ; resolving by the advice of his counsel, partly for the easing of his charge, and increase of his revenue, and partly for the improving and reducing of so great a quantity of drowned and boggy ground to be made good meadow, arable, and pasture for the general good ; did under the great Seal of England contract with Cornelius Vermuden, then of the City of London, Esquire at his own charge to drain and lay the same dry, the consideration being that he was to have one-third of the surrounded grounds ; He was to pay the owners such sums of money for the land taken as four Commissioners appointed by the King should determine ; 6,000 acres being attached to the Commoners in lieu of their rights.

Vermuyden met with considerable opposition from the inhabitants of the district, and also in order to obtain the labour required he had to import large numbers of Flemish workmen, and to build houses for their accommodation, and also provide them with places of worship. These men were denounced as foreigners and marauders, and frequent riots took place, during which many lives were lost. He also found great difficulty in raising the money required, and many writs were served on him and judgements obtained, and he was several times committed to the Fleet Prison. Even after the works were completed, and the settlers had been allowed to cultivate their lands in peace, they were reduced to great distress by the cutting of the banks and the flooding of the reclaimed land during the riots of the Commonwealth, when the people taking advantage of the lawlessness of the times levelled the homes of the Dutch settlers, destroyed their crops, and did damage estimated at £20,000.

In 1629, Vermuyden was knighted by King Charles I. in recognition of the skill and energy he had displayed in recovering this large tract of land. At the same time he took a grant from the Crown of the reclaimed lands in the Manor of Hatfield amounting to 24,500 acres, agreeing to pay the Crown the sum of £16,080 and an annual rent of £193 3s. 5d.

His next venture was a contract with the Crown for the purchase of the Malvern Chase in Worcestershire for £5,000, and also of 4,000 acres of low flooded land in Sedgemoor for which he paid £12,000. Both of these he drained and reclaimed.

When this work was completed he turned his attention to the Great Level of the Fens, where numerous schemes for reclamation had failed. From Dugdale we learn that at a Session of Sewers held at Lynn in the sixth year of the reign of Charles I., a contract was made with Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, knight, for the draining of the Bedford Level; and he for his recompence therein was to have 95,000 acres of the surrounded lands. But the country being not satisfied to deal with Sir Cornelius, in regard he was an alien, they intimated their dislike to the Commissioners; and with all became humble suitors to Francis, then Earl of Bedford (who was the owner of near 20,000 acres about Thorney and Whittlesey, of this fenny level) to undertake the work; at whose request as also of the Commissioners he condescended thereto. The Earl associated with him thirteen other landowners who were to find money proportionately to the number of shares each took, each share representing 4,000 acres. An agreement was drawn up called the Indenture of fourteen parts. Each participant was to find £500. The Adventurers at first consulted a Dutch engineer named Westerdike, but in the end the scheme which Vermuyden had originally proposed was deemed the most feasible, and he had also the further advantage of being able to bring on the works the organised staff of Flemish overseers and workmen who had been employed on his other reclamation works. The Earl and the Adventurers soon exhausted all their funds, but Vermuyden having parted with his interest in Hatfield Chase and his other ventures, found the money to pay the workmen taking as security a large tract of the reclaimed land. The principal works carried out at this time were the old Bedford River, extending from Erith to Salter's Lode, 21 miles long, for the purpose of relieving the Ouse of its floods, Bevill's Leam 10 miles long, Sams cut 6 miles long; Sandy Cut, near Ely, the new South Eau and the Peakirk Drain, 10 miles long, besides

numerous smaller drains and sluices at Tydd and Clow's Cross.

As in other places the works met with considerable opposition on the part of the inhabitants, and the trouble of finding the funds and carrying out the works was not lessened by the political troubles of the times. It is stated that Oliver Cromwell, who was then member of Huntingdon, availed himself of the opportunity of increasing his influence in the fen country by attending meetings of the fenmen and stirring up their discontent, and did this so effectually that he inflamed the people everywhere, by passionately describing the greedy claims of royalty, the gross exactions of the Commissioners, the questionable character of the improvement; insisting that the claims of the small proprietors would be merely scorned in the new distribution of the reclaimed land, and that all the profit and amusement that the peasants had derived from commoning in these wastes would be snatched away for ever. Owing in a great measure to his energy and influence the great project was for a time stopped.

The amount expended up to 1637 was £100,000, and at a Sessions of Sewers held at S. Ives, the fen was adjudged to be drained according to the intent and purport of the Lynn Law, the claims of the Undertakers being allowed and their portions set out. Subsequently, however, this award was set aside. The King made a claim to a large portion of the reclaimed lands, and was declared the Adventurer to make the fens "Winter as well as Summer lands." The Earl of Bedford was to have 40,000 acres assigned to him as a recompense for what he had done. For the guidance of the King, Vermuyden wrote his famous "Discourse touching the drayning the Great Fennes lying within the several counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolke, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, as it was presented to His Majestye." After reciting that he had been commanded to give advice to the King how these lands might be recovered and made winter ground, he goes on to say that there is in use a general rule of draining and gaining of drowned lands by embanking all the rivers and leading away the downfall by drains and sluices, but in

the case of the great fens, such a course would not in his opinion apply, for it would require a vast length of bank on level and moorish ground and far distant from the outfalls. The head drains would require in many cases to be carried through higher ground than the drowned lands. He advised therefore that the rivers should be carried on the highest grounds ; that the drains be laid in the lowest grounds ; that receptacles be made for the waters to bed in times of extremity ; and that the river water and the downfall be kept separate and brought to the outfall severally. In consequence of the banks of the Glen being placed too near together, the water from this river frequently drowned Deeping Fen, by breaking the banks and through two slakers or inlets which he compares to "an issue in a corrupt body where there is a neglect to take away the occasion by a known remedy." He advised that the Welland and the Glen be carried to the Nene at Guyhirne, and so make an outfall for the three rivers, which he deemed would be less costly than making two outfalls, and make a more perfect outfall. A "Sasse" or navigable sluice was to be put in the Welland at Waldram Hall for navigation and to water the country in Summer. By doing this he considered that Elow (South Holland) would be worth more by £50,000 to £60,000 than if drained the other way. As the lands in South Holland descend from Spalding to the Shire Drain above Four Gotes, he considered that they must have their best issue into Wisbech Outfall by Shire Drain. After giving further details he sums up the advantages of his scheme, by contending that the union of these rivers will make a better outfall than if left divided, that the maintenance of the joint outfall would cost less by £1,000 a year ; and that to make the two outfalls efficient would require 18 miles of banks and drains more, and the cost thereby increased at least £2,000 a year for maintenance, and make a worse work.

This pamphlet was replied to by Andrew Burrell, Gent., in which he states that "His Majesty was misinformed and abused in regard that the discourse wanted all the essential parts of a designe," and "that it is contrived in a mystical way with many impertinent objections and answers in it of purpose to dazzle the

King's apprehension of the worke." Amongst other statements he says that "the art of Sluce making is so hard to attain that Sir Cornelius cannot learn it, myself having seen four sluices made by him near the banks of Sutton Marsh which were to cost £11,000, every one of them sunk and lost." It was further alleged by the writer that when the King was sufficiently encouraged to undertake the work, it was so plotted that Mr. Secretary Windebancke and others did persuade His Majesty that there was not a man in his dominions that knew how to drain the fens but Sir Cornelius only, in which passage the King was extremely abused. For being desirous to effect the work by his plot, His Majesty was enforced to approve of his senseless discourse (instead of a designe), and to entreat him to accept of a salary exceeding his deserts, namely £1,000 a year.

In 1649, the Earl of Bedford promoted a measure in Parliament by which the Commission of Huntingdon which had reversed the S. Ives law was declared void, and notwithstanding considerable opposition and the presentation of 40 petitions a bill was passed, giving the Earl and the other Undertakers associated with him the same powers as had been granted by the Lynn Law. The preamble of the Acts state that "the Great Level if drained may be improved and made profitable to the Common Wealth, and fit to bear coleseed and rapeseed in great abundance, which is of singular use to make soap and oils, to the advancement of the trade of clothing and spinning of wool, and much of it will be improved into good pasture for feeding and breeding of cattle, and of tillage to be sown with corn and grain, and for hemp and flax in great quantity, for making all sorts of linen cloth and cordage for shipping."

The Undertakers once more applied to Vermuyden to design and carry out the works necessary for reclaiming the level which had at this time become in little better condition than it was before the previous works were carried out. It was only after a great deal of negotiation that the terms of the engagement were settled, his proposal being that he should become a joint Adventurer on their guaranteeing him £1000 and 4000 acres of

land. The Adventurers were unwilling to grant his demands, and yet could not find any one else competent to do so; and Vermuyden became "utterly discleymed to meddle or have anything to doe with the dreyning of the fennes." In the meantime Sir Edward Patheriche made an offer to drain the fen between the Bedford River and the Welland for £3900 less than Vermuyden's estimate, and his offer was accepted by a majority of the Adventurers, but he failed to carry out his offer, and finally at a meeting held on 24th Jan., 1650, "a draft of articles of agreement between the Company and Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, touching his being a director of the worke of dreyning was read, and, upon the reading thereof, assented unto and agreed upon as well by the Company as by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden." The works carried out previously were restored, the bank on the north of Morton's Leam was completed, and that from Peakirk to Brotherhouse made. The Forty Foot or Vermuyden's drain was cut from Ramsey Mere to the Old Bedford River; Moors drain, The Sixteen Foot, and Tony's drain, were also made. St. John's Eau and the New Bedford River, which runs parallel with the old Bedford River and almost half a mile to the East of it, were cut. In making this he carried out the principle laid down in his discourse of providing a receptacle for the flood waters to bed in by leaving the marshes extending all along the course of the river, and varying in width from a hundred yards to three-fourths of a mile. Other examples of this bedding principle are Whittlesey Wash on the Nene, and Cowbit and Crowland Washes on the Welland. Denver Sluice was also erected across the Ouse, thus forcing the tide which formerly flowed up this river into the New Bedford River. Vermuyden found great difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour required for carrying out these extensive works, but after the battle of Dunbar 1500 Scotch prisoners taken there, and a number of Dutchmen taken in Blake's victory off the Isle of Portland, were sent by the Government to assist, and with this aid great progress was made.

In 1652, the Lords Commissioners, deputed by the Crown, held a meeting at Ely, when Vermuyden read a discourse explaining

the design he had carried out, and giving an account of the work done, in which he stated as one of the results of the undertaking that in the North and Middle Level the fens were so improved "that 40,000 acres are sown with coleseed, wheate and other winter graine, besides innumerable quantities of Sheep cattle and other stocke where never had beyn any before." He concluded his discourse thus:—"I presume to say no more of the work lest I should be accounted vain glorious; although I might truly affirm that the present or former age have done nothing like it for the general good of the nation. I humbly desire that God may have the glory, for his blessing and bringing to perfection my poor endeavours at the vast charge of the Earl of Bedford and his participants."

The Lords Commissioners decreed that the Adventurers were entitled to the land (95,000 acres) claimed, and having finished their survey and made their award, a public thanksgiving was held to celebrate the completion of the undertaking, on the 7th March, 1653, when the Commissioners, accompanied by their officers and the Earl of Bedford and the other Adventurers, the magistrates and leading landowners of the district, with a vast concourse of people, attended at the Cathedral at Ely.

Thus at length, after much opposition and discouragement, and in spite of a constant scarcity of money, Vermuyden succeeded in completing his scheme for the reclamation of the Great Level. While the rest of the nation was constantly at strife during the struggle between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, Vermuyden was fighting the Fen-men and the elements, and had as much difficulty in finding the money required to carry on the fight as either of the contending parties. Constant complaints were made to the Company by the men employed as to the non-payment of their wages, and on one occasion a petition was presented by 500 labourers, praying the payment of £5000 then in arrear to them. To carry out the works Vermuyden sold every acre of the reclaimed land which had been allotted to him, both in the Fens and at Dagenham, Hatfield Chase, and Sedge Moor. But although he lost all he had previously gained, the Adventurers

made a heavy claim on him, and in 1656 he appeared before Parliament as a suppliant for redress. There is no record of his history after the completion of his great work, but it is supposed that he returned to his native land, and died there a poor broken-down old man.

Vermuyden was condemned very much by his contemporaries, especially by Westerdyke, Badesdale, Dodson, Scotton, and others, for the way in which he had effected the reclamation, especially his plan of leaving the washes, for stopping the tides going up the Ouse by the construction of Denver Sluice, and by the cutting of the two parallel Bedford Rivers; and by more modern writers for making long new cuts and neglecting the main rivers and their outfalls. The prejudice arising from the fact that he was a foreigner was never overcome, and even by those who employed him, there was never that confidence reposed in him that ought to exist between an engineer and his employers. In criticising the design on which he proceeded, it must not be forgotten that his was a commercial undertaking, and his duty to himself and his employers was to effect the object in view in that manner that would give the best return for their outlay. There can be no doubt that if the whole reclamation of the Fens had been treated in a comprehensive way, and the straightening and deepening the natural rivers and the improvement of their outfalls had been made the first consideration, the permanent result obtained would have been much greater than it was, and a great part of the sums of money which have subsequently been spent, would have been saved. Vermuyden, however, is not the only engineer who has made the mistake of attempting to improve the interior drainage and neglecting the outfalls. The same error has been repeated over and over again in modern times. That Vermuyden recognised the importance of the natural rivers as outfalls is shown by his proposal to unite the Glen and the Welland with the Nene in one common outfall to the sea; and his idea of keeping the highland and the fen water separate has since been fully recognised as sound engineering, and has been adopted by modern engineers; but apart from the commercial aspect of the case, by which his

judgement was no doubt hampered, he, like many modern engineers, had no doubt to sacrifice what his engineering instinct told him was right to the wishes and orders of his employers. In all public concerns there are to be found men amongst the controlling power with minds incompetent to take a wide grasp of the works they have to deal with, and sufficiently ignorant to be obstinate of their own opinions, and who allow their prejudices to be used to thwart schemes devised by men of education and experience. Vermuyden, in spite of opposition of this character and all the other difficulties he had to contend with, succeeded in adding to the resources of the country a valuable tract of land, and those who now are deriving the benefit of his skill and enterprise ought to regard his memory with respect and admiration.

W. H. WHEELER.

565.—Leafield Family of Longthorpe (537).—This family entered their pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire in 1618 and 1681. Their arms were:—Or, on a chevron sable three trefoils of the field, between as many demi-lions rampant gules. In the latter visitation the chevron is sable, and charged with three trefoils or.

The pedigree commences with William, of Thorpe, 1618, who died 1626*; having married Blanche, daughter of — Core of London, merchant, relict of Peter Wainwright, by whom he had one son, William, of Longthorpe, and two daughters, Bridget, who died *sine prole*, and Jane, wife of Silvester Collen, of Thurning, co. Hunts. William died 16 July, 1655, aged 70. He had two wives: (1) Temperance, daughter of Sir Humphrey Orme, Kt., buried at S. John's, Peterborough, 30 Jan., 1637, leaving no issue; (2) Martha, daughter of George Lynn,† of Southwick, co. Northants., who died about 1657. In his will, dated 4 March, 1651, proved 20 Aug. 1655 (P.C.C., Aylett 55), William Leafield leaves half his household stuff to be equally divided between his

* The register of S. John's, Peterborough, records the burial of William Leafield, of Longthorpe, an old gent., in ye Cathedrall Church, 12 Jan. 1625-6.

† The pedigree compiled by Everard Green, F.S.A., in *The Genealogist*, I. 345, gives John Lynn.

wife Martha and his son George. He mentions a former surrender of copyhold lands, and leaves £300 each to his daughters Mary and Martha. "The £1000 and all other arrears due to me as Major or otherwise under the parliament's command and service, if the same be paid" to be divided among wife and children except George.

The 1681 Visitation gives the age of this George Leafield as 34. He is described as J.P. One brother, William, had died young; another William was aged 27 in 1681. Their sister Mary died unmarried, and was buried at Peterborough Cathedral, 3 Sep., 1667.

George Leafield had at the time of the same Visitation, by his wife Anne, a son William, æt. 4, and daughters Anne, æt. 9, Martha, æt. 8, and Mary, æt. 7. From the register of S. John's, Peterborough, we have records of three children born afterwards; George, 1683; Elizabeth, 1688; Ann, 1692. His son William was buried 21 Dec., 1685; and a daughter, Anna, 28 Dec. 1688.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

566.—Justin Simpson.—The foregoing article is the last which our readers will peruse from the pen of a correspondent who has contributed so many valuable papers to our pages. As we go to press we receive the news of his death. This extract from *The Stamford Mercury* of 28 Feb., will be read with a sad interest:—

Mr. Justin Simpson, of Stamford, died yesterday (Wednesday) morning of bronchitis following influenza, after a fortnight's illness. A son of the late Mr. James Simpson, seedsman, he was born in 1833, and was educated at the Grammar School, which he left in 1845. He joined the Stamford Rifle Corps on its formation in 1860, and was the first man to make a 'bull's eye' at the old range in Plash Meadow. He took great interest in genealogy, heraldry, and numismatics, and published several works—'Obituary and Relics of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton'; 'A List of Monumental Brasses'; and 'Lincolnshire Tokens.' He was also a contributor to the *Reliquary*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Old Lincolnshire*, *Fenland Notes and Queries*, *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, and kindred publications, while the columns of the *Mercury* received from him interesting extracts from original documents in the British Museum, the Record Office, the Stamford Corporation archives, &c. Mr. Simpson was also a member of the Harleian Society.

567.—Fen Provincialisms (524).—

PACK.—To carry on the back. Packmen carry their goods in bundle or pack. "Pack off," a peremptory order to quit the premises, may have reference to the nuisance caused by itinerant pedlars.

PAD THE HOOF.—To travel on foot.

PAG-RAG-DAY.—The day when servants change their places at the expiration of their time. In Lincolnshire this is usually at May-day; in the Cambridgeshire Fens at old Michaelmas-day, 11 Oct. It is a contemptuous expression, implying that the servants pack up their ragged clothes and go.

PAM-IN-HAND.—Pam is the Knave of Clubs: in some games the master card. Of a man who holds cash to cover a transaction it is said that he has Pam-in-hand.

PAMMY.—A thick, soft, fleshy hand is called a pammy hand. The word is sometimes also applied to horses' legs that are swollen, or affected with grease. They are spoken of as pammy or gummy by horsemen.

PARL.—Conversation, gossip. "We had a long parl." Of course from the French, whence parliament, parlour, &c. In houses with two low rooms it is usual to speak of one as the Living Room, or Keeping Room, and the other as the Parlour.

PARSON'S-NOSE.—The strunt of a fowl.

PARING AND BURNING. See Art. 446. Sometimes the land caught fire, especially in dry seasons, unless great care was taken. Large holes were thus made; the black vegetable soil being frequently all burnt to the clay. This was termed "Pitting." We have seen fields in the "North Level" on fire in this way: and we have known water-wheels worked by horse power used to lift water on to the land to quench the fires. The ashes spread over the land and ploughed in were a splendid preparation for cole (or rape), large quantities of which were grown in the Fens. For feeding sheep in winter sometimes the seed was secured for crushing. There were oil-mills at Thorney and Wisbech. At the latter place Oil Mill Lane still exists.

PASH.—A decayed or rotten substance. "As rotten as pash." Often used of wood.

PAT.—Ready, expert.

PATTENS.—Properly a kind of clog or sole of wood raised on iron rings. But in the Fens the word is applied to skates, also called Ice-pattens.

PAUM, PAWM, PAWT.—Apparently a corruption from paw, the hand. Used as a verb, to maul, to pull about, to handle awkwardly, with the palm of the hand rather than the fingers. “I wouldn’t be pawmed about so.” “Keep your pawts off.”

PECK OF TROUBLES.—Exaggerated difficulties, many trifling matters made much of. Not quite the same as a pack of troubles. “He’s got a peck of troubles as usual.” A village tradesman is credited with the following inscription :—“2th Pullin done.” In the window was a measure filled with human teeth, labelled “A peck of troubles well rid of.”

PEEL.—A long spade-like tool used for putting bread in the oven. The oven furniture was fork, scraper, and peel.

PEG.—To peg away is to persevere. To take one down a peg is to humiliate him.

PELT.—(1) The skin. Especially the skin of a sheep from which the wool is taken after death. (2) A blow.

PELTING.—Used of a violent shower of hail or rain accompanied by a strong wind.

PEPSE, PEPSING.—“We had a pepsing shower coming along ; it peppered us nicely.” Used of a smart, brisk shower.

PEWIT.—The green plover, or lapwing, so called from its note when disturbed. *Tringa vanellus*.

PICKLE.—A miserable, ludicrous position. Also a troublesome mischievous child.

PIE, PYE.—A small round stack of mustard. To pye mustard is to stack it in a peculiar manner, with the lower part of the sheaves hanging downwards, in small round stacks. They are then proof against rain and weather, needing no thatch or covering beyond a fork-full or two on the top, as a crust. Heaps of roots, (mangolds, potatoes, &c.), stacked and covered with earth so as to keep out the frost, have various names in different parts of the Fens : graves, pits, camps, pies, &c.

PIECE.—A short space of time. “I’ll be with you after a piece.”

PIG-CHEER.—Pork-pies, sausages, &c., the proceeds of pig-killing. “Come to ‘Tip Tree,’ I will be glad to see you. Bring your friend. We have plenty of pig-cheer. Farm-house fare, you know: bacon and greens.” (Mr. J. J. Mechi to the writer.) Presents of pig-cheer were formerly sent to friends and neighbours about Christmas time, and after a pig-killing, as tokens of good will and kindly feeling.

PIG-HEADED.—Stubborn.

PIG-YOKE.—Three pieces of wood fastened in a triangle round a pig’s neck, to prevent trespassing through hedges.

PIKE-STAFF.—“Plain as a pike-staff” is a familiar saying: possibly it should be “as a pack-staff.”

PILGAR.—A kind of spear to catch eels with.

PILLINGS.—Parings, as of potatoes. Perhaps simply peelings.

PILLION.—A cushioned seat attached to a saddle for a woman to sit upon behind a man. Generally used in the early years of the century by farmers and others when taking their wives to market, or on a visit; and perhaps retained in use in the Fens longer than in other parts of England. Swift has:—

The horse and pillion both were gone:

Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John.

It is told of J. Briggs that he started from Little Knarr Fen to Thorney with his sister on the pillion. When he got to the Rose and Crown Inn he asked the ostler to lift her off. She was not there. Going back to search she was found near the “Three-cornered Holt,” about a mile from the town. I have now the remains of a pillion used by my grandmother, who was married in 1795. The Fen roads were then in a fearful state, almost impassable for horses in winter, let alone carriages.

PINFOLD.—A pound. Formerly written pynde-folde. The Pinder was the parish officer or impounder. A.S. pynden, to impound.*

PINK.—The chaffinch. *Fringilla cælebs*.

* At Maxey there are Pinfold Close, and Pinfold Lane.—ED.

PINGLE.—A small enclosure of low shrubs, or underwood, or gorse. The word occurs constantly in local awards of the early part of the century. In Marshland, Norfolk, pightle is used in much the same sense; but generally there are trees in a pightle, which there need not be in a pingle.

PINGLE, TO.—To eat with little or no appetite. "He is a pinging feeder."

PLASH.—To lay a hedge. Much of the wood is cut out, the rest is notched and interweaved between stakes, so that a good fence is left, until young wood is produced from the clefts; and stools of the branches cut off. The stems cut partly through and bent down form the plash.

PLASH, SPLASH.—Low wet land. Murrow Splash. There is Plash Farm, near Wisbech S. Mary.

PLOUGH-BULLOCKS.—A name sometimes given to the plough-boys that used to go about from house to house on Plough-Monday soliciting largess. There used to be a rude dramatic performance, but this is now quite a thing of the past.

PLUCK.—(1) Courage. (2) The lungs of a sheep.

PLUCK A CROW.—To pick a quarrel.

PLUCKSH, PLUCK-EM.—Expressions used to drive away fowls.

PLUMPENDICULAR.—Perpendicular, as if hanging plump down, like a builder's plumb line.

POCK-ARRED.—Pock-marked, from the small pox. Danish ar, a scar. Ray (1674) uses "Pock-arrs."

PODDLE.—To toddle, walk along slowly and with difficulty.

POKE.—A bag or sack. "To buy a pig in a poke," is, without seeing it.

POKEY.—Small, of space. "A little pokey room."

POPPLE.—The poplar tree.

POLLY-CODDLE.—An effeminate man or boy.

POND.—To pen up as in a pond. When the water rises near the Outfall Sluice, after the doors are closed, it is said to pond up between the tides.

POTHER.—Bustle. Escaped smoke or steam. Disturbance. "What is all this pother about?"

POTATO-TRAP.—The mouth. A boy, asked at night what he had learned the first day at Guyhirn School, replied without hesitation, "I know now what a potato-trap is."

POTTER.—To loiter. Also, to pick, or poke.

POY-STAFF, POISE-STAFF.—The latter is probably the correct form. A jumping pole: a long staff with a small block of wood at the lower end, used for jumping the dikes. But "poy" was the name given to a staff used for stirring the wool when sheep washing. A similar staff with forked iron at lower end was called a "sprit," and used for propelling boats along or across the Fen drains.

POWER.—A great deal. "A power of good." "More power to you" was an expression of good-will used by Irish harvest-men who used formerly to migrate to the Fens in great numbers.

PRECIOUS.—An ironical superlative. "A precious beauty he wor surely after getting in that old muddy dike."

PRIMED.—Rather the worse for drink.

PRIMING.—Fine powder put in the pan of the old flint-lock fowling piece, or boat-gun. Flint locks were common in the first half of the century.

PRIMP.—Privet.

PUCKER.—Fright, uncertainty. "I was in a pretty pucker I can tell you."

PUDGE.—A little puddle of water.

PUFF THE DART.—A game played in public houses for beer. A needle attached to worsted was blown through a tube at a target, in the squares of which were the first ten numbers.

PULK.—A coward.

PULL.—Advantage. "He's got the pull this time."

PULL-OVER.—A way for carriages over the Fen-banks.

PUNDREL, PUNDER.—A piece of wood fitted to loops on the shafts of a cart easily removed when it is wished to tipe the cart up.

PUR.—A poker; called also a proter.

PUT ON.—To excite the speed, to improve the pace.

PUTTEN.—Past participle of put. “I have putten the taters on, Mam.” These old forms are quite frequently heard in the Fens ; such as gotten, cutten, letten, holden ; so also, his’n, hern.

PUT UPON.—To encroach. “Being the youngest he was sorely put upon.”

PYE-BACK.—On his back, pick-a-back. “He carried me pye-back all the way home.”

PYKELET.—Round cakes baked on a slab : a kind of muffin.

S. EGAR.

568.—Moulton Chapel (542).—I forward a reply to the questions put by a correspondent in the October number, and follow their order. The interpretation of the inscription is :—

Christ

The beginning and the ending for all eternity

To God

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,

To the Anglican Church

of his free gift, rebuilt and restored Johnson gave (this building)

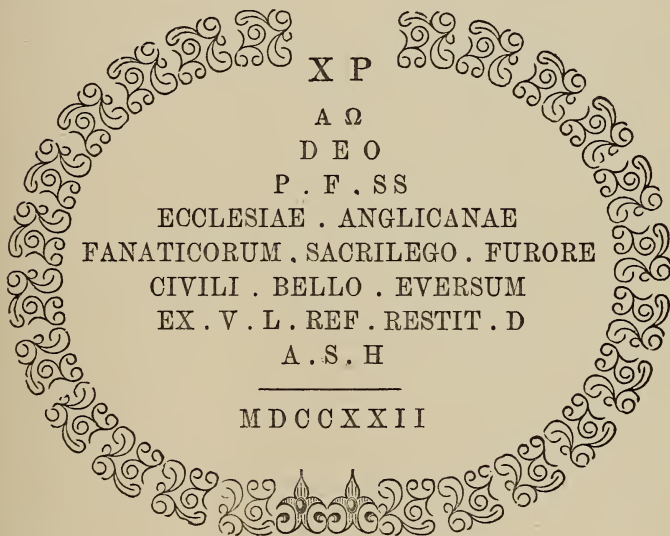
In the year of the Salvation of men 1722.

The short transverse bar across the D is a J, the initial letter of the donor’s surname.

In the year 1886, the Chapel (which had never been consecrated) was restored, with additions, at an expense of about £400. The stone shield with its inscription was left untouched. The Bishop of Lincoln consecrated the restored building as the Church of “S. James,” on 25 October 1886 ; and by an order in Council dated 20 May, 1890, a district Chapelry was assigned to it, the same to be named “The district Chapelry of S. James, Moulton.”

Your correspondent would be interested to know that an earlier Chapel dedicated to S. James stood here. It is mentioned as the fabric of S. James in Moulton in wills of the 15th century. The Liber Regis (A.D. 1518) records Moulton All Saints cum Moulton Chapel ; and entries in the Parish Registers prove its existence in the 17th century.

I am myself firmly of opinion that this earlier Chapel was built about the year 1259, when certain articles were preferred against Sir Thomas de Multon by the Prior and Convent of Spalding, Rectors and patrons of the Church of Moulton, and by the Vicar of Moulton, for having unlawfully erected a certain Chapel within his Manor, and for carrying on services there without authority. Fragments of this old Chapel, which were brought to light during our restoration work in 1886, were 13th century work, and were within the limits of Sir Thomas's Manor. Of the fate of this earlier Chapel I can speak with confidence, for a paper came into my possession, at the late Canon E. Moore's decease, which shews that the following is the inscription which the donor at one time thought of adopting, but abandoned :—



Sub auspiciis Christi. Principio et Fini Deo,
 Patri, Filio, Spiritui Sancto, Sacellum
 Hocce Templum Ecclesiae Anglicanae
 Fanaticorum Sacrilego Furore Civili Bello Eversum
 Ex voto libenter reffectum restitutum dotatum fuit
 Anno Salutis Humanæ 1722.

Mauritio Johnson I C Gualteri I C Filio

Martini I C Nepote.

Apud Capellæ Antiquæ Locum in Quadrivio

Vocato Chapell Gate in Moulton

Gulielmo Sands Architecto.

The Mr. Johnson who built the Chapel was father of Maurice Johnson, the antiquary: for the latter, in his will dated 16 December, 1752, gives Moulton Rectory, &c., and the nomination to his free Chapel, "built by my father," to his son Colonel Maurice Johnson, in trust for his (testator's) son John. John Johnson became Vicar of Moulton in 1755.

Thus the present Chapel, now dedicated to S. James, was built some 70 years after the destruction of its predecessor.

Moulton Vicarage.

J. RUSSELL JACKSON.

569.—Curious Surnames.—The following droll broadside has been sent us by Mr. J. W. Bodger. It is headed "A Ludicrous Description of Names in Peterborough, Northamptonshire." Many of the names remain in the place, but by no means all. The paper was printed about 75 years ago.

A stranger coming to *Peterborough* may see *Watton*, *Glenton*, *Chatham*, *Chester*, *Nottingham*, *Southwell*, *Stafford*, *Barton*, *Royston*, *Sheffield*, and *York*, without stirring out of the place; and if those are not sufficient he may pay a visit to *Cheshire* and *Wales*, and even see *Holland* and *Flanders* without going upon the Continent, and ancient *Rhodes* without sailing into the Mediterranean. A Multiplicity of Trades may be met with, *Millers*, *Bakers*, *Barbers*, *Tailors*, *Porters*, and *Smiths* in abundance; *Clarks*, *Cooks*, *Carters*, *Fishers*, *Fowlers*, *Poulters*, *Masons*, *Coopers*, *Turners*, and *Flower-rights*, and a very heterogeneous mixture of Trades and Callings, for instance you may see a *Miller* sitting cross-legged on a table making a pair of Breeches, a *Bishop* working at a Carpenter's Bench, a *Dean* with a Trowel in his hand, a *Mason* wielding a Butcher's Cleaver, a *Porter* administering Medicine to the Sick, a *Sargent* mustering a Flock of Sheep, and a *Shepherd* who has not a single Sheep to look after.

And, as a sad proof of the caprice of Fortune, and the dire vicissitudes to which Human Nature is liable, you may see a *King* in his humble Cot dining upon Bread and Cheese, a *Pope* thrashing in a Barn, a *Deacon* knocking Stones on the Highway, a *Major* probably making a tin Saucepan, an *Alderman* selling farthing Candles, and a *Parson* sitting upon a Cobbler's seat mending an old Shoe, you may also see a *Squire* going to his daily labour, and a *Noble* actually in the Workhouse, yet so infatuated are these poor creatures that they have an *Andrew* and a *Merryman* every day to support their mirth.

The Geography of the place is very remarkable; in one part of the Town, *Knight* may be seen at Twelve o'Clock at Noon; and at another, *Day* may be seen at Midnight.—The Weather, too, is no less remarkable;

for *Frost*, *Snow*, and *Hale*, may be seen every day during the Summer ; and when tired of the gloomy days of November, you have only to step into another part of the Town, and you will see *March* ;—nay, what is more, some unfortunate fellows have, to their cost, experienced the effects of *Spring* in it's full vigour, for Six Months together at the House of Correction. But, though the weather is so variable, there are many pleasant Gardens ; there are *Vines*, *Plants*, *Spriggs*, *Stocks*, and *Roses* in abundance, as well as *Peaches*, *Figgs*, and *Lemons*. There are several *Bowers* and *Arbours* ; and, what may seem incredible, *Flowers*, which though in full bloom, are as black as *Soot*.

Notwithstanding the Town is well paved and lighted, yet it is dangerous walking, for you will meet not only with *Gates* and *Stiles*, but even with *Wells*, *Pitts*, *Motes*, *Hills*, *Brookes*, and *Caves* in the principal Streets. Yet with all these disadvantages, the Sportsman may find amusement enough, he will meet with *Woods*, a *Heath*, and a *Marsh*, and *Underwood* in the streets of the Town ; and *Pheasants*, *Woodcocks*, *Eyres*, *Foxes*, *Drakes*, *Mallard*, and *Partridges* ; and, if fond of Game dissected, he may find a *Head*, a *Wing*, a *Foot*, a *Hart*, and a *Tonge*. There are, also, several natural Curiosities to be met with in PETERBOROUGH ; there are the soaring *Eagle* and the stately *Swan* ;—a *Bull* may be seen walking erect upon his two legs, a live *Salmon* which measures upwards of six feet in length, a *Beaver* not amphibious, a *Parratt* of the enormous weight of ten stone, *Swallows*, *Swifts*, and *Martins*, which contrary to the received opinions, neither migrate nor remain in a torpid state, but may be seen equally lively in the Winter Season as in the Summer. A few years since, a remarkable Female resided in this Place, who was constantly attired in the habiliments of a Man ; and even now, a *Goodman* may be seen every day dressed like a Lady, and a *Justice* who actually walks the public Streets of the City in Petticoats.

G. K. Clifton, Typ.

570.—Croyland or Crowland?—One of the points discussed by Mr. Searle in his *Ingulf and the Historia Croylandensis*, (see Art. 555,) is the correct way of writing the name of this place. He first quotes Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, IV. 597 :—

The true form of the name is *Cruland*, *Croland*, *Crowland*. *Croyland* is a form still unknown on the spot, and it is not found in ancient English writers. In Domesday however we have *Croiland* and *Cruiland*. Was this owing to a devout form *quasi Croix land* ?

And then Mr. Searle proceeds to dissent from the second statement, referring to several original charters at the British Museum. He gives an exhaustive list of the variations in spelling, with authorities. Thus we find *Crugland*, *Cruglond*, *Cruwland*, *Cruland*, *Crulande*, *Crulant*, *Crouland*, *Crollande*, *Croland*, *Cruiland*, *Crowland*, *Croiland*, *Croyland*, *Croylande*, and *Croilant*. But of these only five, out of fifteen, have the *I* or *Y* : and the fact remains that Domesday is the first authority for this change. Mr. Searle, indeed, accepts the *Croyland* form, and uses it throughout his work.

Mr. S. H. Miller had some correspondence with Prof. Freeman on this subject in 1879. A friend had taken exception to the passage quoted above from *The Norman Conquest*, and the Professor's attention was called to his objections. In his reply occur these passages :—

Nobody ever doubted that the form *Croiland* or *Croyland* was common in later writers; Domesday set them the example. Mr. C. seems to think that the "better educated inhabitants" of a place are likely to preserve the ancient form of a name, and that what he chooses to call the "vulgar" form is likely to be more modern. Experience is the other way. When I was at Crowland, I noticed that everybody seemed to call it Crowland, and that it was written Crowland on the way-post. What the "better educated inhabitants" might call it, I did not think of asking, as being a point of no importance. I should not be at all surprised to hear that the "better educated inhabitants" of Waltham have taken to call it Wal-tham (as people commonly do who have not been there), instead of Walt-ham. The case is perfectly clear. The name is Cruland, as in the Chronicles. In modern spelling this is Crowland. William of Malmesbury has an intermediate form, Croiland. Cruiland, Croiland, Croyland, are French corruptions; and my notion that the change was suggested by the word *croix* is confirmed by the witness of Robert Manning.

The suggestion that the Croyland form is a "French corruption" seems perfectly reasonable. And it is clear that the other is the more ancient. The pronunciation has probably never varied, except when the foreign sound was introduced with the Normans; as the most ancient form of the name, Cruland, was apparently pronounced exactly as we now pronounce Crowland.

571.—Tycho Wing (536).—Mr. S. Egar sends us the titles of two pamphlets on drainage by this gentleman that are in his possession :—

Considerations on the principles of Mr. Rennie's Plan for the Drainage of the North Level, South Holland, &c., with a view to their practical adoption. By Tycho Wing. 1820.

Considerations on St John Rennie's plans for improving the navigation of the river Nene from the Sea to Peterborough, and the Drainage of Part of the Middle Level, including Whittlesea Mere; with a view to its practical adoption. By Tycho Wing. 1840.

572.—Bulkeley-Welby.—Can any person give me any information as to the existence of evidence shewing the marriage of Edward Bulkeley, D.D., and Olin Welby, between the years 1570 and 1585. By this marriage Edward Bulkeley is supposed to have acquired land in Sutterton, Lincolnshire.

34, Elm Street,
Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

FRANK BULKELEY SMITH.

573.—Excommunications at Gedney.—In the register at Gedney are entered several notices of excommunications at Gedney in the 17th century. Were the inhabitants specially disaffected, or do other parishes supply equally large numbers? The form of entry is as follows :—

Memdn. that I Peregrine More Vic. of Gedney did on the 6th of Febr. 1669 Denounce those whose names are underwritten Excommunicate. Richard Awbin. Henry Wilson. William Fisher. John Tunstoll.

On 5 Feb., 1670, 9 were excommunicated. On 22 June, 1673, 5 were suspended, and 4 excommunicated. On 24 June, 1674, 2 were suspended, and 2 excommunicated. On 3 June, 1677, 16 were excommunicated. On 29 Sep., 1678, one. On 7 Sep., 1679, 11 were denounced. The names are given in every case, but no reasons.

Another Vicar gives elaborate reasons, as the following extracts testify :—

[torn]s Darkin of Gedney, and Hellen Walliss sometime of Sutton St Marys now of this parish was declared Excommunicate in the parish Church of Gedney by me Augustin Fish vicar.

June y^e 5th, 1687.

John Garner and Robertson Thornton of Gedney being chosen by the minister & parishoners to serve y^e office of Churchwardens y^e s^d year in this parish afores^d, and refusing to serve & take the oath usually given to Churchwardens for their Contumacy were denounc^t Excommunicate in the Parish Church by me Augustin Fish vicar.

January 29, 1687.

Robert Thornton afores^d being taken with a writ de Excommunicato capiendo & conveyed to Lincoln, took his oath to serve in y^e office of Churchwarden, whereupon he was absolved, And his Absolution published y^e day & year above written in y^e parish Church of Gedney by me Augustin Fish Vicar.

February 5th (?) 1689.

John Austin & James Waseldine of Gedney were denounc^t Excommunicate for their Contumacy and not paying their Church Assessment in the Parish Church of Gedney afores^d by me Augustin Fish Vicar.

Augustin Fish Vicar.

John Austin's Absolution was againe published Aprill 22^d 1688 (? 1689) per me Augustin Fish: Vicar:

June 19, 1692.

Thomas Cosins of this parish Refusing to serve the Office of Churchwarden after he was legally Chosen by me was denounc^t Excommunicate for his Contumacy. Augustino Fish vicar:

Such entries in parish registers are, I think, very rare. Having examined a very large number of registers, I can only remember one other example. This is at Fiskerton, near Lincoln, and is dated 19 Mar., 1662. Six persons were pronounced excom-

municate by order of the court of Lincoln, and it is expressly added, the fact was "accordinge to Command, Registerd in this Booke." In this instance not only were the delinquents excommunicated, but there was published at the same time an "Inhibition to all and every y^e Parishioners, from all manner of Commerce and conversation with them, or any of them, either by Buyinge, Sellinge, Eatinge, Drinkinge, Conversinge, or Talkinge with them or any of them (untill they shall procure Absolution) under paine of y^e like excommunication." ED.

574.—Fords and Burghs in the Fens.—Referring to the list of names of Towns, &c., given in Vol. II., pp. 77, 78, there will be found 9 with the termination *by* (Danish), 20 with *ham*, and 38 with *ton* (Saxon). These are important; shewing as they do that the Danish infusion did not take a very strong hold in the Fens; there are a few other traces of Danish, as in *toft*; however, my purpose here is, not to analyse the whole list etymologically, but to refer especially to the terminations *ford* and *burgh* or *borough* (A.S. *fyrd* and *burh*). There are Sleaford, Stamford, Wangford, Thetford, and Witchford. The three first are really border places, and the two last are in the Isle of Ely proper. There is also Stickford north of "Stickney Island" in Lincolnshire. We find a Fordham in Cambridgeshire, and in Norfolk. These also are border places.

There were then, practically, no fords in the fens, the nature of the river beds being quite unsuitable for fording.

I have heard it asserted that as there are so many places in England with the ending *ford* to their names, it would indicate that the Saxons were unskilful in bridge building; that is a false inference. Streams were often the sharp dividing lines between one tribe of Saxon settlers and another, and though the communities were competent to build bridges of some sort, it would be to their interest and safety not to do so, because they could better defend the fords which were at times impassable.

Where the beds of rivers were rocky, the fords generally remained permanent, and when the floods abated, could again be

passed. The fords are found mostly between the salient angles of a river, and engineers and pioneers would there seek them. In fact, it is in such spots that we find our towns and cities, which may be called *the fords*. These passages across rivers were used by travellers long before bridges were constructed; and those from a distance often found themselves delayed by an excess of water; hence arose the necessity for hostelries which formed the nuclei of villages and towns. Not only towns but fortifications were constructed on these spots, which were of the greatest importance in military operations; Hereford is an example—*Here* being the A.S. for an army (that is of an enemy).

We now pass on to speak of the Burghs; in Fenland there are, Billingborough, Braceborough, Newborough, Northborough, Peterborough, and Washingborough. They are mostly situate on water-ways. The word borough is from A.S. *burh*, a town or city, but conveys the idea of a fortified place; anciently, there might be a *burh*, a fort or castle, where there was no town.

In the A.S. Chronicle it is related that Eadweard (*i.e.* the elder) went with an army to Bedford (Bedamford) and gained the *burh* (A.D. 919) and he remained there four weeks, and he commanded the burh on the south side of the river to be built. (Qy. Bedan, beodan, to order.)

There was a modified form of the word, *byrig* (the dative case of *burh*), never perhaps used for a mere castle or palace. We find in A.S. Chronicle, A.D. 1036, Ely is called Eligbyrig.

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

575.—Ælfred Ætheling.—The passage referred to in the last paragraph of the preceding article gives an account of the cruel treatment of one of the Saxon princes. Ælfred, son of Æthelred and Alfyfu (gift of beauty) Emma, who aspired to the throne, was taken prisoner by Earl Godwine. The chronicler portrays the cruel deeds of the Earl, but says:—"The Ætheling (Ælfred) yet lived, every evil they vowed him, until it was resolved that he should be led to Ely (Eligbyrig) thus bound. As soon as he was near the land, in the ship they blinded him;

and him thus blind brought to the monks ; and he there abode the while he lived. After that, he was buried, as to him was fitting, full honourably, as he was worthy, at the west end of the steeple full nigh, in the south porch."

As Ælfred was made prisoner in Kent, it appears he was taken thence by sea, up the Wash, and by the Ouse, to Ely. But the accounts of the Ætheling Ælfred tragedy are conflicting. The oldest English version was in the form of a ballad.

The Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester give the date as 1036, that is, during the reign of Harold Harefoot ; while Henry of Huntingdon (who wrote his history in about 1126) places the event in 1040, the year that Harold died and Harthacnut came to the throne ; in that case the guilt is attributed to Earl Godwine, who is made to plot the destruction of Emma and her sons Eadward and Ælfred.

The Liber Eliensis, following Florence of Worcester, gives the date 1036 ; and makes Godwine entrap Ælfred and his followers. Henry of Huntingdon says the Norman followers were slain at Guildford and the Liber Eliensis says the same. Then Emma (Ælfgiva) and Ædward are driven into Normandy.

"Deinde Godwini et quorundum aliorum jussione ad insulam Ely clito Alfredus strictissime vinctus ducitur, sed ut ad terram navis applicuit, in ipsa mox eruti sunt oculi ejus cruentissime et sic ad monasterium ductus et monachis traditur custodiendus. Ubi brevi post tempore de hac migravit luce, et in australi porticu in occidentali parte ecclesiæ corpus ejus debito cum honore, anima vero Paradisiaca fruitur amœnitate."

On this place of burial, Mr. Freeman remarks "This makes one think that the present arrangements of the west front of Ely reproduce something far earlier." *Norman Conquest*, I., 487.

This same writer devotes a considerable space, in an appendix to Vol. I., to a discussion of the whole story of Ælfred the Ætheling ; and in the text he defends Earl Godwine against the imputation cast upon him as being entirely inconsistent with the general nobleness of his character.

576.—The Bede of Wrangle.—At a meeting of the proprietors of estates, having rights of common in the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, held at Boston, 29 Dec., 1800, there was a very large attendance. I have a printed copy of the minutes, which sets forth the names of all the proprietors present. These names are not printed in separate lines, and yet they take about a page and a quarter of foolscap in small print. Among the names occurs that of the Rev. Richard Wright, who appears “for Mrs. Wilby, the Bede of Wrangle, and himself.”

Who, or what, was the Bede of Wrangle ?

C. DACK.

577.—Abbot Adam de Botheby.—About the year A.D. 1280, Adam, a rash young man, sought admission into the Convent of Burgh S. Peter. To the enquiry of the Prior, what gave him confidence to venture where men are tried as gold in the furnace ? he replied that his desire was to be humbled and purified. “Then be one of us ; and as fire trieth iron, temptation shall try thee.” So it did : but by persevering in obedience he lived without complaint ; and when Abbot Godfrey’s days were numbered the Convent with one voice cried, “Adam has obeyed ; Adam shall govern ; Adam is Abbot.”

Down came the King’s corrody-man, *occasione nove creationis*, by reason of the new appointment ; and a pension of a hundred shillings was granted to Magister Willelmus de Maldon. The writ of summons to Parliament followed ; but the Abbot could by no means go, on account of pressing business, *nonnulla ardua negocia regimen ecclesie vestre de Burgo quod regali gracia de manu vestra nuper suscepimus tangencia*. He sent proxies to the Parliament, and 200 marks to the King.

Queen Isabel sought from the Abbot a benefice for her confessor. Just too late. Had the Queen’s letter arrived a day or two earlier, Father Doune should have had the church of Barnack. The Queen’s letter is wanting. The reply, 19 Feb., 1329, is here given, with a translation. The correspondence is from a Register of the time of Adam de Botheby, in the Cotton Collection in the British Museum. The collector has written in it “Ex dono Christofero Baroni Hatton.” The Dean must have lent it, and so it became lost to the Chapter.

RESPONS.

A nre tres excellente et tres honure dame Dame Isabel par la grace de Dieu Roine Dengletre dame Dirlande et Countesse de Pountif le seon si lui plect humble Chapelein Abbe de Burgh saint Pier honurs et reverences et prest a ses comaundments et aparalietz a tout temps. Tres honure dame de ceo qe vos nos avetz prie et regus par vos lettres qe nos vodrioms presenter vostre cher et bien ame clerk Sire Johan de Doune a leglise de Bernake qest de nostre patronage entendre volietz si vos pletz qe avant le temps de vos lettres nos vindrunt avioms presente un de notz a leglise avant dite et ceo nos greve et durement nos desplet purcür ceo qe nre dite presentacioun chaunger ne varier ne pooms countre esteaunt la lei de Saint Eglise dount tres honure dame umblement vos prioms et requeroms que gracieusement nos volietz si vos pletz aver escusetz qe vos prieres avaunt dites qe comaundementz nos sount fer ne pooms quant a hore Tres honure dame la Royne celestiene vos sauve et garde al honur de lui et salvaciun de vos et quant qe a vos apeut. Escrit a Northt le xix jour de feverer.

But when the King writes himself, there is no escape. His progenitors founded the house : and the Abbot had better be careful.

LITTERA DNI REGIS.

Edward par la grace de dieu Roi Dengletre Seigneur Dirland et Ducs Daquit. A nos chers en dieu Abbe et Convent de Burgh Saint Piere Salutz. Come nostre bien amez mestre Henri de Cauntorbury qe prent une empen-sion par an de vos et de vre meysoun soit en volunte de resigner la dite empen-sion al oepe nre cher clerck Esmon de Grymesby et nous desirant mult leexploit de la dite bosoigne vos prioms treschment et de cuer qe de lassent le dit mestre Henry voilletz vouchsaue en le dit Esmon lempen-sion avaundite a recevire de vos et de vre dite mesoun chescun an en manere come le dit Henry de vos avant ces heures et sur ceo voilletz lui faire aver vos lres patertes sealees souz vre

REPLY.

To our very excellent and much honoured lady Dame Isabel by the grace of God Queen of England Lady of Ireland and Countess of Poitevin, all honour and reverence from your own humble chaplain, if it pleases you, the Abbot of Burgh S. Peter, ever ready to obey your commandments. Much honoured Lady, touching the request in your letters that we should present your well beloved clerk John de Doune to the church of Barnack which is in our patronage, deign to know that just before your letters reached us we had presented one of ourselves to that church and this grieves and sorely displeases us for we are not able to change or vary our presentation that being against the law of Holy Church, wherefore much honoured lady humbly we pray you deign to hold us excused because we are not able at this time to fulfil your requests which we ever take for commandments. Much honoured lady the Queen of Heaven save and guard you to her honour and your salvation and of all belonging to you.

Written at Northampton the 19th day of February.

THE KING'S LETTER.

Edward by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine To our beloved in God the Abbot and Convent of Burgh S. Peter Greeting. Whereas our much loved master Henry of Canterbury who holds an annual pension from your house is desirous to resign the said pension in the behoof of our dear clerk Esmon de Grymesby and we, desiring much the achievement of the business, beg you, with all our heart that with the assent of the said master Henry, will permit the said Esmon to receive the aforesaid pension from you and your house each year as heretofore and for that purpose will let him have your letters patent duly sealed

comun seal en due manere pur amour de nos et nos vos sauroms mult bon gré. Et par vos lettres et par le portour de cestes nos certifiez ceo qe vos en vodretz faire. Don soutz nre privé seal a Havering atte Boure le iiii jour de Maii lan de nre regne quint.

RESPONS.

A tres excellent prince et lur tres-noble seignur lige Sire Edward par la grace de Dieu Roi Dengletre Seignur Dirlande et Ducs Daquit les seons humbles et devoetz chapelains Abbe et Covent de Burgh Seint Piere totes reverences dues et prieres continueles ove devociun entiere. Treshonure Seignur vos lettres de priere quiele nos est comaundement avoms receu ove la reverence que apprend qe nos vodrioms granter a vre bien ame clerc Esmon de Grymesby lempensioun qe mestre Henri de Cantorbyr prent de nous quiele a la requeste nre treshonure Seignur Sire Edward jadis Roi Dengletre vre ael fuit grante au dit mestre Henri a terme de sa vie pur ceo q il ne peut benefice avoir ne tenir de Seint Eglyse. Et si treshonure Seignur tiele eschaunge fesoms de enpensions ensi translat de une persone en autre nous cherroit en grevoue charges et a votre dite eglise en temps avenir. Dount Sire humblement requeroms a vre treshonure seignurie qe endroit tele mutacioun faire voilletz nos et vre dite eglise si vos plect gracieusement avoir escusez par la cause susdite. Treshonure seignur le Roi tutpuissant vos maingtene a honur de li et de vos et a sauvaacion de vre poeple.

with your common seal for love of us and we shall take it very kindly of you. Certify us what you will do by your letters and the bearer of this. Given under our privy seal at Havering atte Bower the 4th day of May in the 5th year of our reign.

REPLY.

To our most excellent prince and noble liege lord Sire Edward by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine his humble and devoted chaplains the Abbot and Convent of Burgh S. Peter with all due reverence and constant prayer wholly devoted. Much honoured lord we have received your precatory letter which to us is as a command, and we understand that we should grant to your well beloved clerk Esmon de Grymesby the pension which Master Henry de Canterbury holds of us and which was granted, at the request of our much honoured lord Sire Edward your grandfather formerly King of England, to the said Henry for life, because he could not have or hold a benefice of Holy Church. Much honoured lord if we make exchange of pensions thus transferred from one person to another we and our church would incur heavy charges in time to come. Wherefore Sire humbly we request your noble lordship that instead of our making such exchange you will graciously hold us and our church excused.

Much honoured lord the Almighty King maintain you to his honour and of yours and to the salvation of your people.

The King is mighty, but there is a Mightier than he, and the Abbot cannot do this thing to the prejudice of his successors. Nor could the King: he must respect the acts of his predecessors, by the inheritance of whose authority he reigns.

Maybe the menace of force will make the man of religion tremble in his shoes. The Constable of England does not love him; the loss of the suit about young de la Mare rankles in the Earl's heart.

LA LETTRE LE COMTE DE
HERFORD.

A noble homme de Sencte religioun Daunz Adam par la grace de Dieu Abbe de Burgh Senc^t Piere, Johan de Bohun* Counte de Herford et Dessex et Conestable Dengleterre Salutz; Purcoe que nos avoms estenduz qe vos avetz juen plee devant les justices nre Seigneur le Roy a Hontingdon vers Johan de Claxton par resoun de retorn qe fist des Brefs que vos suyvioms nad gaires devers vos par quele suyte le dite Johan est mult en damage, la quele chose est countre l'acord qe se fist entre nous et vous, ne greverez nul de vos, ne nous nul de vos, et le dit Johan est un de nos, et graunt temps ad este devant qe comen plee fuist comence entre nos. Enloaunt nos prioms qe de tiele suyte faire vers le dit Johan veillitz de tut cesser et si vos ne veilletz nous vos efforceroys par touz ceaux de nre linage et touz nos alters amys de manere tiel grevaunte de vers vos et de vers les vos par tut ou nous le puvoms faire, issiut qe vos et vre maisoun enaveretz assetz a scoffrir. Ceo q vos envodritz faire endroit de cest chose veilletz certifiere par vos lettres et le porteur de ceste. Nre Seigneur soit garde de vos. Escripte a nre chastel de Plesci le terce jour de Septembre.

RESPOOS DE LA LETTRE LE
COMTE.

A tres noble et tres honorable Seigneur Seig^r Johan de Bohun Counte de Herford et de Essex et Conestable d'Engleterre, Adam par la soefferaunz de deu Abbe de Burgh Seint piere honurs et reverences. Come vos nos aietz maunde par vos lettres qe du plee qe nos avoms juen devant les justices nre Seigneur le Roi a Huntyngdon vers Johan Claxton par reson del retorn qil fist de briefs qe vos suytes nadgaires vers nos, quile suyte deust estre countre lacord qe se fist entre vos et nos et come qe vos entendetz c'est assavoir q vos ne greveretz nul des nos ne nos nul des vos &c. Tres honure Sg^r veilletz entendre qe vos

A LETTER FROM THE COUNT
OF HEREFORD.

To the lord Adam of high rank in Holy Religion by the grace of God Abbot of Burgh Saint Peter, John of Bohun Count of Hereford and Essex and Constable of England sends greeting. I have heard that you have joined plea before the justices of our lord King at Huntingdon against John de Claxton because of the return he made of the writs I formerly issued against you, and by your suit he is put to much cost. This is a breach of the agreement we made, that you should not assail my men, nor I yours; and said John is one of my men and was long before common plea arose between us. I wish you wholly to end your suit against the said John and if you do not I will compel you with aid of all my lineage and others my friends with all our might in so grievous a sort that you and your house shall be the scorn of all the world. What you desire to do in this affair deign to certify me by your letters and the bearer. Our Lord be your keeper. Written at our Castle at Plessy the 3rd day of September.

ANSWER TO THE COUNT'S
LETTER.

To the most noble and most honourable lord the lord John Bohun Count of Hereford and of Essex and Constable of England, from Adam by the sufferance of God Abbot of Burgh S. Peter honour and reverence. Forasmuch as you have bidden us by your letter that the plea which we have brought before the justices of our lord the King at Huntingdon against John Claxton on account of the return made of writs which you issued lately against us, is contrary to the agreement made between us as you understand it, that is to say that you should not assail our men nor we any of your men. Much honoured lord deign to

* John de Bohun succeeded his father Humfrey VIII., 4th Earl of Hereford and 3rd Earl of Essex, who was killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, 16 March, 1322. He married Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. John died in 1335.

avetz relesse a certeyns persons nometz en vre brief q vos portastes vers nos et les nos. Et nos relessames as certeynes persons nomez en nre bref qe nos suymes vers vos et les vos entre quiels persones ledit Johan de Claxton nest pas nommee. Jademayns Seg^r a la revrence de vos nos lerroms nre suyte vers le dit Johan en tiel manier qil par la seignurie et le bon aide de vos mette soun loial poer qe par le return qil fist de sa test demayniere qe le Ballif de nre fraunchise en le counte de Huntynndon le dona par endenture ou nos juoms pleyn return de touz briefs par la chartre nre Seignur le Roy nos ne nre esglise ne seoms en damages par la cause susdite. Le Seinte Spirite soit garde de vos et vos doun sa grace a pensere del droit de nre esglise.

understand that you have released certain persons named in the writ which you issued against us and those are our men; And we have released certain persons named in the writ which we issued against you and those are your men, among which the said John Claxton is not named. Howbeit out of reverence for your lordship we will abandon our suit against him on this condition that he will, under your control and with your aid, give his loyal pledge that any return which he makes by his test shall be so only as the bailiff of our franchise in the County of Huntingdon grants to him by deed, for there we enjoy full return of all writs by the charter of our lord the King and neither we ourselves nor our church are answerable in damages for that cause. The holy Spirit be guard over you and give you grace to think of the rights of our church.

Surely the King will come to defend his charter. The Abbot's firm reply silenced the Earl. In those days the Abbey flourished; the man of prayer was the man of toil. Laborare est orare. Lapse of centuries cannot dim the memory of this man of prayer, in the place where he governed well and made a peaceful end.

L. GACHES.

578.—"Privilege Place" in Cowbit (490).—I enclose an extract from the Minute Books of the Spalding Gentleman's Society, Vols. 1 and 4, which seems to supply an answer to the query at the above reference.

Spalding.

ASHLEY K. MAPLES.

At the instance of the parishioners of Spalding with the consent of the Prior and convent for the ease and safety of such as dwelt in the hamlets or villages of Cowbit and Pykhal the Rt Rev Dr John Russell Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor of England and of the University of Oxford did in person 11th May 1486 re-consecrate and conferr the rights of sacraments upon Cowbit chapel under his episcopal seal, dated at Peterboro certifying the same the 24th May following: which mentions that chapel to have been built in former years: but before this re-consecration it was merely a chapel of ease and had not the sacramental rights.

Prior Thomas de Multon is said to have been intimately acquainted and befriended by bishop Russel and to have been particularly active in procuring the re-confirmation of the chapel at Cowbit, for the ease of his tenants there and at Pykhal.

579.—The Stamford Mercury.—The earliest number of this paper in the British Museum Library is that for 22 May, 1718. A small volume contains four consecutive numbers only, the first of which is No. 21, of Vol. XI. This is the title :—

Stamford Mercury :

Being

Historical and Political

Observations

on the

Transactions of Europe.

Together with

Remarks on Trade.

Thursday, May 22. 1718.

Vol. XI. No. 21.

Printed by Tho. Bailly and Will. Thompson, at

Stamford in Lincolnshire, 1718.

Price Three Half-pence.

There are in each number twelve pages, small quarto. The London Bill of Mortality is the first item of news. Two advertisements in the earliest number refer to places in the Fenland. These seem of sufficient interest to be reprinted for the perusal of our readers. There are but six advertisements in all.

To be sold a great Pennyworth at Farcett, near Peterborough in the County of Northampton; a very good large wainscoated House well situated, with a Garden well planted and wall'd round, very good Stables, &c. fit for any Gentleman to dwell in: If any person has a Mind to buy the same, let them enquire of Mr. Edmund Crane, Attorney at Law at Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire. Or, they may find him any Saturday at the Angel in Peterborough.

This is to give notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies and Others, that have Occasion to drink Spaw Water; that there is a New, and approved excellent strong Spaw lately found out, and handsomely fitted up at Cawthorp, a little Mile from Bourn, in Lincolnshire; where there is convenient entertainment for all such as in the Season desire to drink thereof.

580.—Pamela.—An inhabitant of Langtoft recently told me that in Richardson's novel of *Pamela* there is a good description of the parish, and of the ancient hall (which has long been taken down) that belonged to the Hyde family. Remains of the long avenue that formed the approach to the hall are very clearly to be seen; and the grass that covers the ground between the

rows of trees is known as "The Walks." The novel was first published in 1741; and the Hyde family did not remain at the hall much after that date, the latest monument in the church to any one of the name being dated 1749.

I should be glad to know if there is any certainty that Richardson had Langtoft in his mind when writing the novel. Is he known to have been at all connected with the place?

G. TALBOT.

581.—Mail Robbery, 1744.—The *London Gazette* for March 31—April 3, 1744, No. 8315, contains an announcement that on the preceding 11th of January the Stamford Postboy had been robbed at Stangate Hole, between Huntingdon and Stilton, by a single highwayman, who carried off the Stamford, Bourne, and Peterborough mail-bags, and others. A reward of £200 was offered, and His Majesty's pardon.

The Ordnance Map gives Standgate Hill, close to Monk's Wood, some three miles from Alconbury: but I do not see Stangate Hole marked.

R. M. G.

582.—Opposition to Drainage Schemes (479).—The following is from *Magna Britannia*, (1720 edition) I. 235:—

Most of the Commons in the Map described, out of which the 95000 Acres were taken, are (by the Country) in pursuance of the Act 15 *Car.* II. lately divided and enjoyed as Severals to particular Owners and Commoners of each respective Towns to which those Commons belonged. And others finding that such Division and Cutting of the Commons proved a great waste of Ground, and the Fences hard to be kept, and great Diminution of Stock, and Decay of Houses; many selling their Lands from the same, to the Increasing of the Poor: Therefore they would not divide, but have by Agreement, decreed in Chancery, the same by Way of a Stint to feed the same, every House alike; so that in some Towns there is above 2000 Milch Cows, besides a great running Stock fed thereon, *viz.* *Cottenham, Chartresse, March, Wimblington, Maney*, and other Towns, to their great Improvement and Enriching. Tho' some few People that had formerly nothing to live on, but what they got by Fishing and Fowling, and some discontented Persons, that would neither do themselves good, or suffer others, are apt to clamour against this noble Work of Draining, and the Undertakers thereof: But if they would but seriously consider the small Benefit formerly made, and the great Advantage now, the Profit given the Undertakers was not considerable to the Charge and Hazard which they have been at, and still must be, for the yearly maintaining the Level, (to the Ruin of several of the first Original Undertakers) the Undertakers can be blamed for nothing save Indiscretion to hazard their Estates so much for the Good of the Publick.

583.—Fen Drainage.—Some admirable papers* read before the Society of Engineers in 1862, by Mr. Baldwin Latham, occasioned no doubt by the recent inundations in Marshland, gives as complete an account of the Fen Drainage as is to be found within the limits of a moderate treatise. A digest of Mr. Latham's work amounts practically to a brief history of the Fens.

He gives the dimensions of the district at 600,000 acres. There are eleven principal rivers : the Cam, the Grant, the Glen, the Great Ouse, the Lark, the Nene, the Nar, the Welland, the Wisney, the Witham, and the Great Ouse. The ancient inhabitants were called the Gyrvi : but their country was nothing like so extensive as the present Fenland. Probably only Marshland and South Holland were subject to inroads of the sea ; and much of what has of late been drained was good land, well wooded, and well watered. The Romans felled or burnt the trees to deprive the inhabitants of the security of the forests ; and remains of wood both sawn and burnt have been found at considerable depth in the Fens. When the country was subjugated by Agricola, the Fens were embanked, canals dug, and roads made, the road from Denver to Peterborough being of that date. Carr Dyke and Podyke were also connected with drainage schemes. There are Roman embankments round the east coasts of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. After the departure of the Romans these works were neglected, and allowed to fall into decay ; the channels ceased to discharge their natural functions ; the sea not only regained its old possessions, but also covered considerable tracts of the upland country.

The few remaining eminences became the seats of religious houses. In 1066 the Fens were still in an abandoned state. After the taking of the Camp of Refuge, the Fens were divided among the conquerors, and each owner set about improving his own part. So, especially, Richard de Rulos, Lord of Deeping, Chamberlain to King William I., strove to make his possessions valuable. By 1189 the Fens were much improved. Some parts

* Papers on the Drainage of the Fens and the Inundations of Marshland. By Baldwin Latham, C.E. Read before the Society of Engineers, 3 Nov., 1862.

in South Holland and round Crowland had become profitable, as appears from the seizure of lands belonging to the monks of Crowland by the neighbouring owners. The dispute between the Bishop of Ely and the Abbot of Ramsey, in 1256, as to boundaries, proves the same thing. In the reign of Henry III. the inhabitants of Marshland erected the bank called Podyke, to defend them from the descent of the upland waters. About the same period the courses of the Great Ouse and the Nene were diverted. In 1287 there was a commission to enquire into the breaches of banks. In 1293 the Marshland men petitioned for a return of the waters to their ancient outfall, and dams were erected at Outwell and Upwell. Complaints against these dams resulted in their being pulled up in 1330. Six years later a final attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to convey these waters to the ancient outfalls. Meanwhile Marshland had suffered greatly from inundations: the banks were washed away: the river, formerly 12 perches wide between the banks, had become, in 1324, one mile across: the charges for maintaining the banks were excessive. And so they petitioned the King, Edward III., who made considerable reductions in their taxes. But their great object, to confine the river within a channel of 16 perches wide, was not accomplished till the reign of Richard II. In 1442, owing to accumulation of waters, Old Podyke became weak, and New Podyke was made. The waters still accumulated, till the Duke of Exeter gave permission to the Archdeacon of Lincoln to make a sewer through his property, and this brought relief. In 1427 an Act was passed for the better preservation of sea banks. The Fens however still remained in a deplorable state, and Haltoft obtained a commission to cause the rivers near Wisbech and Guyhirn to be scoured. But there was no real improvement till Bishop Morton, in 1490, caused the Cut to be made from Stanground to Guyhirn, in order to convey the Nene in a direct line. This Cut is 14 miles long, 40 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. It was too shallow, and was soon filled up. In 1571 the Commissioners of Sewers had it scoured and deepened two feet.

After the destruction of the monasteries, many drains which they had maintained fell into decay. In 1574 the Commissioners ordered all drains and sewers to be scoured thrice a year. But the people refused to do this, and there was no means of compulsion. King James I. was interested in the Fenland, and the Commissioners roused themselves. They set Richard Atkins to make examination with an auger, and William Hayward to make a survey, in 1604. Accompanied by Hunt they viewed the Fens; he insisted on the adoption of a general scheme. And his suggestion, to have two rivers from Earith to Salter's Lode, was afterwards carried out by Vermuyden. The King commissioned the Lord Chief Justice Popham to undertake one part of the work; and induced a Company of Londoners to undertake another. Popham employed Hunt, and began operations in 1605. There still remains Popham's Eau, and Londoners' Lode, as memorials of the works done at this period. The South Level, being pretty good, sent a number of petitions not to be included in any scheme: and in 1618 Lynn petitioned to have their haven confined.

At Popham's death the work was delayed. An Act was passed affecting Waldersea and Coldham. The drainage works again reverted to the Commissioners of Sewers. Being unable to agree, they petitioned the Privy Council, who sent down Sir Clement Edmunds to report and advise. Afterwards the Earl of Arundel and others became Undertakers: they believed the best plan would be to improve the outfalls. But owing to the continued disputes and disagreements nothing was done. The inhabitants of the Fens evinced the greatest dislike to all the schemes, looking upon the Undertakers as little better than robbers.

The remainder of this summary must be reserved for another part.

ED.

584.—Ely Episcopal Manor.—This description of the Ely Episcopal Manor is taken from the Old Coucher Book of Ely, A.D. 1250. Names of inquisitors: William, son of Elias, Nicholas, his brother, Salamon the goldsmith, Philip Manger, Martin of

Swafham, Nicholas the cutler, Luke dolciner, Adam the baker, Hugh son of Mable, Henry the fisherman, Huge Wade, Moyses, Robert Cope, Henry the cuner, Everard the butcher, Alfred Ruggele, Robert the Red, William son of Alfred, Walter Musepese, Richard of Bluntesham, Hugh the foreman, William Godard, Philip the bedell, Stephen Vodeman, John of Bele, Ralph of Chetesham, Robert Tabbe, Peter Pinnok.

The DEMESNE of this manor is thus distinguished. In Gruntefen field, 244 acres. In Cradendone, 60 acres. In Alfoweshoue, Stonyhoue, and Wrongelond, with chiselpettes, 95 acres. In Brieneshouse, $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In Grasseloue, 97 acres. In Groshoue, with Cunegera, 52 acres. In Rousehil, with Stanpettes and Claypettes, 120 acres. In Bandonhille, 51 acres. In Vaterslade, to wit, between William of Ely and the drain, 130 acres. In Weld, 141 acres. In Waterden, 115 acres. In Blynghale, 139 acres. In Chedesfeld, $229\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the new land recovered from the wood of Chedesham, $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total of all the lucrable land $1580\frac{1}{2}$ acres, by the lesser hundred, and by the perch of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Can be worked by 10 ploughs, of which six are with 6 stotts, and four with six oxen and 2 stotts, according to the custom of the town.

MEADOWLAND. In Gruntefen, 17 acres. In Brasloue and the Hay, $81\frac{3}{4}$ acres, with 20 acres recently recovered. In Blacwinesyerd with the mere 22 acres. In Craswelle, Brademedede, and Chinhale, 36 acres. In Chetesfeld, $25\frac{1}{2}$, also 6 acres newly recovered. In Pandenhale and Blynghale $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres recently recovered : also there is a 'grana' of spinney, of 6 acres : also a vineyard of 9 acres, and, within the enclosure of this vineyard, 8 acres of pasture. Total of meadow land, 260 acres by the lesser hundred.

MARSH. Caldewell fen, which extends from Ely to Brame, thence to Thetford, where the Bishop, the Prior and Convent of Ely, the Township of Ely, dns. Walter of Ely, and the men of Thetford do common in mowing, pasturing or fishing. Saloman, the goldsmith, holds the marsh of Brame in several; on one side of the bank is a certain tongue of marsh between Cloggeswere and

the great bridge, and is 'common' like the aforesaid marsh and Caldewell fen. Also opposite to Brame is a marsh called Kufen, which extends from Bramewere to Twyfolde, thence to Stunteneye causeway, and is common, like the preceding ; to it belongs a marsh next to Kufen, extending from Crowethornlode to Bishop's delf, thence to Sheldesstreng, to Antimere pools, to Bibelestal, to the meres of Undeleyefrith, which is a several of the Prior of Ely ; from Undeleyefrith to Blakepol, to Hukebechelode, to Alwoldesdelf, to Redmere, to Estfenwilyw, to Stamdelf, by Wymdelf to Gnatteslodeshende, to Krechemer, to Bollinges, by Maydenelode to Oldewellenhe, and on the other side of the bank of Oldewellenhe, from Pralleswere to Horningspools, by Derfordeshe to Maneye, to Fenegeyehe to Baldstaf, by Langereche and Danelode under Hunneye, which is a several of the Abbot of the Rameseye, to Danelodeshende, to Gosepol, to Kirkelake, to Menethenewode, to Wenheye, to Wichamhe, and by Wichamhe and Dreibet and Chaterichlode to Mephaleshe, by Byhe and Wichamhe to Wichamhithe, by Wardeye and Lytleeye to Wichefordelond. On the other side of Wicheford is Gruntifen marsh, where Stratham and the townships bordering the said marsh 'common' with the township of Ely. Within the aforesaid bounds is a marsh called Bliyynghale fen, extending on one side from Bliyynghale dik to Senelodes, and on the other side from Padenhale Ord, to Halewerelak, where none common with the Lord *in falcacione* except the Prior of Ely, but they graze in common. Also within the said bounds is a marsh called Middel fen, where none but the Prior commons with the Bishop *in falcacione*, the free men of Ely can cut rushes for their houses ; in grazing it is common. In Padenhale is a several of the Bishop's for digging, extending from Pitenanesdik on one side, and from Wodegate on the other side to Halewerelake and Senelowes. In North fen is a Bishop's several for digging, extending from Nowedik to Byperte, it is common for mowing and grazing.

STOCK. There can be twenty cows and 2 free bulls, 100 pigs and 2 free boars, by the lesser hundred ; 500 sheep with the sheep of the cottars which must lie in the Bishop's fold, by the greater hundred.

MILLS. There are 2 windmills, at present farmed out at 5 and 6 marks respectively. All the censuarii and customaries owe suit to the smaller.

FISHERIES. Upwere with 4 weirs and Swavesmere, which usually pay a rent of 3036 sticks of eels, but now 13s. 4d. per annum, and are held by Thomas of Thetford. Bradewere with its appurtances, viz., Midlestwere, Marewere, Beche, and a mediety of Haveringmere, all Langmere, Fridaywere, Alwoldingwere, all Nakedwere, a mediety of Grantewere, Belilake and Berreilode; they pay a rent of 14,500 eels on the first Sunday in Lent, and 10s. per annum; they are held hereditarily by Henry the fisherman, Thomas of Thetford and Martin of Swafham. Yrithwere with Culinglake, held by the Sacrist at 10s. per ann.; in the time of Bp. Ridel, the rent was 3300 sticks of eels. Krechemere, held hereditarily by charter by Henry, son of Osbert de Walpole, at 5s. per ann. Six boats, beginning from Haveringmere and extending to Prikewyley, of which Hugh Wade holds the fishery of 1 boat and pays rent of 6s.; Henry Daly holds the fishery of 2 boats, at 6s.; Moyses, the fisherman, holds fishery of 1 boat, at 3s.; Roger Fot and John Gubernator, each ditto. Total payments, yearly, 56s. 4d., of which 18s. from boat fisheries; 18s. from Bradenserefen are allowed with the assised rents, and 5s. from Crechemere 'super scacarium.' Total of eels, 14,500.

KNIGHTS' FEES. Philip de Insula, Basil de Soham, Henry Pelerin, Stephen de Marisco, and Henry Muschet; they each hold a messuage, pertaining to a Knight's fee; they owe Ward and must summon other Knights of the Bishop's Barony to do Ward in Ely, and they owe suit to the Court of Ely. Henry Muschet's messuage is held by the monks, within their vineyard, by the gift of the present Bishop, by exchange between the Bishop and Henry Muschet for his rents at Dittone.

FREE TENANTS. Henry Disel holds 1 messuage at 22d. Beatrice, widow of Matthew Truboye, and Simon, son of Godard, each 1 m. at 20d. Salomon, the goldsmith, and Thomas Wrangsange, 1 m., formerly Godard the tailor's, at 13d. Richard, son of Robert Tede, 1 m., at 18d. Nicholas the quilter; John, son of Robert

Gocelyn ; Roger Fot, formerly Robert's, son of Hugh Bassat ; Martin de Swafham, formerly Stephen Drury's ; each 1 m. at 16*d.* Robert de Insula, formerly Richard de Melkesham ; ditto, formerly the gubernator (these two messuages are now held by John Mansel, John Pulem and Symon the merchant) ; Agnes, daughter of John, son of Pagan, and her two sisters, formerly Ralph the goldsmith ; ditto, formerly John Burgess ; Alice, widow of Robert Coyntelowe, her son, Richard de Lytlgate and Moyses, the fisherman ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly Geoffrey the butler ; Godwyn Boldiro and the sacrist, formerly Geoffrey the butler ; Bernard of Hadenham, formerly Hubert's his father ; Gewase, the cobbler and Henry Fiket ; John Albin ; Alice, widow of Alfred the cook, formerly Sarlome of Haveston ; Master Roger the mason, Emma his wife, and Simon of Bereweys, formerly Nicholas Palmer ; Reynier de Hulme ; John Dey ; Robert Patin ; Gundreda, widow of Jurdan le ferour ; Philip Manigar ; William de Amavyl ; Peter Pintil ; John, son of Richard the tanner ; Gilbert, son of Hugh the carpenter ; Custance, daughter of Thomas Fot, formerly Hugh Kipping ; Henry, the fisherman, and Agnes, his wife ; Robert, son of Albin le Corneyser ; Catherine, widow of Geoffrey the janitor, and Edelina, her sister ; each 1 m., at 12*d.* The monks of Ely hold 5 messuages, each at 12*d.*, given them by the Bishop, who obtained them from Henry Muschet, giving him in exchange some of his rents at Ditton. Matilda, widow of John le Beverarunt, and Thomas, her son, hold 2 messuages at 12*d.* each. Roger Fot and Beatrice de Stapele, 2 messuages, each at 10*d.* Roger, son of Herbert ; John de Tid ; each 1 m., at 9*d.* Agnes (as above) and her sisters ; William de Derham ; Matilda Beverarunt (see above) ; Colin 'beyond the water,' formerly William, the chaplain ; John, son of Henry Mansel ; ditto, formerly William Gervase ; Amabilia, widow of Osebert Brakener ; Ralph, the clerk ; each 1 m. at 8*d.* John Kyld and Adam the baker ; Alexander Skeppe of Ixnyng, formerly Lawrance the mason ; John, the chaplain, son of Hugh the clerk, formerly John the brewer ; Henry Moyserun ; Walter the tailor ; Roger, son of Gerard ; Richard de Bederna ; Henry Niker ; each 1 m. at 6*d.* ;

Cecilia Bacston and John the cutler ; Henry the plumber ; each 1 m., at 4*d.* N.B. All the foregoing tenants give, de Wytepond, 1*d.* per annum, and dig in the Lord's vineyard, one day, *a mane usque ad horam nonam*, providing their own food.

The following group of free tenants pay 1*d.*, de Wytepond, in addition to their rent, but do not dig. Salmon, the goldsmith, 1 m. at 20*d.* Agnes and her sisters (see above) ; John de Rungeston, formerly Thomas the dyer (teynturer) ; William Heved ; each 1 m. at 16*d.* William, son of Elyas ; Agnes and her sisters (see above) ; ditto, formerly Ralph the goldsmith ; ditto, formerly Samuel the clerk ; ditto, formerly Nicholas, son of Elias ; Tostin, formerly Geoffrey Little ; John, the chaplain, son of Hugh the clerk ; Simon, the merchant, with his partners, and Henry, the son of William Cat, with his partners ; William Makerel ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly Geoffrey's, le verer ; William le acatour, formerly Robert Dyacom ; Mable of Lynn ; Robert of Hecham, formerly John's, son of Margery ; Richard de bederva, formerly John's, of the Fraternity ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly John's the merchant ; Hugh, the chaplain, son of Henry Smith ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly Maurice the janitor's ; Robert of Hecham ; Salomon, son of Alan the goldsmith, formerly John's the cutler and 'smalspon' ; Henry Fits and Agnes, his wife, formerly Everard's, the juggler's son ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly John the cutler's ; Walter of the Hostelry, formerly, Hugh Kypping's ; Philip Mainger ; Henry Trilly, formerly Henry Pyne's ; each 1 messuage at 12*d.* Alan Ruffus of Horningeshe ; Walter Pyntle, formerly Williams of Winteworth ; each 1 m. at 9*d.* The Prior of Ely, formerly Henry of Brandon's ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly Godwin Boldiro's ; ditto, formerly Robert's the merchant ; the Prior of Angleseye, formerly Albin's, the clerk ; John, son of John the Quilter ; Roger, son of Geoffrey Portar ; the Eleemosinarius, formerly William Putman's ; Nicholas Nodinay ; each 1 m. at 8*d.* Agnes and her sisters (as above) ; Ralph, salsarius ; Hugh le Fitzwilliam, the tanner ; Nicholas, son of Ralph de ecclesia ; Stephen, the farrier, and Amisia, his wife, formerly Ralph's, the priest ; Henry Trilly and Emma Hunte ;

each 1 m. at 6*d.* Agnes, widow of Robert Stumpedogge, formerly Robert le messenger ; Robert Ruffus ; Ralph, son of Stephen Humfre ; each 1 m. at 4*d.*

The following pay yearly rent, only. Robert de Insula (whose messuage stands on the site of the old castle) ; the Bishop, for the Chantry on the Green ; each at 2*s.* William, son of Barbote, 1 m. at 20*d.* Adam, the baker, formerly Alin's, le noble, 1 m. at 13*d.* Robert de Insula, formerly the Summoner's ; Agnes and her sisters, formerly 'operabile' ; John Dunham, formerly Peter le cheen ; the Elemosinarius, formerly Henry Tote's ; William de Amavyl ; Emma, widow of Gernun Peter ; Robert de Sprouton, formerly Godfrey's of Fulmere ; Ralph Poppe ; Richard de Bederva ; Master Alan de Swafham ; Walter Palfreyman, formerly Richard's, the carter ; Agnes, widow of Robert Stumpedogge ; Roger, son of Geoffrey, the janitor ; the two daughters of Alexander, the spicer ; each 1 m. at 12*d.* Peter of Litlebery holds 2 m., 'sub Berton,' each at 1*s.* The Elemosinarius, formerly Alexander Brevetour's ; the sacrist, formerly Arnold Wynte's ; each 1 m. at 10*d.* John of Stannford, formerly Margery de Kayli's ; Margery Buttecake ; John Chatteris, formerly John Rivel's ; John, son of Geoffrey Beveraunt ; each 1 m. at 8*d.* Agnes and her sisters ; ditto, formerly John de Bederva's ; Peter of Litlebery, formerly Mable's, 'ante Berton' ; ditto, Roger de Fleg ; Richard de Bedarda ; Henry Fitz ; Salomon the goldsmith ; Gilbert, son of Geoffrey de Camera, and Ralph de Harpele, formerly William's, the merchant ; John, the chaplain, son of Hugh, the clerk, and Emma Wortemuth ; Robert Gernum ; John of Hatfeld, the baker ; Henry Trilly ; Roger Coder, formerly Stephen's the carpenter ; Philip Maynger ; each 1 m. at 6*d.* James Kackenose, son of Ralph of S. Alban's ; Joseph Doskyn ; each 1 m. at 4*d.*

Ely.

J. H. CROSBY.

585.—Fen Drainage (583).—The various delays and disputes, and the persistent opposition of the inhabitants of the districts that were supposed to be improved by the drainage operations, could not fail to endanger the success of the enterprise.

A spirit of doubt seized the Commissioners. Was the district worth drainage after all? Would it pay them in the end? It was now that a fresh proposal was made to them. Cornelius Vermuyden, who had come over to England to stem Dagenham Breach, and had been successful, and who had also been engaged in reclaiming Hatfield Chase, made an offer to drain the Fens. The Commissioners received it favourably. But there was a very general feeling unfavourable to Vermuyden, because he was a foreigner; as well as a profound objection to all schemes, by whomsoever proposed. And so the Commissioners who had made an agreement with Vermuyden were ousted, and others appointed, and they rejected his proposals, and applied to Francis, Earl of Bedford, to become the chief Undertaker. The agreement with him provided that he should defray the entire cost, that the Fens should be drained so as to be "good summer land," that the work was to be finished in six years, and that he was to have, by way of recompense, 95,000 acres. This contract was ratified at Lynn in 1630; and was afterwards known as "Lynn Law." The Earl associated himself with other Adventurers, and they retained the services of Vermuyden as engineer. The following are the most important works constructed at this time.

- 1 The Old Bedford River, from Earith to Salter's Lode: 21 miles.
- 2 Sam's Cut, from Fettlewell to the Ouse: 6 miles.
- 3 Sapdy's Cut: 2 miles.
- 4 Bevill's Leam: 10 miles.
- 5 Peakirk Drain: 10 miles.
- 6 New South Eau, Crowland to Clow's Cross: 10 miles.
- 7 Hills Cut, near Peterborough: 2 miles.
- 8 Shire Drain, Clow's Cross to Tydd, and so to the sea.
- 9 Morton's Leam remade, and the sluice at the Horse-shoe below Wisbech.

These works necessarily involved very large outlays of money, much larger than had been contemplated; and the unlooked for expense caused discomfiture; otherwise, all was well. About the year 1633 the King granted a charter. In 1637 the Fens were adjudged to be drained. But now the King changed, and with-

drew his favour. He offered to undertake the entire management himself ; his Commissioners reported against the Adventurers. Under the new scheme the King was to receive not only the 95,000 acres already allotted to the original Adventurers, but 57,000 acres besides. In 1639 the King began the undertaking, Vermuyden's services as engineer being still retained. The civil war prevented much progress, and the only works effected were these :—

- 1 A navigable sluice was constructed at Stanground, by Morton's Leam, which was embanked on the south side ; and the embankment on the north side was begun.
- 2 A new river made from the Horse-shoe to the sea : $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.
- 3 A sluice was formed on the outfall of the shire drain. This was afterwards swallowed up by quicksands.

Nothing else was attempted. All new work was abandoned ; and the old work, being neglected, fell into decay. In 1649 William, Earl of Bedford, obtained an Act of Parliament, and was declared Undertaker. Many petitions were presented against this Act, but they were of no avail. Before long the Earl began operations on the same terms as the original Undertakers. Sir Edward Pathericke made an offer to work cheaper than Vermuyden, and was appointed Director : but as he did not proceed with the work Vermuyden was reappointed on his own terms.

Concisely stated, Vermuyden's four principles were these :—

- 1 The natural rivers were to be conveyed on the highest ground on which they were found.
- 2 The land sewers to be in as low a position as possible.
- 3 Rivers subject to land-floods to be provided with receptacles in which the waters would lie.
- 4 Highland and downfall waters to be kept separate.

In 1650 work was recommenced. A great deal of opposition had to be encountered. Enough labour could not be obtained on the spot. A thousand Scotch prisoners, taken at Dunbar, and afterwards 500 Dutchmen, taken by Admiral Blake, were employed. The banks of Morton's Leam were completed and the works of the

original Adventurers in the North Fen were restored. The following were new works :—

- 1 Vermuyden's Eau, a drain into the Old Bedford River, at Welch's Dam.
- 2 Thurlow's Drain, or the Sixteen-foot River, 11 miles long, parallel with the Old Bedford River and about 6 miles from it.
- 3 Moore's Drain, or the Twenty-foot River, to connect Bevill's Leam with the Old Nene.
- 4 Stonea Drain.
- 5 Hammond's Eau, near Somersham.
- 6 Conquest Lode, helping to discharge the Nene into Whittlesey Mere.

The banks being set back some distance from the cut (this was Vermuyden's plan) upwards of 4,000 acres were enclosed, called Washes, because washed at every tide. Possibly this was meant to obviate the evils of bad outfalls, their money being insufficient to do all that was wanted ; or, knowing the weakness of the materials of the banks, to relieve them from hydraulic pressure. These Washes, in course of time, became warped up. They are now said to be quite 5 feet of mean elevation above the level of the Fens. Their capacity is of course consequently greatly diminished. There was another serious evil. The floods, brought down from the high lands by the new rivers, came much more quickly ; and, not being able to escape so fast at Lynn outfall, returned up the old channel ; thus inundating the very lands it was designed to relieve. More sluices had to be erected in consequence.

This brief summary carries the history of the drainage of the Fens, in outline, to the time of the commonwealth. More particulars about Vermuyden's plan of operations, and what he achieved, are given in a previous paper (Art. 564) by Mr. Wheeler.
Ed.

586.—Quaker Burials at Gedney.—There is at Gedney a Friends' Meeting House, with a small burial ground adjoining. The Quakers have had a settlement in this parish for more than

200 years. Although interred in their own ground, the burials of the Quakers were duly entered in the Church register, and the phraseology of the entries is often curious and interesting.

They commence in the year 1681 with this entry :—

Elizabeth Darkin, Quaker sepulta fuit de quâ affidavit affertur dat :
Julij 30^{mo}.

In the same year there are several more interments of Friends. Sometimes they were placed on the left page by themselves. Thus we find these names :—

- 3 Sep. Bridgitta Lyon.
- 15 Dinah Clifton.
- 23 Anna Ash.
- 4 Oct. Susanna Deeson de Sutton Stæ Mariæ.
Oliver Darkin.
- 1 Apr. Elizabetha Grantham.
- 29 June. Chrisom Richardi Dorkin sepult erat.
- 26 Sep. Daniel Hutchinson inhumatus erat.

In 1683, on the left side, is another “inhumatus”; and this word became used for Quaker interment in contradistinction to “sepultus” used for burial with the Church service. The following are noteworthy :—

- 1686 5 Apr. Affidavit Allatum est mihi dat: quinto Aprilis pro partu Tho: Johnson de Sutton Sanctæ Mariæ Inhumato apud Gedney in Calvariâ a Fanaticis nostris Querqueris Anglice Qakers occupata.
- 4 Feb. Chrysom Ellene Wilson inhumata fuit in eadem Calvaria, de quâ Affidavit allatum est dat: Februarij 4^{to} 1686.
- 1693 2 Dec. Paulus Wright Enthusiast Inhumatus fuit Decemb: 2^o de quo Affidavit.

In the last entry “sepultus” had been first written and then erased, and “inhumatus” substituted. In 1697, and in 1709, are curious headings.

- 1697. Registrum pro Nativitate et sepultura Fanaticorum Innititum Anno 1697.
- 1704. 6 Dec. Edvardus Crossley de Tyd Stæ Mariæ Inhumatus fuit in terra (ut aiunt) fanaticorum.
Josephus Fotheringham de Holbech Quaker Inhumatus fuit mense predicto.
- 1709. Anno 1709 pro schismaticis vulgo dict. Quakers.

The following names occur among the Quakers :—Ash, Atkinson, Baldock, Bellamy, Billard, Clark, Clifton, Crossley, Darkin, Deeson, Elsey, Forman, Fotheringham, Gellins, Grange, Grantham,

Howet, Hutchinson, Johnson, Leake, Lee, Littler, Lyon, May, Nicol, Noyes, Oxford, Parker, Ratcliffe, Reve, Robinson, Shekely, Sherman, Stubb, Stunton, Thompson, Tysdale, Wallis, Willoughby, Wilson, Wright, York. Ed.

587.—Fen Provincialisms (567).—

QUACKEN.—To choke, suffocate. Often pronounced quocken. “After diphtheria the rooms were stoved with sulphur ; and on first entering the servant was so quackened that she came out directly.”

QUAG.—A bog, or swamp : abbreviation of quagmire.

QUALITY.—The gentry.

QUARTER-ILL.—A disease of cattle : black leg. *Gangrenous fever.*

QUAWKING.—Quacking, as a duck.

QUERN.—A small mill for grinding corn, usually turned by hand. In use from the earliest times. Many quern stones have been found when levelling the sites of old dwellings on the higher lands. I have one, about 14 inches across, that was found near Pear Tree House, Long Sutton.

QUERPO.—Or Cuerpo. Stripped of upper garments. In “*Lines on my Chesnut Horse*,” by John Baker, occur the following :—

The Ostler too, with Quoifey dress,
And Querpo, far below the waist.

A quoif, or coif, is a cap or hood. What precisely is meant by a “quoifey dress” is perhaps hard to say.

QUICK STICKS.—Immediately, hastily.

QUILT.—To beat.

QUIRKY.—Merry, sportive, full of tricks.

QUITE BETTER.—An odd combination of words, in very general use. “How is the old man, now ?” “Quite better, thank you.” It means, entirely recovered. A similar combination that always amuses strangers is the expression “Very not well.”

RABBIT IT.—A petty oath.

RACK-A-PELT.—An idle troublesome vagabond. Probably connected with rake, a dissolute man.

RACK AND RUIN.—A corruption of wreck and ruin.

RACK UP.—The last food given to horses at night.

RADDLE.—Red ochre used for marking sheep.

RAFFLE.—To confuse, entangle. So, a raffled skein of thread.

“He has raffled my hank,” that is, entangled it.* “A low raffling fellow” would be a man worthless, contentious, provoking.

RAFTY.—Fusty, rancid.

RAG.—To tease, rally, rate, reproach. “Rag him well.” O.N. raga, to abuse, revile.

RAID.—Dressed, furnished, contraction of arrayed.

RAKE.—To wander, roam about, applied to cattle that break pasture, that will not settle in one field.

RAM.—To push forcibly, as in ramrod, rammer. Ram-headed is spoken of one who uses undue force, or is wilfully obstinate.

RAMMIL.—Rubbish, broken bricks, mortar, burnt clay, &c.

RAMPAGE.—A state of angry excitement, riotous and ill disposed.

RAMPER.—A raised road ; probably from rampart. In the Fens, in old days, a raised road to protect the lands from floods. Originally perhaps applied to roads on the sites of the Roman Roads. Hence too, we have High Roads, or Main Roads, as distinguished from Bye-roads, or Low Roads. These latter, in the winter season, were often almost impassable.† In the present day by “ramper” is generally understood what was once a turnpike road, where tolls were collected to keep it in repair.

RANDY.—A drinking bout. “He has been on the randy for a week or more ;” that is, has done no work, has been idle and intemperate.

RANK.—Used adverbially for very. “He’s a rank bad ’un.” As an adjective, strong, healthy, robust. “The corn was very rank.”

RANNY.—The small red field mouse, or shrew.

RAP-STICK.—A broad stick, or flat piece of wood, covered with emery for sharpening scythes.

* A strong kind of twisted flax, or hemp, was in great favour for sewing on buttons, &c. It was sold by the hank of two or three skeins.

† Pepys in his diary has a note on the state of the roads from Parson Drove to Wisbech.

RARELY.—Uncommonly well. “They live rarely, how they do it puzzles me.”

RAVE.—To rave up, is, to repeat old stories.

RAVES.—The frame fitted to a cart for harvest work. Cart-raves, or shelvings.

RAW, RAWKY.—Used of a cold, damp, chilly day, dull and overcast. Also, of a man, ignorant, inexperienced : a Johnny-Raw.

RAWM.—To push about violently, in an awkward ungainly manner. A heavy crop of corn much tossed about by the wind is spoken of as a big, rawming crop. Dan. ramme, to strike.

RAUP, RAWP.—To shout. Dan. raabe, to shout.

REACH TO.—Help yourself. “Reach to, and don’t be nice*; make yourself at home. We are homely folk, you know; no fuss and form about us.” I have a vivid recollection of the following:—
“You’re welcome! Reach to! I’m at home and wish all so.” Whereupon the wife remarked, “Friends, excuse my good man; he will say just what he thinks.”

REAPING-HOOK.—A broad hook with smooth sharp edge, used for cutting corn before the introduction of machinery. Distinguished from the sickle, which was much lighter, differed in shape, and had a serrated edge. The sickle was almost invariably used by the Irish harvest-men who visited the Fens.

REASTY.—Rancid, applied to bacon. Also, restive. “The horse turned reasty and would not start for some time.”

RECKLING.—The weakest pig of a litter. Hence anything weak or deformed.

RED ROBIN.—Common or purple bent. *Agrostis vulgaris*.

RED-ROW.—A stage in ripening barley before it is fully matured. Red lines are to be seen the length of the grain.

REED-SHOFE.—A sheaf of reed. *Phragmites communis*.

REMBLE.—To remove, or change places. Dan. romme. S.W. rymma.

RENCH.—To rinse.

RENDER.—To melt, as fat, or lard. To make the fat of the hog into seam. Dan. rind. “The day is so hot I’m almost render’d.”

* Particular, bashful.

RERE.—Underdone, not well cooked.

RESPE, RASP.—(1) A disease in sheep; scour. Dan. raspe.

(2) The steel used with the old tinder-box for striking a light.

(3) Raspberries are known as rasps, or resps.

REVERENCE.—The clergy are almost always addressed, by plausible tramps and beggars, as “Your Reverence,” or “Reverend.” A description of something not particularly delicate given in the presence of a clergyman is sometimes apologised for by the phrase, “Saving your Reverence.” If ladies were present the phrase would be, “Saving your presence.” Very commonly used by the Irish workmen, and perhaps introduced by them.

RIFF-RAFF.—The lowest, most disorderly people. Also a confused heap or jumble of rubbish, a worthless lot of odds and ends.

RIG.—(1) To tease. (2) A wanton caper or trick. “He ran his rigs,” meaning, played unbecoming tricks. “Go the rig, boy, keep the game alive.” (3) A ridge, a higher part. The space between the furrows on ploughed land. Hence we have “Rig and furrow,” “Rig and dyland,” high and low lands; there being dylands or hollows cut at intervals from which the soil was cast on the ridges to raise them and make them better adapted for cultivation.

RIG-WELTED.—Or far-welted. Said of a sheep, when cast on its back, or overthrown. (Lincolnshire.)

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

588.—History of Soham (492).—These additional particulars concerning the Manor of Soham have been abstracted from deeds preserved in the Vicarage.

1628.—Sir Robert Heath being Lord of the Manor of Soham in the year 1628, filed a Bill in the Court of Exchequer against divers tenants of the Manor, setting forth that there were 9,400 acres of Marsh and Fen grounds demesne of the said Manor, which lay waste and common, and asking that by agreement every one might have his share of it, &c.

That upon hearing the case, it was declared that Sir R. Heath should have 2000 acres, to be set out free of common, and that all the rest of waste ground should be left to the commoners. 1500 acres were accordingly set out in Metlam Fen and 500 acres in Barroway or Barway Fen, which Sir Robert enclosed and which descended to his son Edward Heath, who conveyed the same to Mr. Abbot and Mr. Deynes, and they to Sir Thomas Chicheley, who was interrupted in his occupation.

That 420, part of the 1500, were taken away from him, and the tenants of the Manor threw down the enclosures. Sir Thomas Chicheley in 1655 filed a Bill to have the former decree observed. The Court left the parties to treat about an agreement. In consequence, it was agreed on or about Jan. 4, 1658, that Sir Thomas Chicheley and his heirs should enjoy the 500 acres in Barroway Fen, free from any claim of the tenants of the Manor; that for accommodation of the tenants, he was content to resign his interest in the 1080 acres residue of the 1500 acres in Metlam Fen, and was to have the other parts of the waste and commons in lieu.

Then in consequence of the Act of Parliament for draining the great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, in the year 1663, divers of the inhabitants of Soham set out their shares, the Lord of the Manor being by the aforesaid agreement satisfied for his share, differences arose amongst the Commoners about this division, and by agreement dated Sept. 20, 1664, they referred the settling of their several shares to Sir Thos. Chicheley and Jonas Moore, afterwards Sir Jonas Moore.

Sir T. Chicheley and Sir J. Moore, by Deed Poll dated Dec. 20, 1664, made their award, laying down rules for the division amongst the tenants, and ordered, moreover, that 100 acres should be set out for a Horse pasture, &c., for the working horses, &c., and for *no other cattle*; the stinting the same to be left to the major part of the farmers and owners.

That 200 acres of the common in Horsecroft, East Fen, Qua Fen, and Townsend Street, and elsewhere, should be set out for feeding the cattle of the poor cottagers and others in such order as

should be set out by the Lord, his steward and the homage ; and that none who had shares should common in the 200 acres ; that 100 acres in the Hurst or Hasse should be set out in some convenient place for digging peat and turf for poor cottagers and inhabitants : the ordering of it to be left to the Lord's steward and homage, as also the herbage, how to be disposed of for the good of the town. Twelve acres of the best ground in Soham Moor to be set out for Mr. Gerard Russell and his heirs in severalty.

That the Vicar of Soham should have 5 acres in the Moor for the going of his horses or mares.

That the remainder of Soham Moor, being 116 acres, should be settled in Trustees to be chosen by the Lord of the Manor and tenants, or the Lord and major part of the tenants. The expense of embanking, surveying, &c., to be borne by the feoffees out of the rents of the 116 acres, and the overplus to be for a Town Stock to set the poor on work, binding out apprentices, and raising a revenue for a schoolmaster, as the Lord and major part of the tenants should order.

There were 4666 acres of which 170 were to be deducted for Drove ways, being 4496 acres to be distributed into 281 parts, and therefore, 16 acres to a share ; that 256 acres next to Barway Fen should be first lockspitted out, to be divided into 16 lots to the commonable houses in that hamlet. That the remaining 4240 acres be divided into 265 acres, 16 acres to a share, to the commonable houses and owners of sheepwalks in Soham.

The shares were set out by the Award, and application was made to the Commissioners appointed for the Horse pasture, the Poor's maintenance, for a Free School, Town's Stock, and repairing the highways according to the said award. The Commissioners declared that they had not power to do this, and in consequence it was agreed by all parties that the said lands should be left vested in Sir Thos. Chicheley and his heirs "in trust to be conveyed and settled for the uses in the said Award directed."

The lands were so decreed to him, and for preserving the said Award, the Commissioners made an order on the 13th Dec., 1666, reciting the Award, and this was signed by the Commissioners.

Then the Bill goes on to declare that Sir T. Chicheley obtained a decree, from the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the purpose of executing the Trust, but that afterwards he denied the Trust and refused, or delayed to fulfil, the agreement; and claims as Lord of the Manor the lands which they claim to have conveyed according to the Trust; they state that he denies consenting to the agreement or undertaking the Trust; that he holds the lands and takes the rents and profits.

The Bill therefore was for the purpose of making him render an account of these rents and to compel him to execute the Trusts.

Sir T. Chicheley in answer, put in his claim as Lord of the Manor by virtue of certain decrees of the Bedford Level Commissioners (Sept. 25, 1668), and divers large sums of money expended by him on the land in imbanking, &c., &c.; and it was likewise pleaded that the 300 acres for the poor had been set out and all along enjoyed by them.

After long argument, it was finally decreed in the Easter Term, 1686, that the 516 acres shall be upon the same uses and trusts as in the Award was appointed. That Sir T. Chicheley should before Aug. 1st, 1687, at the costs of the plaintiffs, convey in trust, for the purposes in the Award mentioned, the 516 acres, and the 3 acres for repairing Rosefield lane, &c., &c., to the Master of Pembroke Hall, the Vicar of Soham, and 12 others, &c.; that Sir Thos. Chicheley was discharged from any account of the rents and profits hitherto, and was to receive them up to Lady Day, 1685, and to pay no costs of suit.

The result of the Bill filed against Sir Thos. Chicheley, as settled by the decree, was that he had to give up possession of the Horse pasture, the 116 acres in the moor, and the 3 acres for the repair of Rosefield lane, which he was retaining for his own use; the Award previously made by himself and Sir Jonas Moore was confirmed in its main particulars; but this variation was made: that instead of leaving the appointment of Feoffees or Trustees to be made by the Lord of the Manor and the tenants, the Court of Exchequer appointed the first set of Trustees, and gave new directions how they were to be appointed for the future.

The Court evidently considered that Sir Thos. Chicheley had just claims, and a defence for what he had done and for the mode in which he had acted, as they did not require any accounts of the rents of the lands retained by him, and distinctly allowed him the rents and profits up to Lady Day, 1685, and he had no costs of the suit to pay.

The Feoffees to whom he had to convey the property were ordered to pay all costs of obtaining the decree out of the rents of the 100 acres of Horse pasture and 116 acres in the moor, which they were to retain in their hands for four years, from 1685, in order to pay their costs, and after these 4 years "the said Horse pasture and Soham Moor shall be and remain in the hands of the said Trustees for such uses as are mentioned in the said Award:" the remaining 300 acres and the 3 acres for Rosefield lane being in their hands also for the uses mentioned in the Award.

J. R. OLORENSHAW.

589.—Mail Robbery, 1744 (581).—The scene of this robbery seems to have been a place well known, as it is mentioned in *Barnabæ Itinerarium*. Drunken Barnaby describes an incident that occurred at the spot; but it is hardly capable of being presented to our readers, either in Latin or in the English. The story begins thus :—

Veni *Stonegatehole* nefandum,
Ubi contigit memorandum.

In English :—

Thence to *Stonegatehole*, I'll tell here
Of a story that befel there.

J.P.

590.—John Baker.—Although John Baker is quoted as an authority, in Art. 587, for the use of a certain word, we do not claim him for a Fen poet, but only as a true son of the soil. He was an eccentric character; and some interesting stories might be told of him, if those who knew him personally would be at the trouble of ransacking their memories, and committing to paper what they recollect of him.

In early life he used to drive a fish-cart from Lynn to the Midlands. These fish-carts sometimes conveyed smuggled spirits.

I never heard of Baker being connected with this dangerous illicit trade, although my grandfather and some of his neighbours were said to be deeply interested.

On the back of a likeness which he gave to the writer, with copies of his verses, when he ceased travelling from Lynn to Peterborough with his carrier's cart, he wrote the following :—

Born 1782.

Commenced travelling to Peterborough, 1825. The likeness taken 83rd year of my age.

A quenchless thirst for books of note
On subjects present and remote,
The Poets, Homer, Virgil, Young,
Milton and others famed for song :
And truth extracted from the pages
Of God's own word his mind engages.

(Signed), John Baker.

S. EGAR.

591.—**The Camp of Refuge.**—This story had been for a long time out of print and difficult to procure, until it was re-printed under the editorship of our correspondent Mr. S. H. Miller, who supplied several notes and a few maps. But in Mr. Miller's edition I cannot find any reference to the author of the tale. I should be glad to know something about him. From a communication to *Notes and Queries*, 1875, by the late Rev. E. Bradley, I learn that the story was written by Mr. Charles Macfarlane ; and that it had been attributed to Harriet Martineau. Mr. Bradley gives the following short description of the original edition :—

The Camp of Refuge was published by Mr. Charles Knight, in two small volumes, in the year 1844, being the commencement of "a series of original novelets," distinguished by the general title, "Old English Novelets;" The introduction, in which these words are used, is, presumably, written by Mr. Charles Knight. He discusses the meaning of the word "novel," and gives his reasons for calling his new series of stories "*Novelets*—or little novels—as much to mark their unpretending character as the brevity of their narratives."

I have a copy of the original edition, in its brick-coloured paper covers. Although the first two volumes of the series of Novelets, they formed Vols. xxii and xxiii of the set called "Knight's Weekly Volumes." They were published at one shilling each.

On the titles are small vignettes, one of William the Conqueror, from his great seal, the other of the battle of Hastings, from the Bayeux tapestry.

Was the author a native of the Fenland? His descriptions of the various places seem to shew conclusively that he was very familiar with them. Perhaps Mr. Miller will be able to tell us something about him. H.R.S.

592.—The Rev. Joseph Sparke.—According to the Register of S. John the Baptist, Peterborough, Joseph, the son of Mr. John Sparkes, was baptized on 16 Dec., 1682. After being educated at the King's School, he passed in the last year of the century to S. John's College, Cambridge, as an exhibitioner on the Munsteven foundation. He signs his name without the final s, but he is described as Joseph Sparkes in 1703, when the degree of B.A. was conferred on him, and again in 1710, when he was married to Rebecca Wigmore.* He was curate of Eye Chapelry, and his attestation to a memorandum in the Eye register indicates his inclination for the pursuits of an antiquary, to which the laborious years of his life were devoted.

M^{dm}. This Register being lost above fourty yeare was found and brought by Thomas Laxton Inhabitant of this Parish and given by him at the request of the Rev^d Jos. Sparke to the Parish he only desiring the liberty of consulting it when ever he the restorer thinke fitt. July 22, 1711.

J. Sparke.

At Peterborough Mr. Sparke met with encouragement in his application to historical studies by Dean White Kennett† and the Rev. Timothy Neve, Minor Canon, two of the foremost antiquaries in England. He was well known to them, for he had been a Minor Canon of the Cathedral and under master of the King's School since 1707. This entry occurs in the Chapter Books dated Feb. 24, 1707 :—

The office of Usher or Under Master in the Free School being now vacant by the promotion of Mr. David Standish agreed and ordered that Mr. Joseph Sparke one of our minor canons be nominated and appointed to succeed Mr. David Standish in the office of Usher or undermaster of the said school and the said Mr. Sparke being called in did accept the said office and returned his thanks and took the oath appointed to be taken by ye ministers and officers of ye said church.

* S. John Baptist Register, 29 June, 1710, Joseph Sparkes, Clerk, and Mrs. Rebecca Wigmore, married.

† Dean 1707—1718 :—Bishop 1718—1728.

Mr. Neve* had been a schoolmaster at Spalding, and had acted as secretary and treasurer to the Gentlemen's Society of that town, an experience which enabled him, with the aid of Mr. Sparke, to establish at Peterborough a society for like literary and scientific purposes. The well known Gentlemen's Society of Peterborough was not long lived. Established in 1741, it consisted of 20 regular members and 100 honorary members. Each member on his admission presented books to the value of one guinea. The founders were prescient of the dissolution of the Society. One of the regulations provides "If the Society fails the books and records are to be lodged in the Chapter Library."

The zeal of the founders did not pervade the Society. In 1753 it is described as "a monthly meeting in a public house," by Mr. Smith of Woodston, who sought to revivify it; and Maurice Johnson, the secretary of the Spalding Society, in 1753, writes to Mr. Neve "that it had sunk to be a mere tavern club."† But while Mr. Sparke was alive the society flourished. In 1723 he published in two folio volumes, "*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores varii e codicibus manuscriptis nunc primum editi.*" This history engaged him for years. In 1713 he writes to Dean Kennett:—

I have gone through Swapham and taken out the dates and with some trouble fixed the time of several instruments for the circumstances of persons and things mentioned in them. I find it will be a work of more than I at first apprehended for Gunton is frequently so careless in his citations that I doubt I must consult all the authors he quotes. Thus p. 25 he cites Sigibertus Gemblac ad an. 1177, though that author had been dead 60 years before.

At this time he was acting as Registrar of the Chapter, and Librarian; and in order to urge him to continue his study of the

* Timothy Neve, 1694—1757, son of Paul Neve, of Stanton Lacy, Shropshire, B.A.; S. John's College, Cambridge, 1714; Master of the Free School at Spalding, 1716; Librarian of the Gentlemen's Society, 1718. Moved to Peterborough in 1729. Chaplain to Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln; Prebendary of North Kelsey Stall, 1744; then of Nassington Stall, 1747; Archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1747; Rector of Alwalton, 1729—1757, where he died 3 Feb. 1757.

† A good account of the Spalding Society is given in Vol. 3 of *Bibliotheca Biographica Britannica*, 1790. D'Israeli observes "The curious history and the fate of the societies of Spalding, Stamford, and Peterborough, which their zealous founders lived to see sunk into country clubs, is that of most of our rural attempts at literary academies!" *Curiosities of Literature*.—The Societies of Spalding and Peterborough resemble very much the Academies of France. Frenchmen of the Reformed Religion founded the provincial Academies; that of Puy-Laurens as early as 1590; that of Castres, Languedoc, was founded in 1643. It consisted of 20 members. They met once a week. The memoirs read were copied into a Register. The minute book of the secretary Sperandieu is preserved. The persecution of the protestants caused the suspension of the society in 1670. The names of Pelisson, de Lacger, Montcalm, Gaches, and Bayle occur among founders.

annals of the church, the Bishop printed this title page of a folio he had in view. It is to be seen in Lans. MS., 990.

Title page that gave occasion to Mr. Sparke to proceed in a larger design, 1720 :—

RELIQUIÆ,
S. PETRI DE BURGO.

- I.—Passio Sanctorum Wlfadi et Rufini filiorum Wlferi regis.
- II.—Relatio Hedde Abbatis de prima fundatione Ecclesiæ Medeshamstede.
- III.—Narratio fundamenti et destructionis et Reparationis Ecclesiæ S. Petri de Burgo et ipsius Fundatorum et Restauratorum per Hugonem Album monachum.
- IV.—Continuatio Historiæ Abbatium S. Petri de Burgo per Robertum Swapham monachum usque ad annum MCCXLV.
- V.—Vita Herewardi le Wake Domini de Brunne tempore Willelmi Conquestoris.

E Codicibus M.SS. edidit notisque ac additamentis illustravit
Rev: in Christo Pater W.K. Episcopus Petriburgensis.
Londini : Impensis MDCCXX.

The Librarian and Registrar has no rest. He writes to the Bishop :—

My Lord,—I am sorry I gave you unnecessary trouble by my last. The delaying our church annals is upon a certainty of their being more perfect, for this month I have got some extracts of two Registers formerly belonging to the Abbey and if I was not deterred by the expence would have transcripts of the whole. However with my present materials I am drawing things into a series. I assure your Ldsp I did not neglect procuring antiques of which I have some before Henry 8 time. In a M.S. lent me last week I find some institutions to churches in this Diocese taken from ye Registers of Henry Wells and 5 of his successors. If y^r Lops. has not extracts of those Lincoln Regstrs, I shall translate what relates to your Notitia. I am assured from very good hands that Mr. Foster your rector of Paston was past all hopes of recovery yesterday, if he does not recover I hope y^r Lop. will please to bestow the presentation upon

Yo^r Lordshps. most obliged and most dutiful Servant
J. Sparke.

Dec. 15, 1719—Our humble services to y^r good lady and family.

The Registers referred to must be those of Abbots Woodford, Godfrey, and Boothby, which are now at the British Museum. The literary friendship of the Registrar and the Bishop was interrupted. In 1720 Bishop Kennett thus writes :—

Mr. Sparke,—I can hardly believe you should say that I cheated you while I was Dean; those are words that you cannot prove. If I kept you from taking exorbitant fees that was out of honesty and to prevent the cheating of others. Surely I never took any of your dues into my own pocket nor detained from you anything I ow'd you.

I now well remember the case of John's patent: because it was a reversion only the Dean and Chapter forgave their fees and you then seemed content to do the same, only that you might not be no loser I gave you half a crown to pay ye stamps and took back no change from you. And now at this distance of time under another Dean to demand the full fees of six pounds or to compound as you offered for your own fees is very extraordinary and very wrong.

For you again to say that I promised you an equivalent for resigning the ushers place and did not give you that equivalent is not true. The resigning was your own desire. I did not bargain with you for any equivalent, but you had more than an equivalent, for you had Eye Curacy as long as you pleas'd and the Registers place for which you then seemed thankful. I desire you to be easy and to prosecute your good designs that you may deserve the favour of your friends.

Aug. 12, 1720.

Your loving friend White Kennet.

To this rebuke the Registrar sent this tart reply :—

To the Rt. Rev^d the Bishop of Peterborough

My Lord,—Yesterday I said to this effect; y^t Dean Kennet suffered me to be cheated by his countenancing others in ye non-payment of the accustomed fees of my office; as in Bate's lease at Castor, when you changed my half fees into your own fine, (*vide June book*); in making me take half fees for Coveney's Licence of alienation; in obliging me to make and seal Richardson's patent of Game keeper &c. The Porters fees I demand still. I will affirm upon oath y^t you promised me an equivalent for ye Ushership and you expressly sayd y^t ye Registership should not be considered as a part. I shall be easy as to ye ridiculous insolences of Mrs. Kennet but will not be easy till I have my dues in justice. I shall even still prosecute good designs and do not fear deserving ye favour of my sincere friends y^t are willing to remember their promises.

Aug. 13, 1720.

I am your humble servant J. Sparke.

He was soon in the Bishop's favour again, for on 11 Oct. following he vouches for four guineas and a half for one copy on large and one on small paper, being his lordship's subscription money for the *Historia Petriburgensis*. That he could suffer no interference with his control of the library is clear from the articles exhibited against him in 1722 by the Rev. John Russell :—

To the right Rev^d Father in God White Lo. Bp of Peterborough
and Visitor of the Cathedral Church.

The humble complaint and remonstrance of John Russell prebendary
and vice-dean of the Cath^l. Church of Peterborough

Your Complainant Sheweth

1. That whereas Mr. Joseph Sparkes librarian of your church having heard that the Bishop and Vice-Dean had each of them a key to the library he therefore of his own free motion knockt off the lock and put on another in order to exclude your Ldp and your complainant.

2. That having gotten into his possession the sume of two hundred and eighty pounds and upwards in Bills and Notes and money which belong to the Sub-receiver after he has paid to the Dean and Chapter the

sum of one hundred and forty one pounds. He the said Joseph Sparkes doth injuriously detain the said bills and notes and money to the manifest prejudice of the sub-receiver and to the great discontent of the late Receiver and present Receiver and contrary to the frequent desires and solicitations of the Vice Dean and the express orders of the Dean.

3. That he the said Mr. Joseph Sparkes hath gotten into his possession the three keys of the Seales contrary to all reason and equity and the express and frequent provisions of the church to the contrary.

4. That the s^d Mr Joseph Sparkes hath gotten into his possession the key of the chapter house and doth thereby effectually exclude the Vice-Dean from going into it.

These are the articles of complaint which I exhibit to your Lordship and do humbly desire such redress as your Lordship shall in your great wisdom and goodness think most proper.

I am y^r Lop. most dutiful and devoted servant

Peterborough, July 18, 1722.

John Russell, vice-dean.

His Lordship's wisdom enabled him to arrange this matter. Mr. Sparke continued in office, and hard at work : but he seems to have lacked patronage, for he published nothing after Bishop Kennett's death in 1728. Failing health crippled him when the fruitful period of his life was at hand. Maurice Johnson writes "he intended a second folio to contain Whittlesey's life of Hereward and had actually engraved the armorials of the Knights whose fiefs were instituted by Abbot Thorold but the work was stopped by his death."

Mr. Sparke was buried in the New Building at the east end of the Cathedral. On a floor-stone is inscribed :—

JOSEPHVS SPARKE A.M
OBIIT XX^o IVLII
ANNO DOM. M. DCCXL
ÆTATIS LVII
REBECCA JOSEPHI SPARKE
VXOR VIDUATA
OBIIT XXVII^{MO} MAII
ANNO DOM. MDCCXLVII
ÆTATIS LVI.

Those who solace life with research in the golden page of history will rejoice that the work of Mr. Sparke's life, and of the Society which he founded, is continued by the Natural History and Archæological Society of Peterborough. At their meetings memoirs are read which tend to perpetuate the present and to hold in lively remembrance the past.

L. GACHES.

593.—**Memorial of Robert I., Abbot of Thorney.**—In the Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy, by Ordericus Vitalis, Book XI., Chap. xxxiii.,* I find a notice of Robert de Prunelai, sometime Prior of Noyon, who was summoned by King Henry I. of England, A.D. 1113, to take the government of the Abbey of Thorney. His Abbacy extended over a period of 26 years.

The *History of Thorney Abbey*, by Rev. R. H. Warner, M.A. (Leach, Wisbech, 1879), contains a lengthy account of this learned Abbot, but makes no note of what I here introduce.

I must premise that in 1838 the *Société de l'Histoire de France* undertook an edition of the original text of Ordericus, under the editorship of M. Auguste Le Provost, who devoted many years' labour to the work which he was at last obliged to relinquish from loss of sight; the completion of the duties then devolved on M. Leopold Delisle.† The comments of the latter afford much valuable information and show that the monastery of St. Evroult, in Normandy, in which Ordericus was a Monk, was a great school of learning. Among the able Latinists in that School were Geoffrey of Orleans, afterwards abbot of Crulande (this is the spelling of Ordericus); and Robert de Prunelai, abbot of Thorney. Delisle says, "The memory of the last is still kept alive by one of the most ancient manuscripts preserved in the Library at Alençon."

I here quote the notes in full. (Delisle on Ordericus, Vol. IV., p. xxiii.)

"This valuable manuscript (No. 12, d'Alençon), a folio of 187 pages on parchment, is divided into two parts. The first containing ff. 1-58, is of the tenth century, and appears in the ancient catalogue of the library of St. Evroult. The second, ff. 58-187, is not older than the end of the twelfth century.

"The manuscript contains twenty-nine articles, among which may be mentioned: 1. The Consolation of Philosophy, by A. M. S. Boethius, with marginal and interlinary glosses. At the top of the first folio, there is written in a hand of the twelfth century,

* See Bohn's edition, edited by Thomas Forester, M.A., London, 1856.

† The translation by Mr. Forester is founded on this French edition.

‘Robert de Prunelai repudiates the credit of having composed these glosses.’ At the end of the first part (fol. 57), the copyist has inserted four Latin verses expressive of his pleasure at completing his task. No. 2. Is a piece of thirty-one verses in Latin, entitled *Versus Platonis de Deo*. No. 29. Contains part of the History of Geoffrey of Monmouth, beginning from the Prophecies of Merlin. The other articles are, for the most part, Acts, Lives, and Passions of Saints.”

I venture to think that a notice of this existing memorial of a worthy Abbot, deserves a place in the pages of the *Fenland Notes and Queries*.

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

594.—Henry of Huntingdon on the Fens.—Treating of the reign of Edgar, the peaceful Henry of Huntingdon speaks in the warmest terms of the appointment of Athelwold to the see of Winchester, and states that it was in the fifth year of the reign of that King, A.D. 963. He then goes on to relate the chief and meritorious acts of the Bishop, his diligence, charity, and influence on the monarch; and says:—“The King built the abbey of Glastonbury; he ornamented the abbey of Abingdon, near the Thames; he built up the abbey of Burch, near Stamford, and founded an abbey at Thorney, near Burch, on a very pleasant spot, though in the midst of the Fens. At the instance also of Bishop Athelwold, Ailwin (Æthelwine), the King’s ealdorman, founded Ramsey Abbey, on a fair island in the same Fens.* These Fens are of wide extent, and the prospect is beautiful; for they are watered by numerous flowing streams varied by many lakes, both great and small, and are verdant with woods and islands. Within them are the Church of Ely, Ramsey Abbey, Catteric Abbey, Thorney Abbey and the Abbey of Croyland. In the neighbourhood are the Abbey of Peterborough, Spalding Abbey, the Church of St. Ivon upon the Ouse, a river in Huntingdonshire, and the church of St. Egidius on the Granta in Cambridgeshire, with the church of the Holy Trinity at Thetford.”

* William of Malmesbury says:—“Ramesiensis abbatiæ fuit edificator Sanctus Oswaldus, Eboracensis archiepiscopus, cooperante Egelwino quodam Orientalium Anglorum comite.” We may see that Oswald’s part was simply his assent.

One point I wish to note is, that Henry depicts the pleasant aspect of the Fens, and no doubt he wrote from personal observation. It is thought that he was a native of Lincoln or at least some place within the diocese, and therefore he would not write from hearsay. He is in perfect accord with W. of Malmesbury regarding fen-scenery. Malmesbury expatiates on the beauty and fertility of the isle of Thorney, describes the vines and the apple trees, and commends the superiority of the buildings. "Mutuum certamen naturæ et cultus, ut quod obliviscitur illa producat iste. Quid dicetur de ædificiorum decore, quæ solum, mirabile quantum inter illas solidum, inconcussis fundamentis sustinet?"

These writers were co-temporary. Malmesbury's *Gesta Pontificum Anglorum* was completed in 1125, and then brought down to 1140. Huntingdon's History was completed about 1135, and afterwards continued to 1148, and it does not seem probable that the one borrowed from the other.

Their concurrent testimony leads to the inference that in the 12th century the Fenland was in a flourishing condition, that the river outfalls were good, and therefore, the streams flowing unobstructedly. It was in the 13th and 14th centuries that disasters befell the district, but to trace the causes is not our purpose here.

A passing observation seems appropriate, touching Huntingdon's statement, "he (Edgar) built up the abbey at Burch," *i.e.* Peterborough. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Athelwold began his active operations in 964. He came to Ely and "caused the monastery to be made," and hallowed Brihtnoth as abbot. "After that, Bishop Athelwold came to the monastery that was called Medeshamstede which whilom was destroyed by heathen folk (the Danes); there found he nothing but old walls and wild woods." He set about restoring the monastery, making Aldulf abbot.* This was about 966, the restoration being completed in 970. The name was changed to Burgh or Gildenburgh. Athelwold is said to have found in the old walls the writings of Headda (833) which set forth the charter of Wulfhire (Wulfhari) and how the pope

*See also, Craddock's *History of Peterborough Cathedral*, p. 14, where portions of the second charter are quoted.

Agatho had confirmed it by his writ, and the archbishop Deusdedit (657). Mr Kemble, in his *Saxons in England*, says :—" this year (657) a witenagemót was probably held for the endowment and consecration of Saxwulf's monastery at Peterborough. This the King is stated to have done by the advice and with the consent of all the witan of the Kingdom, both clerical and lay. The charter in the Saxon Chronicle is a late forgery, but throws no well grounded doubt upon the fact."

Then in 972, Edgar's charter was confirmed by the archbishops. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, said :—" I consent to all the things which are here given " " And I give in acknowledgment to St. Peter, my mass-mantle, my stole, and my robe for the service of Christ." Others who witnessed the charter varied the form of attestation. "I, Oswald, archbishop of York, assent to all these words, by the holy rood on which Christ suffered." "I, Athelwold bishop, bless all who hold this," &c.; other bishops and also abbots were there, abbot Brihtnoth of Ely, and Æthelwine alderman (founder of Ramsey), and other great men assented and signed.

S. H. MILLER.

Lowestoft.

595.—Peterborough Abbey Plate (558).—The silver-gilt cup, of which the letter here given speaks, is very probably one of the goblets "cum armis leonis" entered in the inventory of Abbot Deeping, in 1435.

On 30 Sep., A.D. 1299, Godfrey of Crowland and Simon de Freston, monks of Peterborough, bringing news to the Court of the death of William the Abbot, received the royal licence to elect. The significat to the election of Godfrey is dated 10 Oct., and the mandate to the keeper of the temporalities of the Monastery to restore them to Godfrey de Croyland is dated 5 Nov. The Abbot had formerly acted as one of the King's clerks, and enjoyed the royal confidence, which the King signified by remitting the customary fine of 1000 marks due to the Crown for the confirmation of the privileges of the monastery, and by sending to the Abbot a goblet with the letter following :—

Littere domini Edwardi Regis misse ad Abbatem cum quadam cuppa argentea et deaurata.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanum dilecto sibi in Christo Abbati de Burgo Sancti Petri Salutem.

Bene experti sumus affectionem benevolam quam erga nos geritis et habetis et semper hactenus in nostris agendis negociis habuistis ex quo vobis et domui vestre reputamus specialiter nos teneri. Et quia datum est nobis intelligi quod festum ingressionis vestre tenebitis jam in brevi mittimus vobis per latorem presencium quandam cuppam argenteam deauratam quam ex dono nostro recipere et inde bibere velitis ut saltem ex hoc nos ad vestram memoriam frequentius reducat. Teste me ipso apud Burton Archiepiscopi xxij die Novembris anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo.

A letter from the King sent to the Abbot with a silver-gilt cup.

Edward by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitain to his beloved in Christ the Abbot of Burgh Saint Peter Greeting. We have often put to the test the faithful affection which you bear towards us and which hitherto you have always had in our affairs whereby we reckon ourselves specially bounden to you and to your house. And learning that you are now holding the festival of your election we send you with this letter by the bearer a silver-gilt cup which incline to accept as our gift and to drink therefrom so that on that account at all events we may be recalled the oftener to your memory. Witness my hand at Bishop's Burton, the 22nd day of November in the 28th year of our reign.

L. GACHES.

596.—Walsoken Font.—In confirmation of the correct rendering of the inscription on this font, given by your correspondent, I beg to enclose two extracts from Bloomfield's Norfolk, continued by Parkins, 1808, which probably may have escaped your notice.

"The font is curiously ornamented with imagery work of many saints, our Saviour's passion, and the seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome; and round the foot of it,—Remember the soul of S. Honyster and Margaret his wife and John Beforth chaplain."

There is also a gravestone "at the end of the north isle, with orate p. aia. Thome Honyster, qui obt. 1^o April, 1505."

Wisbech.

GEORGE OLIVER.

597.—Norman Cross Barracks (481).—In the “Notices of Books” in our last number there was an account of a tale recently published by the Rev. Arthur Brown, containing careful descriptions of the barracks at Norman Cross, and the immediate neighbourhood. Reference was made to a very admirable account printed in *Chambers’ Miscellany*, composed by Mr. H. Bell, of Oundle, though professing to be a translation from the French. This was said to have been issued as a separate pamphlet, though the Reviewer had not met with a copy. Mr. Phillips, of Stamford, has obligingly forwarded for inspection his copy of a narrative which is no doubt the one referred to, although the first ten pages only, out of forty-six, describe the life in the barracks, the rest being taken up with the adventures met with in effecting escape. The title is this:—“Narrative of a French Prisoner’s escape from Norman Cross Barracks, and of his subsequent perilous adventures, in 1810. Translated from the French. Stamford: Published by S. Wilson, Bookseller, High-Street. Price 1s. 6d. Drakard, Printer, Stamford.” A note in manuscript says that this pamphlet was published in Drakard’s *Stamford News*, in September and October, 1827.

The favourable terms in which the author speaks of the management of the prisoners, might perhaps be held to be internal evidence that the narrative was not composed by one of the inmates of the barracks. He attributes his desire to escape to the natural longing to see his relatives in France, and not to any cruelty or hardships that he had to undergo. The description he gives of the daily routine may be quoted.

In respect to the interior economy of the prison, we were not treated with any particular degree of harshness, or of unnecessary privation, farther than the security of so large a number of men required; and it is but justice to say, that the account of the treatment of the French prisoners of war by the English, published by General Pinet, who was confined here at the same time with Colonel —, both for breach of parole, contains many exaggerated statements, not to say falsehoods. Without, however, particularising, or referring to any part of his work, I shall briefly say that the allowance of each man was as follows—I give it from memory, but I believe it is correct. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, we had one pound and a half of bread, half a pound of beef, with a proportionate quantity of salt and vegetables, or if no vegetables could be procured, we had in lieu, pearl barley or oatmeal. On Wednesdays and Fridays we had the usual quantity of bread, one pound of cod-fish, or herrings, and

one pound of potatoes. No ale or beer was served out to us, but we were allowed to purchase it at the canteen in the prison. To ensure to us no fraud or embezzlement, each department, or division, sent two deputies to inspect the weight and quality of the provisions, which, if not approved by them, and the agent to the prison, were invariably rejected and returned; and if any difference of opinion existed between the agent and the deputies, a reference was made to the officers on guard at the time, and their decision was final. A regular daily market was held in the prison, where the country people brought a variety of articles for sale, and where every luxury could be purchased by those who had money. Our cooks were appointed from among ourselves, and paid by the English government, so that in regard to diet, we had not much to complain of. The hospital, or medical department I have heard, for, thank God, I was never an inmate of it, except to visit a sick comrade, was amply supplied with every necessary and attendance; the nurses being generally selected from the friends of the sick. For our amusement, amongst other things, we had several excellent billiard-tables, very neatly made by the prisoners themselves, which were attended by many English officers and others off duty; but, unfortunately these were the sources of frequent quarrels and duels, two of which terminated fatally whilst I was there, both between Frenchmen. Having no arms, they affixed the blades of knives, properly sharpened and shaped, to sticks, formed with handles and hilts, with which they fought as with small swords. I was a witness to one of these conflicts, and it sank deep in my memory for many months. It appeared, in some instances, as if confinement had deprived us of the usual humanity of our nature, and hardened our hearts; for some shocking scenes of depravity and cruelty would occasionally take place, which even the counsel and presence of the good and Venerable Bishop of Moulins, who voluntarily attended to the religious duties of the prison, could not restrain. (*Pp. 8, 9.*)

It must be admitted that the above quotation looks more like the writing of an Englishman in the character of a Frenchman, than of one of the prisoners. ED.

598.—Dr. Timothy Neve.—There is often some confusion between the two divines of these names, who were father and son. The father, born at Wotton, near Ludlow, was of S. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1714. In the *Graduati Cantabrigienses* it is not recorded that he proceeded to any higher degree at that University; but in an obituary notice of his son in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, it is said that he was M.A. in 1718. Where he obtained his D.D. degree I do not know. He was for a time Master of the Grammar School at Spalding; and a fellow of the Gentlemen's Society there. Removing to a Minor-Canonry at Peterborough, he founded there a kindred society, of which the library and minute-books remain, but the additions of late years made to the library have been mostly novels, and the society has practically become a mere circulating library. Mr. Neve was Chaplain to Bishop Thomas, of Lincoln, (who had been Dean of

Peterborough,) and by him he was made Prebendary of Lincoln. He was also Archdeacon of Huntingdon; and he held the rectory of Alwalton, co. Hunts., from 1729 till his death in 1757. He was buried at Alwalton. A Visitation Sermon, preached in 1747, seems the only work he published.

Timothy Neve, the son, was born at Spalding, 12 Oct., 1724. He became scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His degrees were B.A., 1741; M.A., 1744; B.D., 1753; D.D., 1758. He was thus Doctor of Divinity at the early age of 34. He was fellow of his college, 1747—1762. He was also, at different times, Chaplain of Merton; Rector of Goddington, (which he held till his death,) and also Rector of Middleton-Stoney, both in Oxfordshire; Prebendary of Worcester; and Margaret Professor of Divinity, 1783—1798. He published (1) a Sermon before the Chancellor, 1759; (2) *Animadversions on Philip's Life of Cardinal Pole*, 1766; (3) *Bampton Lectures*, 1781. He died at Oxford 1 Jan., 1798. ED.

599.—Barley Big.—What is the meaning of this expression? It occurs among the goods liable to toll, at Stanground Sluice, Salter's Load Sluice, and Old Bedford Sluice, named in an Act of Parliament, 27 Geo. II., called "An Act for improving and preserving the Navigation from Salter's Load Sluice . . to Stand-ground Sluice . . and from Flood's Ferry . . . to Ramsey High Load . . . and from Old Bedford Sluice . . . to the River Nene, in the Parish of Ramsey . . ."

And what is "Calliper measure"?

These are the goods named in the Act as liable to toll:—

For every Chalder of Coals, *Lynn* Measure; for every Hundred of Battens; for every Half-hundred of other Deals; for every load of Timber, accounting forty feet to the Load, *Calliper* Measure; for every eight Packs of Wool, accounting ten Tod to the Pack; for every Weight of Salt; for every Load of Wheat, Rape-seed, Lin-seed, Cole-seed, Barley, Rye, Peas or Beans, accounting five Quarters to the Load; for every Last of Oats, or Barley Big; for every two thousand of Turf: for every Load of Reed, Sedge, Hay, Flax or Hemp, reckoning twenty hundredweight to the Load; for every last of Malt; for every thousand of Tiles; for every five hundred of Bricks; for every twenty Feet of Stone; and for every Chalder of Lime; the Sum of three Pence; and the like Sum of three Pence for every Ton Weight of all other Goods, Wares, Merchandizes or Commodities whatsoever.

R.M.G.

600.—State Papers (545).—Mr. W. C. Little's collections supply the following references to the Fens in the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series.

1511. For David Cecill Yeoman of the Chamber.
 23 June. To be bailiff of Wittelesmere and Keeper of the Swans therein and in the Cos. of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Northampton, for 30 years and afterwards during pleasure.
 I.
 1743.
1604. Aug. 10. The King makes use of Huntingdon stilt-men in the
 ix. 141. Fens.
1653. A letter ordered by the Council of State to be signed and
 Feb. 4. sealed directed to the Adventurers in the Great Level of the
 xxxiii. Fens, encouraging them to grow hemp there; also the
 4, 146. warrant to the Navy Committee directing them to receive the same at 3s. per stone.
1653. Mar. 19. The price to be paid for hemp altered by order in Council
 xxiv. to 28s. per cwt.
 12, 220.
1653. Mar. 16. Mr. Thurloe directed to speak with the Adventurers for
 xxxiv. the Fens concerning their taking Dutch prisoners into their
 2,216. work, and to give account thereof to the Council tomorrow.
1653. Order of Committee for Trade and Foreign Affairs to
 Mar. 23. report to the Council that 400 of the Dutch prisoners at
 xxxiv. Southampton might be removed to Chichester and kept
 6,228. there: that the request of the drainers of the Fen for 400 should be considered, and order given thereon.
1653. June 11. Permission given to Adventurers to take off as many
 xxxvii. Dutch prisoners as they required to use in their work, paying
 15,402. them as ordinary labourers.
- 1637 (?) Certain Citizens of London, understanding that there are
 ccclxxv. 10,000 or 12,000 acres of fen lying in the Great Level in the
 46, 56. Isle of Ely belonging to the King, offer £16,000 for the same.
1662. Declaration by the King of his pleasure that the French
 Aug. 13. Walloons and other foreign Protestants who have long
 lviii. resided at Thorney, Isle of Ely, be permitted to exercise
 459. their religion and discipline in the French tongue in Thorney Church as to heretofore, and to choose their own ministers and officers, under approval of William, Earl of Bedford, to whom Thorney belongs, and of the Bishop of the Diocese.

601.—The Manor of the Moor, Swineshead (523).—A few more Rolls of this Manor have been found among Col. Reynardson's papers. They are contained in a book with 26 leaves of paper, in a parchment cover: but only the first nine pages are written on, the whole of the rest being blank. The Courts, at this time, were not held annually. The dates of those recorded here are 1711, 1712, 1717, 1720, 1724, and 1730.

From these Rolls we give the entries of the deaths of tenants, and of the succession of heirs. No tenants' deaths are entered in the first three Rolls.

- 1720 John Pigott, gent.
John Hutton.
William Gibbins.
- 1724 John Dickenson, gent.
John Ayer, Jun.
John Yates.
Samuel Matthews.
Thomas Wright, gent.
William Brown; heir, wife Jane.
- 1730 William Penson; heir, son Thomas.
Basill Berridge.
John Crooks; heir, son Saul.
The son of Robert Tunnard; heir, son Robert.
John Smith of Hales; heir, son Weston.
William Thacker.

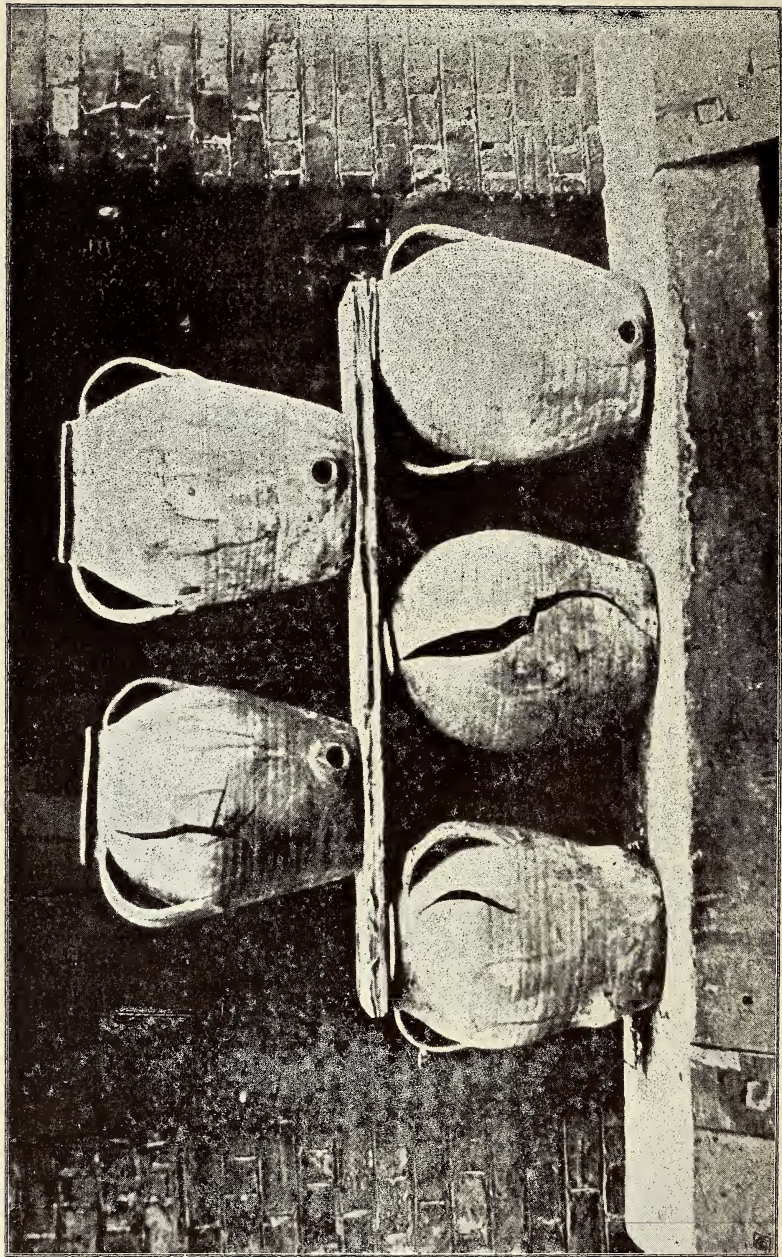
The following new tenants are recorded, the expression in each case being "*cognovit se teneri de Domino hujus Manerii.*" In 1720 and afterwards the correct form *tenere* is used.

- 1711 William Browne (purchased from Brigett Fisher, widow); Samuel Matthews (in right of his wife, the daughter of William Heward); Mary Ding, widow; John Ayre, gent.; William Penson; John Crooke; William Robinson; Robert Tunnard; Thomas Wright, of Wigtoft, gent.; Bassill Berridge; Stephen Cornall; Joseph Robinson; Robert Tunnard, Jun. (purchased partly from James Whiting, partly from Edmund Woodhead, and partly from heirs of William Wragg); Theophilus Day; Samuel Gostelow; Christopher Fisher.
- 1712 John Handley (in right of wife Elizabeth); John Yates, gent.
- 1717 William Thacker (purchased from William Robinson); John Piggot, gent.; John Rogers (purchased from Edward Mayden and Samuel Wilson); Robert Fisher (as guardian for Christopher Fisher, son and heir of Christopher Fisher); John Hutton (purchased from George Fairefax).
- 1720 John Wiles (in right of his wife, lately called Elizabeth Day, sister of Theophilus Day); George Southwell (in right of his wife, late the wife of Samuel Gostelow).
- 1724 Sara Dickinson, widow; Thomas Ding, son and heir of Mary Ding, deceased; John Rogers; William Southwell; John Smith.
- 1730 Richard Matthews, son of Samuel Matthews; Thomas Penson, son of William Penson; Robert Tunnard; Saul Crooks, son of John Crooks; Richard Bull (purchased from Thomas Ding); Isabella Buckle, widow.

These place names occur, in addition to those previously given. In Swineshead, Common Lane and North End: in Frampton, Crow Green and Kirkhill: in Kirton, Le Meares Lane.

John Hutton's rent was "*dimidium libram piperis,*" half a pound of pepper.

Ed.



602.—Roman Pottery at Bourne.—A very interesting discovery of Roman pottery has recently been made at Bourne. On the 4th of August some workmen engaged in enlarging the gas-works, while digging in a piece of land situate in Eastgate, near the Gas House Yard, came across a quantity of broken pottery. Clearing away the fragments they found five jars, lying bottom upwards. All are about 14 inches in height, and 8 inches in width at the top. Four have handles. There are no lids. Within one inch of the base are tap-holes. The engraving which accompanies this notice has been prepared from a photograph taken by Mr. T. A. Morris, kindly supplied by Mr. Robt. Mason Mills, of Bourne. It will be seen that three at least are imperfect from cracks probably caused by over-heating.

It is right to say that though general opinion pronounces these objects to be Roman, one gentleman who has seen them, and has made a special study of the subject, inclines to the opinion that they are of Early English manufacture.

The broken pottery consisted of a great many pieces, mostly of a yellow or green colour, but nothing perfect. They are very thin, and were clearly worked on a wheel. One red jar, about 6 inches in height, was nearly complete. There was also the base of a jar of a dark lead colour, with some thumb marks on it.

It is to be noted that Eastgate, where the discovery was made, was formerly known as the Potter's Gate.

603.—Heron Family of Cressy Hall.—On the north side of the altar in Surfleet Church, is a cross-legged effigy in mail armour. The head rests on a double cushion, and the feet project into a low small niche in the east wall. The body is very long, seemingly out of all proportion. On the left arm is a shield. This is said to be the figure of Walter Cressy, the original possessor of Cressy Hall in this parish, and founder of the church.

About the end of the 16th century Cressy Hall came into the possession of the Heron family by purchase from the Markhams; and though they remained owners for about a century and a half, there seem to be no more than four inscriptions remaining in the

church to any members of the family. They are here given. The first three are on the floor of the chancel, and the fourth on the north wall of the chancel.

1 Here lieth SIR HENRY HERON, Knight of the Bath, of CRESSY HALL in this Parish. He was interred Aug. 9th. 1695. Aged 76.

2 Here lyeth the body of HENRY, the sonne of the Hon^{ble}. S^r. HENRY HERON, Knight of the Bath, & of DOROTHY his wife, borne the 12th of July and dyed the same day. 1674.

3 Here lie the Remains of Dame ANNE FRAISER, Daughter of S^r. HEN : HERON, Kn^t of the Bath, deceased, and Relict of S^r. PETER FRAISER, Baronet. This excellent Lady died at CRESSY HALL the 25th of Aug : 1769 ; In the 92nd Year of her Age, full of Days and good Works.

4 In Memory of HENRY HERON Esq., descended of an Honourable & Antient Family of Knights, He was son of SIR HENRY HERON, Knight of the Bath, of Cressy Hall in this Parish, and of Dorothy, Daughter of SIR JAMES LONG, of DRAYCOURT, Baronet, in the County of Wilts ; and in him ended in a direct line the Descendants of SIR JOHN HERON, Knight of the Bath, who was the Representative of the antient Family of FOARD CASTLE in Northumberland, and Privy Councillor to King Henry the eight. As a Member of Parliament He always preferred the Interest of his Country to his own, which the Borough of Boston, & this County can sufficiently testify, He having represented them in several successive Parliaments. In the administration of Justice he acted without Partiality, And in the distribution of Hospitality, without an Equal, following the example of his Ancestors. And as he lived esteem'd, so he died much lamented the 10th day of September, 1730, Aged 55. In Memory also of his Wife ABIGAL HEVINGHAM, of the antient Family of y^e Hevingham's of HEVINGHAM HALL in the County of Norfolk, a Lady of exemplary Virtue and true Christian Piety, Who died in the Year 1735.

On the crown of the fifth bell, recording no doubt the name of the donor, in 1607, are the words "Edwardus Heron miles balnei."

Ten years ago enquiry was made in *Notes and Queries* about this family ; and from the replies that were published I gather the following genealogical particulars.

The first of the family, who came from Foard Castle, co. Northumb., was William Heron, whose son Sir John Heron, K.B., was a Privy Councillor, and is called "Treasurer to the King's Chamber." Here one or two generations are wanting, till we come to Sir Edward Heron, serjeant-at-law, of Langtoft and Stamford, who purchased the Cressy Hall estate. In 1607 he became Baron of the Exchequer. He married (1) Anne, daughter of David Vincent, of Barnack, co. Northants., and (2) Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Maxey, of Bradwell Hall, co. Essex. He was succeeded at Cressy Hall by his Son, Sir Edward Heron, K.B., who was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1641-2. He suffered imprisonment and loss of property in the civil war, being an ardent supporter of the royal cause. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Brooke *alias* Cobham, of Heckington. Their eldest son, Sir Henry Heron, K.B., succeeded at Cressy Hall : a second son is named, Edward, who married one of the Nevills of Holt, co. Leic. Sir Henry Heron married Dorothy Long, and died in 1695 (see inscription given above). He was named as the first mayor of Boston in the Charter granted in 1685 ; an appointment that was most distasteful to the inhabitants, as he did not reside in the town. Besides the infant son who died on the day of his birth, Sir Henry left a son Henry, and two daughters, Anne, and Dorothy. This Henry, M.P. for Boston, and for the County, was the last of his name at Cressy Hall. He married Abigail Hevingham, of Hevingham Hall, but left no issue. His widow survived him for five years, and her will was proved by her "nephew and executor," Francis Fane. He was, however, really the husband of her husband's niece.

"In him ended in a direct line the descendants of Sir John Heron, K.B." He died in 1730. His eldest sister Anne lived to a great age, dying in 1769 in her 92nd year. She married Sir Peter Fraser, of Durris, Bart., but left no issue. His younger sister, Dorothy, married Francis Fane, eldest son of Sir Francis Fane,

K.B., by his wife Hannah Rushforth : and their son, Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, is named in the will of the last of the Cressy Herons. Cressy and all his estates were devised, in the event of their being no issue of Dame Anne Fraser, his sister, or of Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, his nephew, to Patrick Heron, Esq. This Francis Fane, at his death in 1758, was next heir to the earldom of Westmorland. The title to this earldom thereupon passed to his cousin Thomas Fane, who became eighth Earl. Although Francis Fane died eleven years before his aunt, Dame Anne Fraser, he seems to have been permitted to live at Cressy Hall.

The Hall degenerated into a farm-house. But it would seem to have been originally a grand place, and to have had a private chapel. In 1743, Sir John Cust, Bart., was married in Cressy Chapel to Etheldred Payne. This was at the time Francis Fane must have been in possession of the Hall, Etheldred Payne being niece to his first wife.

On the monument to Henry Heron is a coat of arms, A chevron, ermine, between three herons (tinctures not given) ; crest, a heron's head. The above-named Patrick Heron is believed to have been the last of the race. He died in Ireland. His property was much enhanced in value by the drainage of the Fen lands ; but the tradition in the parish is that he "got through it all."

ED.

604.—Religious Houses in the Fens at the Reformation.—William Cobbett, the famous political writer (born 1762, died 1835) is indirectly connected with the Fens, because the government prosecution which ended in his being imprisoned for two years and fined £1000, was provoked by his intemperate remarks published with reference to the militia flogging at Ely in 1810 (Art. 493). Up to the year 1805 Cobbett had been a strong supporter of Church and King, but in that year he suddenly changed sides, and (like all renegades) became more bitter against those he had formerly supported than others who had consistently opposed the government all their lives. In 1825 he published an account of the Protestant Reformation : and in 1827 appeared a

second part of this, "containing a List of the Abbeys, Priories, Nunneries, Hospitals, and other Religious Foundations in England and Wales, and in Ireland, confiscated, seized on, or alienated, by the Protestant 'Reformation' Sovereigns and Parliaments." At the end of each entry is given the value of each property at the time Cobbett wrote. He does not state upon what authority he relies, or from what source he derived his figures. In quoting from this book (from a copy belonging to Mr. C. Dack) the accounts of all the religious houses of the Fens, they are submitted to the reader for what they are worth; and it is not suggested that either the descriptions or the sums are to be taken as perfectly accurate. The publication itself secured a very large circulation: the introduction is a fine specimen of bitter partisan writing.

In Cambridgeshire.

AT BARNWELL. A Priory, founded in the year 1092, by Picot, a Norman Lord, and his Lady; yearly value 35*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, now worth 7,035*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Anthony Brown; and, 6 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

AT CAMBRIDGE. A Benedictine Cell, founded by John de Cranden,* Prior of Ely, in the reign of Richard III.; granted to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich.

A Gilbertine Priory, founded prior to the year 1291, by the bounty, or gift, of B. fil. Walteri; yearly revenue 16*l.* 16*s.*, now worth 336*l.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edward Ebrington,† and Humphrey Metcalf.

Catherine Hall, founded and endowed about the year 1474, by Robert Woodlark, D.D.; yearly revenue at the suppression 39*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, now worth 782*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Christ's College, for twenty poor Scholars in Grammar, founded by William Bingham, in the year 1442, Pastor of St. Zachary, London; being afterwards augmented by the bounty of others. Yearly revenues at the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII., made 190*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth 3,810*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

King's College, built and endowed in the year 1443, by Henry VI.; revenues valued at 75*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, now worth 15,028*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Queen's College,‡ founded by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., about the year 1448; yearly income 230*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth 4615*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

An Augustine Friary, founded by Sir Jeffrey Picheford, Knight, before the year 1290; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Keynsham.

A Dominican Priory, founded by some pious persons before the year 1275, granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf, 35 Henry VIII.

A Friary of Mendicant Franciscans, founded by the bounty of Edward I. Sold, 38 Henry VIII., to the Executors of Lady Frances Sidney.

A Friary of Carmelites, founded by Edward I., and some Noblemen; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer.

* Should be, Crauden.

† Should be, probably, Elrington.

‡ Should be, Queens' College, founded by Margaret of Anjou, and Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.

AT CHATERIS. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Alfwen, wife of Ethelstan, Earl of the East Angles, with the advice and assistance of her brother Ednod, Bishop of Ramsey, in the year 980, yearly revenue 112*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, now worth 2,243*l.* 10*s.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

AT ELY. A great Benedictine Priory and Cathedral, that had been often destroyed and rebuilt again during the various invasions of the Danes, and other convulsions of the country, were finally rebuilt, and richly endowed, in the year 970, by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, through the bounty of King Edgar and others. Revenues of the Cathedral at the dissolution 2,134*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, and of the Monastery 1,084*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.* yearly, now worth 42,698*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* and 21,686*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted in the year 1541.

An Hospital of Hospitalers, founded here early by a Bishop; yearly revenue 25*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth 505*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 4 Elizabeth, to the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, in Cambridge.

AT FORDHAM. A Convent of Gilbertine Canons, founded near this town by the Dean of Fordham, in the reign of Henry III.; yearly value 46*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, now worth 928*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Philip Parry.

AT ISELHAM. An Alien Priory, founded here at an early period; valued yearly 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

AT SPINNEY, in the Parish of Wykes, or Wicken. An Augustine Priory, founded by Sir Hugh de Malebisse and Beatrix his Wife, in the reign of Henry III.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward North.

AT STERESBURGH, or STURBRIDGE, near Cambridge. An Hospital of Lepers, founded prior to the year 1245, under the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; but granted, 36 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge; and, 4 James I., to John Shelbury, and Philip Chewte, Gentleman.

AT SWAFAM.* A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by one of the Bolebec family, before the reign of King John; yearly value 46*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, now worth 930*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Protestant Bishop of Ely.

AT THORNEY. A Benedictine Abbey, founded by the first Abbot of Peterburgh, as early as the time of St. Etheldreda, yearly value 508*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, now worth 10,172*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Bedford.

In Huntingdonshire.

AT ST. IVES, *olim* Slepe. A Benedictine Cell, founded by Ednoth, Abbot of Ramsey, in honour of St. Ivo, whose relics were found here in the year 1001; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley.

AT RAMSEY. A Benedictine Abbey, founded 939, by Ailwine, Earl of East Angles; yearly value 983*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth 19,675*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

AT SALTREY. Cistercian Abbey, founded 1146, by Simon, Earl of Northampton; yearly value 199*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, now worth 3,991*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

In Lincolnshire.

AT BOSTON. An Augustin Friary, founded by King Edward II.; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Burgesses of the town.

A Dominican Monastery, founded prior to the year 1288; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

A Franciscan Monastery, founded by the Esterling Merchants, at an early period; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Burgesses.

A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1300, to the west of the river, by Sir — Orreby, Knight; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Burgesses of the town.

* Swaffham.

AT BOURN. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1138, by Baldwin Fil. Gilsberti; yearly value 200*l.*, now worth 4000*l.*; granted 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Cotton.

AT CROWLAND. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 716, by Ethelbald, King of Mercia. After the Religious were murdered, and the Monastery burned, by the Danes, in the year 870, King Edred restored the lands, in the year 948, and rebuilt the house. Yearly value 1,217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, now worth 24,345*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

AT DEPING. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1139, by Baldwin Fil. De Gilsberti; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to the Duke of Norfolk.

AT HOLLANDBRIDGE.* A Gilbertine Priory, founded in the reign of King John, by Godwin, a Citizen of Lincoln; yearly value 5*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, now worth 101*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton.[†]

AT KIRKSTED. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1139, by Hugh Britto; yearly value 338*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth 6,673*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

AT KYME. An Augustine Priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Philip de Kyme; yearly value 138*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, now worth 2,769*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tyrwhit.

AT LINCOLN. A Cathedral, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester; the Bishop's revenue, 1,962*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*; the Chapter's, 575*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; both sums would make now 50,765*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

A Gilbertine Priory, in the south-west suburbs; yearly value 270*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, now worth 5,401*l.* 5*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

A Benedictine Cell, founded by Henry II.; yearly value 26*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, now worth 521*l.* 5*s.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

The Holy Innocents' Hospital, founded by Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, for leprous persons; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir William Cecil.

An Augustine Monastery, founded, prior to the year 1291, south side the city; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

A Dominican Friary, in the east of the City; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

A Franciscan Friary, founded in the year 1230, by Wm. de Beningworth; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to J. Pope.

The White Friary, in High-street, founded by Odo of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1269; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Broxholm.

AT REVESBY. A Cistercian Monastery, founded, in the year 1142, by William, Earl of Lincoln; valued at 349*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth 6,988*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

AT SEMPRINGHAM. A Gilbertine Priory, founded in the year 1139, by Sir Gilbert of Sempringham; valued at 359*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth 7,192*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

AT SKIRBEKE. A Hospital, founded for ten poor persons, in the year 1130, by Sir John Multon; the Knights Hospitalers settled there; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

AT SPALDING. A Benedictine Monastery, founded by Thomas de Buckenhale, in the year 1052; valued at 878*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* yearly, now worth 17,578*l.* 5*s.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Sir John Cheke.

AT STANFORD.† A Benedictine Cell, or Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II., by William, Abbot of Peterburgh; valued at 78*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth 1,578*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Cecil.

* I cannot identify this place. It looks as if it were in the Fens.—ED.

† Stamford. The first named, the nunnery founded by Abbot Waterville, is in Northamptonshire.

Benedictine Cell, dedicated to St. Leonard; valued at 37*l.* 17*s.* yearly, now worth 75*l.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Sir William Cecil; it is now a farmhouse belonging to the Earl of Exeter, under the name of St. Cuthbert's fee.

Augustine Friary, in the west of the town, founded, before the year 1340, by the Archdeacon of Richmond; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

Dominican Friary, founded on the east of the town, before the year 1240; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert Bocher and David Vincent.

Franciscan Convent, founded 48 Edward III.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

AT SWINSHED. A Cistercian Monastery, founded in the year 1134, by Robert de Griesley; valued at 175*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth 3,519*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

AT TATESHALE.* A College, founded 17 Henry VI., by Sir Ralph Cromwell; valued at 348*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* yearly, now worth 6,965*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

In Norfolk.

AT LYNNE. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the year 1100, by Bishop Herbert.

St. John's Hospital, founded in the reign of Edw. I.; yearly value 7*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, now worth 146*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, founded 1145.

An Augustine Monastery, founded in the reign of Edward I.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer; yearly value 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, now worth 24*l.* 10*s.*

A Dominican Friary, founded, 21 Edward I., by Thomas Gedney; valued at 18*s.* yearly, now worth 18*l.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer.

A Carmelite Friary, founded in the year 1264, by Thomas de Felsham; granted to John Eyer. The steeple stands as a sea mark.

White Friar's House, founded in the year 1269, by some Noblemen; yearly value 1*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth 35*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In Northamptonshire.

AT OXNEY. A Benedictine Cell, founded before the time of Richard I.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Roger Horton.

AT PETERBURGH. A Benedictine Abbey, begun in the year 655, by Peada, King of Mercia; but afterwards it underwent many changes during the wars; Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, assisted by King Edgar, rebuilt it magnificently in the year 970; income 1,972*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, now worth 39,447*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Cobbett's method of arriving at the present value of the different properties seems the simple one of multiplying the original value by twenty.

605.—**Dr. Melburn.**—Can any of your readers give any account of the early history of Dr. Melburn, who practised and died at Fleet, in Lincolnshire, 60 or 70 years ago? He made a remarkable clock. I should like to know what became of it. He was buried in the Unitarian Chapel yard, near Long Sutton.

Parson Drove.

E. E. WILKINSON.

* Tattershall.

606:—Disasters and Portents in Chron. Angl. Petriburg.

—The events recorded in this famous chronicle are of curiously varied interest and importance. Sometimes the incidents are narrated at length; sometimes a simple fact is noted, without any sort of comment. At one time the record treats of affairs of the kingdom; at another time (as in 683) there is nothing whatever put down except that the Sunday letter was D. Interspersed among the notices, whether ecclesiastical, or national, or local, are many entries of calamities, and of extraordinary appearances in the heavens. A collection of such notes will probably be of interest.

- A.D.
 664 A great plague.
 685 A pestilence depopulated Britain.
 729 Two comets appeared in January near the sun.
 798 The city of London was consumed by fire. Great loss of life.
 878 Crowland, Medehamsted, and Ely burnt by the Danes.
 906 A comet appeared.
 974 A great earthquake through all England.
 976 A mighty famine in England.
 978 A cloud of blood and fire was seen through all England in the middle of the night; it disappeared at dawn. The English called it in their own language Blodgite.
 982 The city of London burnt.
 987 Two deadly plagues, hitherto unknown, attack England; one the fever, and one the disease called Scita.
 1005 A great famine all over England.
 1011 A dreadful plague among the Danes, in judgment (*ex digna Dei ultione*) for their horrible cruelties at Canterbury.
 1014 A large inroad of the sea (*mare littus egreditur, et omnia longius involvit*).
 1023 Eclipse of the sun.
 1032 A destructive fire, hardly to be extinguished, burnt up many places in England.
 1048 Earthquake; and great plague among men and cattle.
 1075 A great earthquake on 22 April.
 1086 Excessive heat (this is probably the meaning of *aeris intemperies*), and a plague among animals.
 1089 A tremendous earthquake all over England on 11 August, so that all buildings jumped up and then settled down again. This was followed by great scarcity of fruits, and by a very late harvest, so that the crops were barely gathered in by S. Andrew's day.
 1091 The monastery of Crowland was wholly destroyed by fire.
 1094 Severe agricultural depression because of burdensome taxes (*propter graves exactiones quas rex fecerat, agricultura defecit*). The consequence was a famine; and after the famine so terrible a mortality that there was neither proper care for the dying, nor proper burial for the dead.

- 1097 A comet appeared for fifteen days from the first of October, having the longer part of the tail towards the east, and the shorter part towards the south east. Sundry meteors appeared discharging as it were darts. Some saw a starry appearance like a burning cross.
- 1099 An irruption of the sea, doing great destruction, on 3 November.
- 1100 Before the death of William Rufus a spring in Berkshire is said to have flowed with blood so copiously as to dye a neighbouring ford.
- 1103 Cattle plague. The crops perish by excessive heat.
- 1104 Four white circles appear round the sun.
- 1105 Comet in February.
- 1106 An extraordinary meteor (*stella insolita*) on 16 Feb. Two full moons appeared on the Thursday in Holy Week.
- 1110 Many portents in England. The Thames between the Tower and London Bridge was so dry that boys could walk across it. The Trent at Nottingham for three hours was perfectly dry for the length of a mile, so that men could walk over dry-shod. A comet appeared for three weeks. There was also a most severe storm, great mortality among men, and a terrible murrain among animals and birds.
- 1113 Worcester city, cathedral, and castle, set on fire by carelessness. Many monks and citizens lost their lives.
- 1115 The city of Chichester, with the principal monastery, almost wholly destroyed by fire.
- 1116 Peterborough monastery, with great part of the town, destroyed by fire on 4 Aug.
- 1117 The moon seemed turned into blood.
- 1122 The city of Gloucester, with the chief monastery, burnt; and not long after there was another conflagration.
- 1125 Great dearth and mortality.
- 1133 Earthquake throughout England. Eclipse of the sun on Thursday, 2 Aug.
- 1134 Church of S. Paul's in London destroyed by fire.
- 1139 Everywhere slaughter and conflagrations; fire and sword.
- 1141 Lincoln cathedral burnt on S. Alban's day.
- 1145 Comet about the time of the death of Pope Lucius.
- 1146 The church at Crowland and many of the abbey buildings burnt.
- 1156 Sign of the cross appeared on the moon.
- 1164 Three rings appeared round the sun; as they disappeared two new suns seemed to be created, one on each side of the real sun.
- 1165 Tremendous storm of thunder and lightning: most severe in neighbourhood of Scarborough and other places on the coast.
- 1174 Canterbury cathedral burnt.
- 1178 Eclipse of the sun on 13 Nov. Great flood in the parts of Holland, the sea overflowing the banks (*inundatione maris solitum cursum diffusius excedente*); a very large number of men and beasts perished.
- 1179 The city of York burnt through the carelessness of some cooks.
- 1184 Glastonbury abbey burnt. In Scotland, near Irewin castle, a spring of water flowed with blood for eight days and nights without intermission.
- 1201 Many marvels in England. Robes and other articles shed blood. Very great heat, terrible storms of thunder and lightning, excessive floods.
- 1205 Two moons appeared in heaven of the same size, touching at one of the horns of each; at length they drew together and formed one moon.

- 1231 Earthquake a little before midnight on 27 Jan.
 1237 Fall of the central tower of Lincoln cathedral, *propter artificii insolentiam*.
 1241 Eclipse of the moon, 28 April; eclipse of the sun, 14 Oct.
 1242 Great thundering heard on 17 Dec.
 1247 Earthquake in many places in England. On the following night, 14 Dec., an eclipse of the moon took place, at the beginning of twilight.
 1258 Great famine.
 1275 Great disease (*scabies magna*) among sheep.
 1277 Mighty famine in Wales.
 1286 Very great tempest by sea about midnight on 1 Jan. The sea spread over the banks and drowned numbers of men and animals.
 1288 Boston market burnt.*
 1316 Owing to excessive summer rains the crops were all destroyed, producing a famine, and great mortality, especially among the poor.
 1321 In many places were seen by night armies fighting in the air, and in especial near the castle of the Earl of Lancaster; no doubt prognosticating the death of that illustrious warrior.
 1338 In many places in England willows produced roses.
 1343 Great earthquake on 28 March, *hora quasi sexta*.
 1349 Great mortality. It began among the Saracens in the east, thence proceeding by way of Rhodes, Sicily, Italy, France, and Gascony, into Cornwall, and so spread northwards into Scotland. In England scarcely a third part of the population escaped. (This refers to The Black Death. The usual estimate is that one third, not two thirds, of the people died.)
 1361 A second great mortality, chiefly among boys.
 1362 A great hurricane, on the vigil of S. Maurus the abbot (14 Jan.), threw down sixteen church towers in London, laid low innumerable houses and windmills, and uprooted trees and even woods in many places.
 1366 Great thunderstorm on 1 Sep. Wonderful flashes in the sky (*aeris coruscationes*) on 29 Oct., followed by very severe tempests of hail and rain.
 1368 A third mortality, especially among foreigners in London; in many places very severe also among the natives, even consuming entire towns. (This is the last entry in the chronicle.)

In the above list the plagues and other calamities that are recorded as occurring in foreign parts are not included. In the year 1224 is a characteristic entry, shewing that a Benedictine Abbot (assuming the chronicle to have been the work of one of the Abbots of Peterborough†) held that the arrival of the preaching friars was to be esteemed as great a calamity as any of the deadly pestilences he records. These are his words:—"Eodem anno, O dolor et plusquam dolor! O pestis truculenta, fratres minores venerunt in Angliam."

ED.

* In this year occurs the only instance I have observed of a national blessing being recorded. *Fertilitas frugum fuit magna*: there was a very abundant harvest.

† In the MS. in the British Museum a side-note (but in a modern hand) ascribes the chronicle to John, Abbot of Peterborough. John de Caletto died in 1262: he may have been the author of the work, down to his own time. But nothing is really known of the authorship.

607.—Francis Dee, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, 1634–1638.—The See of Peterborough being vacant by the translation of Bishop Lindsell to the See of Hereford, the Chapter assembled on the 9th of April, 1634, and elected Francis Dee, S.T.P., to be Bishop. And Dr. Pocklington announced :—

In corpore ecclesiæ ad Populum.—“ We John Pocklington Doctor in Divinity one of the Prebendaries of this Cathedral Church of Peterborough in the name of Mr. Dean, myself and the rest of the same church do publish and declare unto all people here present that Master Doctor Francis Dee Dean of Chichester is elected and chosen the Lord Bishop of this Cathedral Church, see and diocese of Peterborough.”

Francis “ son of David Dee, preacher ”* was entered at Merchant Taylors’ School in 1591 and thence proceeded to S. John’s College, Cambridge, in 1596. He appears as M.A. in 1603, Rector of Trinity the Less, London, 1606–1620, and of Allhallows, Lombard Street, 1615. He held the Prebend of Bricklesworth, London, in 1618 ; and was appointed Chancellor of Sarum in 1619. In 1629 he was acting at Paris as Chaplain to the English Ambassador ; † he returned to England in 1630 to hold the office of Dean of Chichester. He seems to have led a quiet, hard-working life. None of his correspondence is in the State Papers. Wood (*Fasti*, II. 300), refers to the Bishop as “ a person of pious life and conversation and of very affable behaviour.”

Archbishop Laud, in his annual accounts rendered to the King of the State of the Province of Canterbury refers to the work of the Bishop thus :—

1634. The Bp. of Peterborough hath visited his diocese this year and begun so well to look to all good orders that I hope things will go very well there.

1637. My Lord of Peterborough hath taken a great deal of pains and brought his diocese into very good order. He saith there are three lecturers in the same ; one at Northampton, but that is read by the vicar of the place ; one at Rowell which hath maintainance allowed and a third at Daventry maintained by the contribution of the town. And this last is that the Bishop had need take care of.

The death of the Bishop on Oct. 8., 1638, ‡ put an end to a life full of promise for the Church and charity for the people. His last will and testament is as follows :—

* Mar. Lic. London, Feb. 8, 1577.—David Dee, clerk, A.M., Rector of St. Antholin’s and Mercia Roper, spinster, of S. Andrew Undershaft.

† Dr. Dee married (1) Susan le Poreque, a French Lady, probably at the Embassy at Paris ; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of John Winter, Canon of Canterbury.

‡ The Bishop’s register dates from 30 June 1634 to 26 Sept. 1638.

In nomine tuo Sanct. Amen. May the 28 anno Dni. 1638. et Regis Caroli decimo quarto.

I Francis Dee bishop of Burgh St. Peter als Peterborough beinge by the grace of God both in health of Body and soundness of mind doe make constitute and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following viz. first I recommend my soule to God that gave it me most humbly beseeching him to receive it into the hands of his mercy for the sake of my blessed Saviour his beloved sonne Jesus Christ who hath redeemed it, my body also which he hath bought I faithfully commit unto his Almighty Keeping even in death and in the grave unto the day of Resurrection and restitution of all things. As for those Worldly goods which the Lord God of his goodness hath added unto me I do devise and design them to be bestowed and disposed as followeth; Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Dee the full and whole sum of 500^{li} in ready money and the yearly revenue of the Rectory or parsonage of Pagham in the Coy of Sussex, as also of all the free lands gleebe lands tythes composicons copyholds and whatsoever within the parish of Pagham aforesaid are leased out and let together at this present unto Henry Deacon of Orring James Comper of the s^d Pagham to accrue come and be unto her my said wife intirely during her natural life she carefully discharging the rent due unto the Church of Canterbury and keeping all the covenants contained in the ground lease granted from the said church that is to say the Dean and Chapter unto my good friends Mr. Thos. May and Christ^r Lewknor as in the said ground lease under common seale of the said D and Cap doth appeare: And also she my said Wife paying unto my old Aunt M^{rs}. Catherine Rogers twelve pounds per ann. by twenty shillings a month and ten shillings over and above every Xmas soe long as the said Catherine Rogers shall live and also she my said wife paying unto her sister M^{rs}. Anne Ledder the summe of eight pounds per ann. by fourty shillings quarterly during the life of the said Anne Ledder who if she shall outlive my wife then I doe discharge my wife of this charge and legacy to the said M^{rs}. Ledder And after the death of my said wife Elizabeth Dee I do by these presents devise the same lease and lease of Pagham rectory afs^d and all the remainder of the estate on the said parsonage free lands glebe lands tythes composicons copyholds and whatsoever to me belonging or in any wise appertayning in the parish of Pagham afs^d unto my good friends the Master and seniors of St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge and I desire my trusty and well beloved friends Mr. Thomas May of Rawniare and Mr. Christ^r. Lewknor of Chichester in coy Sussex esq^{rs}. in whose name the ground lease is taken to give the said college all their assistance in the assurance of this estate unto them and my will and mind is that they the said Master and Seniors and their successors shall have full and absolute power in as absolute and ample a manner as myself might have done should I live and had just made this gift and grant or indowment to sell let or renew the said estate as they shall find to be most behoofefull for the said College within one year after the death of my said wife. The same lease and all other lands and whatsoever estate there any way belongeth unto me for soe much as all the premises shall be worth and will yield Always provided and this gift and grant is upon condition that they the said College shall found in my name two fellowships and two schollerships and shall for ever maintain one fellow and one scholler of the house of my kindred and of my name if any such be fitt and shall be offered to them at their elections either from the merchant Taylors school in London or from Peterborough school, unto the Library of which college, whereof myself was sometimes a scholler, I doe also give all those Hebrew Greeke Latin French and English books in my study wich they have not already in their library. Let them pick and take what they will wth power also to choose and to change for any book

I have if any of mine be better than theirs. Item I give moreover to the said College and namely to their chappell and to the service of God all my chappel plate namely a challice a paten cover two taper standes and basen wch are all perfectly gilt also my cope alter cloth communion cloth and all the pictures therein. Item I give in present unto my daughter Mary Dee the wife of Doctor Greenhill the sum of three hundred pounds of lawfull english money which I will to be paid unto her by mine executor hereafter named within one yeare immediately after my death; And the legacy and also that wch I have otherwise given her when that shall come to her I doe give upon condition that both the one sum and the other as received shall be laid out either in some copyhold or leasehold such as may be to her during her life and may descend after her death to her nearest kindred of blood by name my brethrens children but to such of them as she shall make choice of only I wish the eldest sonne may have the best share. Item I bequeath unto my sonne in lawe my daughter's husband Doctor W^m Greenhill the sum of ten pounds and mine owne saddle gelding with such furniture as belongeth unto him Also all mine apparell of clooth and of grograne. Item I give unto my brother John Dee fifty pounds and I forgive him whatsoever mine executor might demand of him upon accompts and I give unto my sister his wife five pounds and to their daughter and only child my neece Jane Billege fifty pounds and to her husband M^r Richard Billege and to their daughter Elizab. and to their daughter Meliora forty shillings apeece and to the rest of my s^d neeces children XX^s apeece; Item I give to my sister in law the relict of my brother Daniell Dee X^{li} and to every one of her children by my said brother that shall be living at my death one hundred pounds apeece they being five orphans to-wyt; John Dee, Elizab. Dee, Lawrence Dee, Thomas Dee and Dennis Dee to be paid the girle if she live at 21 years and the boys at four and twenty years of age or at the expiration of their apprenticeships at the discretion of my executor And I will the eldest brother to be heire unto the rest if they happen to dye before the said ages or expiration of their apprenticeships Item I give unto my sister Sibella Spalding and to her three children Robert, Mary and Jane five pounds apeece if they be living at my death Item I give unto my Coszen Hester Kempster and her three children which are daughters five pounds apeece to be paid them at 21 years of age and if any of them dye before the survivor or survivors of them to have her share. Item I bequeath unto M^{rs} Cecilia Clifford XL^s and her three children Martin, Margaret and Mabel XX^s apeece. And to M^{rs} Elizabeth ffotherby my neece XL^s Item I give unto my neece Hammond and my godsonne ffranke Hamond XL^s apeece and to her other children XX^s apeece leaving my wife wherewith to enlarge the small legacies Item I give unto Thomas Webb if he continue with me until my death the sum of V^{li} and to my servant Anthony King if he shall continue my servant until I dye the like sume of V^{li} over and above the wages which I use to pay him every Lady day yearly about Aprill Item I give unto my servant Edward Williams the like sume of V^{li} Item I give unto all the rest of my meniall servants that shall be with me at my death and shall have served above one whole yeare XX^s apeece besydes there liveryes and over and above there wages, if under a yeare but ten shillings apeece above their wages And the like I give to my wife's mayd servants Item I give towards some repairs of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough the sume of one hundred pounds and also towards the repairing of the Cathedral church of St Paule London one hundred pounds these sums to be paid in for those uses within one year next after my death Item I give to the now Dean of Peterborough Doctor John Towers XL^s and to Doctor Smyth, Doctor Pocklington and M^r Sumner prebendaries of Peterborough XX^s apeece to make them rings of remembrance if they please And in like manner I give to my loveing friends M^r Lionell Lowes, M^r Abraham

Colfe, Mr John Lad, Mr Robert Woods, Mr Noke, Mr Paule Panke, my two Curates Mr Thomas Booker and Mr John Popelye XX shillings apeece Item I bequeath to the Quire of Peterborough church two sūme of V^{li} over and above whatsoever shall be due to them for their attendance at any buriall Item I give the sūme of V^{li} unto the poor people of the towne of Peterborough to be distributed among them upon the day of my buriall by Mr Panke the Vicar and such as he shall assume to assist him in the distribution thereof Item I give the sūme of V^{li} to be distributed next sunday after my buriall by my curates Mr Booker and Mr Popeley at the parsonage house unto such poore of Castor parish as they shall make choice giving and dispensing thereof to some more to some less to all some according to their discretion Now touching the residue of all my goods chattles Cattels moneys moveables plate household stuffe debts dues or any other thing any other way arising or accruing unto me not already bequeathed by me in the premises of this my will all my legacies being first faithfully discharged and the charge of my buriall in decent sort satisfied and all my debts duely and truly paid to the utmost farthing I doe devise them all to be thus disposed of namely my dearly beloved wife to have all those parcells of plate and lynnens which were heretofore her fathers and her mothers freely fully in her proper power and disposicion with other plate and household stuffe to be added soe much as will make the worth of three hundred pounds Always provided they exceed not the value of CCC being appriced to their full worth And for all the remander of all the af^{sd} goods in all kinds not sold to the satisfying of my legacies I will and require that they be appriced and valued to their true worth and soe be left to my wives accompt Lastly I doe by these presents appointe constitute and ordaine my said well beloved wife Elizabeth Dee to be true onely lawfull and sole executrix of this my last will and testament utterly disallowing disavowing and avoiding all former wills by me made and making this only to be of force and effect and I do hereby ordaine my good friend Mr Robert Rowell of Peterborough gen^s to be supervisor of this my will and I doe charge him to be very respectfull faithfull and helpfull unto my said executrix to the utmost of his power as my trust is in him And to him I give my silver guilt cup with the cover and this to be my last will witness mine owne hand writing with my name hereto subscribed by myselfe and confirme with my seale the same day and yeare that I have first above noted namely May the 20 in the yeare of our Lord 1638 and in fourteenth yeare of the reigne of our gracious soveraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland france and Ireland defender of the Faith francis Petriburg

Signed sealed and published to be his last will and testament in the presence of us and he further declares in our presence that if in his will the legacies be more than the estate shall beare that she shall be discharged all payment above the estate Henry Smith, Edward Williams.

The Bishop was buried 12 Oct., in the choir of the Cathedral, near the throne, without any memorial. L. GACHES.

608.—**The Bede of Wrangle (576).**—I have just discovered that the above expression refers to a charitable foundation, and am now able to answer my own question. This will, I hope, be excused, as no other correspondent has sent a reply. The Bede-house and school of Wrangle were founded in 1555, by the Rev. Thomas Allison, Vicar of Wrangle. Full particulars of this charity are given in Thompson's *History of Boston*. C. DACK.

609.—Wisbech Registers.—The Registers of the Parish of Wisbech, S. Peter, are in very excellent condition, and well preserved. The first five books carry the entries to the end of the eighteenth century, and include three years of the present century. They are well bound in folio volumes; and each contains Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials. The following gives the extent of each book :—

Volume I.	1558—1652.
Volume II.	1653—1713.
Volume III.	1713—1745.
Volume IV.	1746—1785.
Volume V.	1786—1803.

As would be expected many of the entries are of very great interest. Some antiquaries protest that selected extracts only from parochial registers are of comparatively little value; and that it is not worth while to print any such extracts unless it is possible to give the whole. It would indeed be very greatly to be desired that the ancient registers of the country could be printed in their entirety, and made available generally for genealogical research; but though more registers are being transcribed and printed every year, yet no person now living could hope to see the publication of all the parish registers in the kingdom, even if the work were undertaken (as would only be right) at the public expense. But meanwhile extracts do answer many useful purposes. Names of persons of position and eminence are often found in places where they were not expected; quaint expressions, unusual descriptions, obsolete occupations, very frequently occur; at times local history is recorded which would otherwise have perished; and quite often a hint is given to genealogical enquirers for which they had long been searching. We therefore consider that a selection from the Wisbech books is well worth the attention of our readers.

The first volume is written entirely in Latin. Its title is this:—

Registrum Ecclesiæ de Wisebeche divi Petri complectens Nomina eorum qui, regnante serenissima domina nostra Elizabetha, aut Regenerationis Sacramento obsignati: aut sacro Matrimonij Vinculo copulati: aut Ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ beneficio potiti sunt. Summa fide, ex Veteribus Libris chartareis transumptum, tum Vicarij tum Gardianorum ipsius Parochiæ subscriptionibus communitum.

The record of induction of three vicars is given at great length. They were, Matthew Champion, 24 June, 1586, Josua Blaxton, 24 Feb., 1612, and Thomas Emmerson, 25 Nov., 1615. The first entry is given as a specimen :—

Vicesimo quarto die Mensis Junij Ecclesiæ Ritu, ratione Festi, natalis Divi Johannis Præcursoris, celebri Epochæ Christianæ Anno, Millesimo Quingentesimo Octogesimo Sexto, Magister Matthæus Champion Vicarius de Wisebeche, in actualet et realem possessionem Ipsius Vicariæ, Juriumque et Pertinentium suorum Universorum inductus fuit. Inde, personaliter secundum Juris exigentiam, residendo, et animarum curæ incumbendo Pastoris officio functus est.

The first entry is dated 15 July, 1558. The following are from the Baptisms :—

1610 2 Jan. Secundo die mensis Januarij, Prudentia, uxor Willielmi, mulier, admodum pusilla, quatuor liberos, Uno partu, tres masculos, unamque fœmellam, omnibus lineamentis absolutosque enixa,

Gloria fœcundæ rara parentis erat.

Quorum duo, ut primum in lucem editi, huius vitæ curriculum citissime emensi, expirarunt, et sepulturæ Christianæ mandati sunt. Duo, ad Baptisterium adducti, Regenerationis Sacramento sunt obsignati. Robertus, nempe filius, et Elizabetha filia Wilhelmi Holiday, ritu solenni, Sacro lavacro abluti sunt.

1619 12 Mar. Maria filia populi baptizata fuit.

1621 15 Jan. Johannes Canabie et Ursula Canabie filius et filia Johannis Canabie et Margaritæ uxoris eius Gemini nati in parochia de Walsoken in loco communiter nuncupato Walsoken Marsh baptizati fuerunt.

1623 25 Jan. Maria filia populi et Aliciæ Johnson matris baptizata fuit.

There are other entries similar to the last. In the Marriages the formula varies. We extract four entries, the first being the first in the book.

1558 24 June. Johannes Hawne adjunxit sibi uxorem Margaretam Baxter.

1615 12 Oct. Robertus Robinson Clericus et Anna Rix sacro matrimonij vinculo copulati fuerunt.

1629 17 Sep. Robertus Cawdron Armig^r et Maria Austyn Vidua : sacro matrimonij vinculo copulati fuerunt.

9 Feb. Raphaell Throgmorton minister verbi et Alicia Pigg sacro matrimonij vinculo copulati fuerunt.

In the last entry the words “minister verbi” are in a different hand, a space having been left for them. The bridegroom was probably not a clergyman of the Church of England.

These that follow are from the Burials. The first burial is dated 11 Apr., 1559. The words “fuit sepultus” or the like occur in each entry, but are not printed here.

- 1559 21 Aug. Agnes perigrina.
 1574 4 Oct. Willmus perigrinus puer Jaxoms.
 1581 3 Jan. Thomas puer Claudus.
 1585 5 Apr. Richardus a baker.
 1587 16 July Hugo Vestiarius.
 1590 24 Jan. Quædam advina.
 1591 9 July Johannes Damper clericus.
 1592 20 Dec. Quidam advina olim habitans in Terrington.
 1609 17 Dec. Eliz^{ha} Champion uxor Matthei clerici.
 1611 1 Jan. Willielmus Stermyn Armigr.
 1612 24 Feb. Revendus ille Mattheus Champion Vicarius de Wisbech.
 1616 15 July Edmundus Pigott Cleric^s.
 1633 5 Feb. Mathias Taylor Armiger.
 1635 10 Oct. Thomas Emmerson Reverendus et Doctissimus ille Vicarius de Wisbeach.
 1637 14 Sep. Thomas Edwards Armigr.
 1641 20 Oct. Elizabetha Furnice ux: Edvardi Clerici et huius Ecclesiæ benevoli Vicarij.

The second volume begins in English, but the Latin is resumed in 1661 and continues to the end of the book. At the beginning is a note of the appointment of Thomas Tony, Clerk, as Register, by Justice Henry Ferroure, Esq. The first entries are of Births only; in 1657 "born" is omitted, "born and baptised" having been occasionally used for a year or two before.

These are from the Baptisms:—

- 1691 12 Apr. Maria filia Sara Copsey bap: Mem^d. the sayd Sarah comeing As A vagrant by pass from Yarmouth intending for Manjester here fell sick and delivered of a daughter.
 1693 30 Mar. Antonius filius Antonij Lumpkin et Mariæ ux: ejus.
 1695 10 Aug. Anna Inventa.

The surname in the last entry is apparently a made-up name to signify a foundling. The previous entry gives an earlier Tony Lumpkin than any mentioned in Artt. 353, 365. From the Marriages in this volume we select a few. At the beginning of the volume the publication of the Banns is given before the Marriage.

- 1653 1, 8, 15 Jan. Richard Holden Cler. Rector of Bridg Casterton in the Com. of Rutland and Jane Richers of this parrysh.
 1661 7 Jan. Anthony Graves Cler. and Grace Alford.
 1707 24 Jan. Paul Jenkinson Cler. and Judith Fines.

These are from the Burials:—

- 1655 23 Oct. Thomas Rawdish sepultus fuit, Strangulatus.
 11 Dec. Phillistia filius Phillistiæ Vernat Miletis.

1666	23 Feb.	Judetha pia uxor Guilielmi Coldwell Vicarij.	
1685	6 Apr.	Georgius Fern Cle.	
1690	21 Nov.	Thoma Bell Clr.	
1691	16 Mar.	Anthonius filius Anthonij Lumpkin.	
1693	22 Aug.	Thoma Mackeniss Convict.	
1698	5 May	Franciscus Sisson Convict.	
	24 Jan.	Georgius Guy Emerg ^s et Sep ^l .	
1699	21 Apl.	Thomas Wallhope Convict Xtopher Kitching Convict Franciscus Tyres Convict Daniell Saltmarsh Convict	} et Sep ^l .
1702	11 June	Gulielmus Coldwell Vicarius et prebendarius.	
1705	15 July	Petrus Pindar Clericus.	
	1 Oct.	Georgius Murfin Viator.	
1706	3 Dec.	Thomas Hare aquis immersus.	
1709	1 Aug.	Johannes Armstead immersus.	
	2 Sep.	Peregrinus ignotus.	
1710	28 Nov.	Johannes Franklin Clericus.	
1711	22 May	Arthur Camell Peregrinus immersus.	
1712	13 Mar.	Gratia et Virtus Gemini Thomæ Whitmore.	

610.—The Camp of Refuge (591).—The writer of query No. 591, requests me to give some information about the authorship of the *Camp of Refuge*. I am not yet fully able to satisfy the question, but will briefly say what I know.

I must state that when the annotated edition of the work was in preparation enquiries were made, in order to decide if possible if Charles Macfarlane were the author. Mr. John Leach, of Wisbech, wrote to some members of the family of the late Mr. Charles Knight (publisher of the original edition) to ask the question ; but no satisfactory reply was then received : and therefore it was decided to leave that an open question.

I think it is regrettable that the matter was ever allowed to be left a doubtful point.

Macfarlane's name appears with that of his co-author on the title page of the *Pictorial History of England* (Knight).

In the preparation of that work he would obtain ample materials for the novelets attributed to him ; which were (in addition to the *Camp*), *The Dutch in the Medway* and *The Legend of Reading Abbey*.

This last is now being re-published by Messrs. Turner of Reading.

In the course of correspondence with a member of that firm I learn that the question of the authorship of the three novelets is being very fully investigated; and the following are, briefly, Mr. Philip H. Turner's statements:—*The Camp of Refuge* was widely attributed to Harriet Martineau: "I have however Dr. Martineau's authority for denying that The three novelets are attributed to Macfarlane by the *Biographical Dictionary*. This appears to be on the authority of the British Museum Catalogue"—but further enquiry is being made. "Macfarlane was a Scotsman."

From the apparent minute acquaintance with the Fen country I am not surprised that the querist asks, Was he a native of the Fenland?

Mr. Turner, my correspondent, remarks:—"What strikes one with *The Legend*, is the precision of the local history and topography and the skilful way in which it is blended with national history and pure romance." That indeed might lead to the question, Was the author of *The Legend of Reading Abbey* a native of Berks.?

As soon as I receive further information on the question raised I shall communicate it to *Fenland Notes and Queries*. My sentiment is "Honour to whom honour."

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

I had intended, on seeing the enquiry by H.R.S. in Art. 591, to forward a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Charles MacFarlane fifty years ago, because this decisively answers the question once for all. But I am sorry to say that after very diligent search among my papers I have been unable to lay my hand upon the original document. I think, however, that the following evidence will be deemed conclusive.

In 1845 I wrote to Mr. Charles Knight respecting the authorship of *The Camp of Refuge*. He referred me to Mr. Charles MacFarlane, of Glasgow. I accordingly applied to him, and he answered my letter acknowledging himself to be the author. Although I cannot now find his letter, I have a very distinct recollection of the substance of the reply; and I also remember

some of the terms and expressions used. Mr. MacFarlane said that he had the pleasure of being the author of the little work called *The Camp of Refuge*, and he was pleased it had been appreciated in the locality of the Fens. Bourne was unknown to him: he had obtained his information about Hereward and the district from the Chronicle of Robert of Brunne and other works in the British Museum.

Bourne.

ROBT. MASON MILLS.

The following works appear under the name of Charles Macfarlane, in the "London Catalogue of Books," 1816 to 1851.

Armenians; a Tale of Constantinople, 3 v. post 8vo.	1	11	6	<i>Saunders & O.</i>
Cabinet History of England, 26 v. 18mo.	.	1	19	0 <i>C. Cox</i>
Constantinople in 1828, 2 v. 8vo.	.	1	11	6 <i>Saunders & O.</i>
Customs, Sports, &c., of South Italy, 18mo.	.	0	1	6 <i>C. Cox</i>
French Revolution, 4 v. 12mo.	.	1	4	0 <i>C. Knight</i>
Glances at Revolutionized Italy, 2 v. post 8vo.	.	1	1	0 <i>Smith & E.</i>
Indian Empire, 2 v. 12mo.	.	0	10	0 <i>Routledge</i>
Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, 18mo.	.	0	3	6 <i>Tegg</i>
	2 v. 12mo.	1	1	0 <i>Bull</i>
Old England Novelets, 4 v. 18mo.	.	0	6	0 <i>C. Cox</i>
Romance of History; Italy, 3 v. 12mo.	.	0	18	0 <i>Churton</i>
Travel; The East, 2 v. 18mo.	.	0	3	0 <i>C. Cox</i>
Seven Apocalyptic Churches, obl. 4to.	.	0	15	0 <i>Bull</i>
Travels in Turkey, 1847-8, 2 v. 8vo.	.	1	8	0 <i>Murray</i>

611.—Hale Magna Church.—The church of S. John Baptist, Hale Magna, about six miles from Sleaford, is one of the few remaining in the county of Lincoln with a Saxon tower. The south aisle, and the very fine south porch, are of Early English date, while the nave and north aisle are of the Decorated period. The chancel was destroyed many years ago. For a long time the building has been out of repair; and Divine Service has had to be entirely given up in the church since 24 March, 1895, when the terrible gale that was so destructive throughout the Midlands, and which did considerable damage to Peterborough Cathedral, blew off two of the pinnacles of the tower, and part of the battlement. One of the pinnacles fell on the roof, the timber of which was very rotten, and fell through into the church, tearing down a large portion of the roof at the west end.

An earnest and united effort has been made in the parish to raise the sum necessary to prevent the church falling into absolute ruin. There are no resident landowners; and there is no local claim upon the patron of the living, who is the Lord Chancellor. Towards £1,600, which is the estimated sum necessary to render the fabric safe and decent, the parishioners have given or collected something over £1,350. The Vicar, the Rev. E. J. Turckheim, Hale Magna Vicarage, Heckington, S.O., would gratefully receive any contributions towards the raising of the total sum required.

In the north aisle of the church is a monument in two compartments, each of which contains two small kneeling figures. It was erected to the memory of Robert Cawdron, who died in 1665. His arms are on the monument. The font is a very fine one, and has a handsome carved oak cover.

Under the east window is a Tudor doorway which has a groove in the upper part of the jambs, as if a window had been there. There had evidently been two stanchions outside it, for the holes are still visible in the arch of the door, corresponding with two holes in the window sill which was recently found, when the doorway was opened out, about 18 inches down where the groove terminated. It is a curious problem what purpose this arrangement could have served, and it will be interesting to hear the opinion of antiquaries. The removal of the gallery from the west end has revealed a venerable looking archway into the tower, which has added a feature of very great interest.

We hope in our next number to give a view of the church as it appeared after the damage inflicted by the gale last year.

612.—Charm for the Ague.—Although many think that with the spread of education all belief in the efficacy of charms has disappeared, yet it is strangely true that in many places confidence is still placed in them; and the unreasoning reliance placed upon such things as lucky sixpences, cramp-rings, perforated stones, and particularly in written symbols, or verses, or words, continues to be widely prevalent.

The origin of the word is unknown. Various etymologies have been attempted, but none entirely satisfactory. These are some of the meanings suggested : (1) corrupt form of Hebrew words meaning "The Father, thou art our Father"; (2) a combination of the initial letters of words meaning "Father, Son, and Holy Spirit"; (3) an expansion of a Persian word, Abraxas, that means "the Sun-god"; (4) a magic formula meaning "Out, bad spirit, out"; (5) a cabalistic word formed merely to secure a numerical total 365 when the proper values are assigned to the different letters; (6) corrupt Hebrew meaning "The Word has blessed"; (7) a meaningless and unintelligible combination of letters with a certain musical ring.

Perhaps the last is as likely as any.

613.—Fen Provincialisms (587).—

RIGHTLE.—To put to rights, set in order. "Rightle this room for me."

RIGHTLING COMB.—A pocket comb for the hair.

RILE, ROIL.—To disturb, vex, irritate. "They moved the barrel and the beer was so roiled (that is, made thick) they couldn't drink it." To roil water means to make it muddy.

RINGE.—A fringe or border. A narrow breadth of a different kind of crop through or round a field is spoken of as a ringe.

RIP-STICK.—See "Rap-stick."

RIP.—To rage, storm, swear.

ROAK.—A thick mist or haze. Dan. rögg, smoke, vapour.

RODDAM.—A silt ridge. Land having an undulating surface is known as roddamy land, or rolling land. Americans speak of the prairies of Illinois as rolling prairies.

RODE.—To cleanse ditches and drains from weeds. See Sir John Coode's Report on North Level Drainage. Rode land means cleared land.

ROMMOCKING.—Romping, as a boisterous cow.

RONE, ROAN.—The roe of a fish. Herrings are described as hard and soft rones, or milts.

ROORT.—The bray of the jackass.

ROPY.—Viscous, tenacious. Applied to bread that resembles cords or strings when broken, sometimes occurring in warm, close, weather, from second fermentation. Applied also to beer when thick and glutinous. Bailey gives "clammy, slimy."

ROUGH.—To turn up the heels of horses' shoes in frosty weather.

ROUSING.—Large, excessive : a rousing fire, a rousing lie. Miss Baker finds only two authorities for the word, Dryden and Clare, both Northamptonshire men. But Burns also uses the word, "a rousing whid."

RUBSTONE.—A soft white stone for sharpening scythes.

RUCK.—A crowd. "Let's get out of this ruck."

RUCKING OR CLUCKING.—The noise made by a hen when she wants to sit.

RUCTION.—An uproar. "Horn Fair." An uncomplimentary serenade with pots and pans.

RUDDLE.—See "Raddle."

RUNGS.—The steps or staves of a ladder.

RUNAGATE.—A runaway ; a wandering, unsettled fellow.
Psalm lxxviii. 6.

RUNT.—A small breed of cattle. Welsh runts. (*Florio* p. 63.)

RUNTY.—Ill-tempered. "A little runty fellow."

RUTTLE.—To rattle. Ruttling in the throat is a premonitory symptom of approaching death.

SAD.—Heavy. Applied to bread that has not risen properly. Also stiff land when very wet is called saddened, or sodden.

SAD-BAD.—Extremely bad. "He's a sad-bad lot."

SAFE.—Reliable. A safe man is one who may be trusted. "I think the Wisbech men very safe." (Will of John Crane, 1651.)

SAG.—To drop on one side, or sink sideways by its own weight.
So used in *Macbeth*.

SAIM, SEAM.—Lard. A.S. seeme.

SALLOW.—(1) The swamp willow. *Salix aquatica*. The wood of this plant is frequently found in the layers of peat in the fens: it is often quite sound and capable of taking a polish. Tennyson has the word. (2) From the colour of the leaves

the word has been applied to the complexion, when the ruddiness of youth and health became replaced by a yellow tinge.

SALT-KIT.—The salt-box. In the early part of the century the salt-box was a familiar object on the wall near the fire.

SALVE.—To flatter. In *Piers Plowman* we read :—

Don't salve me over, I'll none of it.

SAVE-ALL.—A stingy, mean, fellow. We have also of course the common signification of an addition to the candlestick contrived so has to burn the candle to the end.

SCALLIONS.—The second growth from onions, transplanted in early spring, for table use before young onions are ready.

SCALP.—A bed of shell-fish ; as, the mussel scalp below the Lighthouse at Sutton Bridge.

SCALY.—Mean, penurious.

SCAMP.—(1) An idle vagabond. (2) To do work in a careless manner. Inferior workmanship calculated to deceive by external appearances. The Jerry builder scamps his work in every possible way.

SCOTCH.—(1) To cut or trim a hedge or a tree. (2) To deduct a set-off from a bill or account. (3) A wheel-stop. Scotching a cart wheel is placing an obstacle before it.

SCOUR.—(1) To cleanse out and deepen a dike. (2) Diarrhoea in stock.

SCRADGE, CRADGE.—To raise and strengthen a bank in the Fenland with any loose material within reach that can most readily be got in order to be better prepared to resist an apprehended overflow. On 10 Oct., 1880, a great work of this kind was done on the Welland Bank near Crowland, over which the water ran into the Fen for more than half a mile, and in some places several inches in depth. An inundation of the adjoining Fens was hourly expected. The scare was so great at midnight that messengers were sent for miles round to warn farmers to take care of their stock. In the early morning cattle were moved to higher lands for safety. Thousands of sacks were half filled with clay, and used for raising the bank from one to two feet.

SCRAD, SCRAT.—An Hermaphrodite, used of cattle.

SCRAT.—(1) To scratch. (2) To get a living with difficulty.

“We just scrat along somehow: I scarcely know how, I'm sure, these hard times.” An expression frequently used by small farmers of late.

SCRATCH, CRATCH.—A butcher's handbarrow.

SCRAWMY.—Tall, awkward, ungainly. A crop of corn with long straw twisted in all directions is called a scrawmy crop. Also used of a hobbety-hoy. “He's a long scrawmy lad; all legs and wing-stocks, like a giblet-pie.”

SCREED.—A narrow strip of anything, especially land. “The screed of grass by the drain.”

SCROOF.—Rubbish.

SCROUGE.—To crowd, or squeeze.

SCUFF, SCRUFF.—The nape of the neck.

SCUFFLER.—A heavy, coarse drag or harrow for breaking up land after the plough. Also, a skerry for working between rows of turnips or potatoes.

SCUTTLE.—A wicker basket used for filling sacks with grain.

SEAM.—See “Saim.”

SEAT.—A sitting of eggs; the usual number on which a hen sits.

A person buying a seat of eggs would expect thirteen.

SECK.—A sack, a bag holding four bushels.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

614.—Prior Trekingham's Pocket-book.—In the National Collection of MSS. at the British Museum is a well-preserved parchment duodecimo entitled “*Liber Cartarum et Privilegiorum Johis de Trikingham prioris.*”

It was purchased from one T. Toon in 1889. The volume by some means left the Earl of Bridgewater's Collection, for the Earl has written therein :—

“Ex dono consanguinei mei nobilissimi
Domini Fitzwilliam de Milton.”

The charters and books of the Cathedral Church of the diocese of Peterborough seem to have been utilized as a lending library.

Baron Hatton borrowed the registers of Abbots Woodford and Godfrey; Lord Burleigh that of Abbot Kirton; and Lord Fitzwilliam this volume that I am describing. Loans or gifts or exchanges for haunches of venison; it could not be easy for those who were entrusted with their custody to find a pretext for parting with the volumes.

Prior Trekingham was in office during the rule of Abbot Godfrey: and during the Abbot's absence beyond seas, in A.D. 1309 and 1313, he, in conjunction with Magister Godfrey de Makesey, governed the monastery. The Prior on fo. 1 of his pocket-book has entered a list of his library. No. 9 is the volume to which this note relates.

Libri Johis Trikyngham Prioris.

Biblia.

Legenda Sanctorum.

Manuale cum Exequiis majorum.

Vita S. Tho. Martyris et S. Oswaldi.

Lucidarius cum aliis rebus.

Gesta Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici Gallice.

Pœnitentiale W. de Montibus cum statutis Capituli generalis.

Purgatorium Patricii Gallici.

Libellus Cartarum et Privilegiorum.

Diurnale ad modum Calendaris.

Processionarium cum Exequiis majorum.

Gradualia. 2.

The volume contains copies of 60 or 70 charters, royal warrants, Papal indulgences and inquisitions.

The following are some of the most interesting :—

No. 1. Naratio Hedde Abbatis de fundatione Ecclesiæ.

6. Carta Edgari Regis.

10. Carta Richardi Regis de libertatibus.

13. Carta Richardi Regis de libertatibus foreste.

20. Carta Johannis Regis de afforestatione Nassi.

23. Carta Willelmi Regis de decima venationis in Northant.

28. Carta Richardi Regis de viij Hundred.

39. Carta Richardi Regis de Nundinis et mercatoribus Burgi.
44. Duo Carte Henrici Regis de theloneo et passagio.
48. Carta Rog^r de Burgle de Stanford.
49. Privilegium Agatonis *pp*.
51. Magnum privilegium *gg pp* de decima.
52. Magnum privilegium Innocentis *pp*.

At the end of the volume are particulars of the services of the Abbey in respect of the ward of Rockingham Castle ; weights and measures used in the markets ; the assize of bread, and the customs of the town of Burgh.

On fo. 34 is a copy of the grant of Edward the Confessor of land to the Abbey at Fiskerton, which had been in the possession of Leofgyva, a lady who died when on her way to Jerusalem. She had willed the land to the Abbey ; and Queen Ædgyth, being Lady paramount, joined in the grant of the King, and has attested it by making a cross with her own hand under the regular cross which is made by the scribe :

✠ Ego Edwardus rex constitui ;
 ✠ Ego Ædgyth regina concessi.

+

The original charter of A.D. 1060 is sewn in the Cartulary compiled by John de Achurch, which is in the Cathedral Library. The Cartulary and the grant were out of the library for many years. Dean Kennett recovered possession of them by means of the Rev. Francis Peck and restored them. Mr. Sparke makes a note of it at the beginning of the Cartulary.

L. GACHES.

615.—Bed of Gravel in the Fens.—From Singlesole, in Thorney, to March, there is a continuous bed of gravel. In some places it crops up within a few inches of the surface, while in others it lies several feet lower down. At the extreme north-west corner of the parish of Wisbech, S. Mary, a cylinder was sunk for the Railway Bridge over the New Wryde, in 1893. In the process the following was the geological sequence. First a layer of blue

clay: then a different clay containing a bed of cockle shells, 10 inches thick: then peat, black, dry, hard, and heavy, containing well defined flag and willow roots: then some yellowish clay and sandy marl, with dark sand veins and darker gravel. And here a spring was struck, 18 feet 6 inches below the surface, from which water surged up clear, cold, and impregnated with salt. The estimated amount of salt from evaporation was two grains to the ounce. The water rose so rapidly in the cylinder that an ordinary pump could not keep it clear for the workmen: but it was not observed to rise and fall with the tides. At Wryde, only one mile distant, the gravel is within a foot of the surface. In 1888 some gravel was being raised for roads on the farm, and at a depth of three feet, in what appeared to have been a gully, or the bed of a creek, were found bones which proved on examination to be those of two human skeletons, probably male and female; with these were the bones of an ox, a dog, and what is believed to have been a cat, (certainly an animal of the cat tribe,) all lying together within a few feet. In a field near, to the north-west, a polished stone celt has been found, suggesting that the group might belong to the neolithic or later stone age. The celt was given to Mr. Watson, the Duke of Bedford's Steward.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

616.—John Baker (590).—I have manuscript copies of a few sets of verses written by John Baker; but upon looking through them I find there are none of sufficient merit or interest to justify their insertion in the pages of *Fenland Notes and Queries*. The rhymes are exceedingly weak, and the grammar by no means perfect. These faults we might indeed overlook if there were anything of value in the wording, or if there were any local allusions worthy of record. The two lines quoted in Art 587 contain the only provincial expressions that I can find. It is right to say that all Baker's verses breathe a spirit of gentleness and affection, and it is manifest that he was a deeply religious man.

S. E.

617.—Benedictine Rule in Fenland Monasteries.—After the death of Alfred the Great, and when England had somewhat recovered from the fury of the Danes, that is about the middle of the 10th century, an attempt was made to restore the Monasteries and to bring them under a stricter discipline. An English youth, of a reputed high character, was sent to the abbey of Fleury, in France, to acquire a training such as would fit him for the monastic work in his own country. His name was Oswald, and he was a nephew of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury. William of Malmesbury says :—"Oswaldus, non exili progenie oriundus, utpote Odonis archiepiscopi nepos, apud Floriacum in Gallia alteratus est monachum."

He appears to have returned to England about 961: he was made Bishop of Worcester in that year, and Archbishop of York in 972, and he then held both sees till his death in 992: and as he had displayed great sagacity and excellence, he was placed at the head of the monastic institutions in this country.

Ordericus Vitalis, in his *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*, says :—"Those venerable men, Dunstan and Athelwold, seconded him with all their influence, and their first effort was to introduce the regular discipline at Glastonbury and Abingdon. These doctors were faithfully obeyed by Athelstan, Edred, Edmund, and (especially by) Edgar, son of Edmund, Kings of England. In their reigns Dunstan was raised to be metropolitan of Canterbury, and Athelwold* to be bishop of Winchester (963-984), and Oswald became, first, bishop of Worcester and afterwards Archbishop of York. At their entreaty Abbo, a wise and pious monk of Fleury, was sent over the sea and instituted the monastic rule at Ramsey,† and other English monasteries, after the same manner in which it was practised in France at that period. He inspired the bishops just named with the love of holiness and all goodness, shedding lustre on them by their doctrines, and the miracles they performed, thus rendering great services to men of learning as well as the vulgar.

* He was a native of Winchester.

† Ramsey was founded by Oswald and Egelwine, Earl of East Anglia, in 969 or 971. Abbo came over in A.D. 980.

“Bishop Athelwold then restored in the time of King Edgar, in the town of Burg, the abbey of Medeshamsted, which bishop Saxulf founded in the reign of Wulfere, King of the Mercians. He also endowed with great wealth the church dedicated to S. Peter, prince of the Apostles. Afterwards, Thorney Abbey, Ely Abbey, and many other monasteries were built in different places; and societies of monks, clerks, or nuns, were suitably established in them. Abundant revenues were assigned to each of these houses, sufficient to supply the servants of the altar with meat and clothing, in order that they might not fail in the divine service for want of necessaries.”

Monastic discipline was thus restored in England.

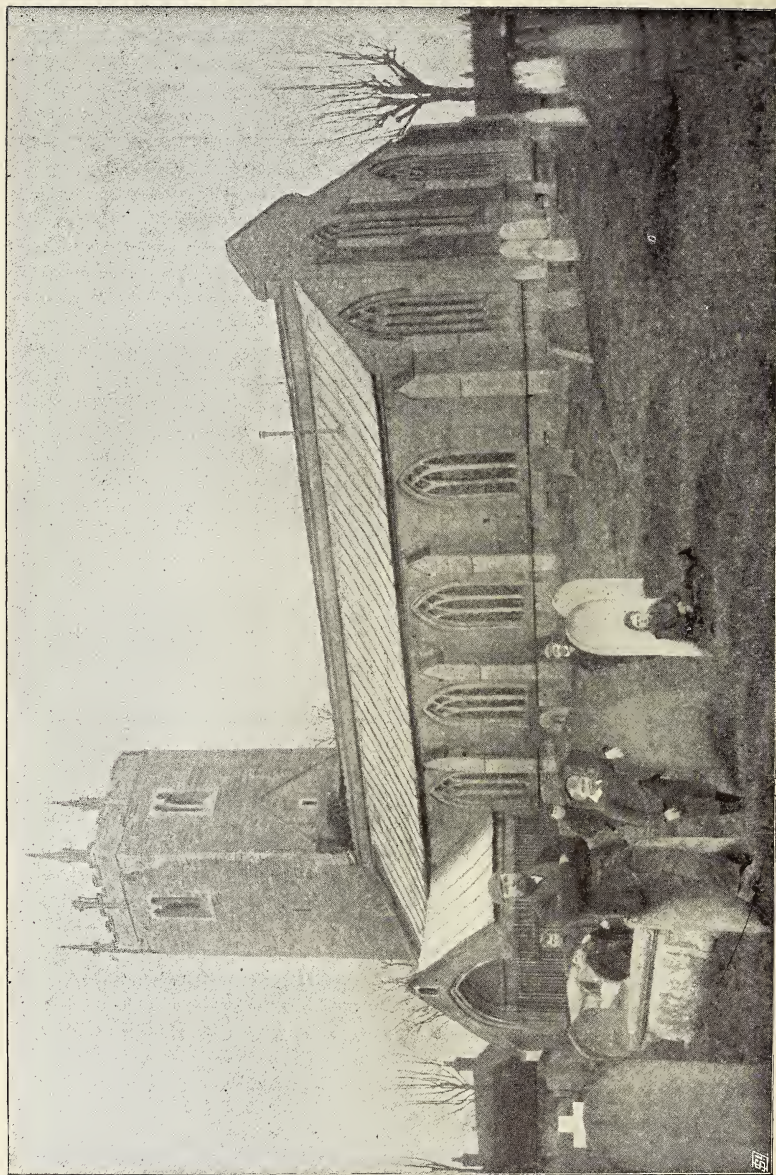
There was a Benedict, surnamed Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, buried at Thorney by Bishop Athelwold who purchased the body. Having been stricken with paralysis he (Benedict) appointed another Abbot for Wearmouth. “*Nam ante Benedictum defunctus est. Hujus ergo corpus, magno coemptum pretio, Athelwoldus Thorneiam advexit, et obscurioribus Sanctis lucifluum jubar inexit.*”—*Malmesbury*.

Ely was richly endowed by this same Athelwold.

S. H. MILLER.

618.—Conington and Connington.—In Miller’s *Handbook to the Fenland*, published at Wisbech, (no date on title, but preface dated 1889,) is a short notice, at p. 31, of Conington, co. Camb., a village on the border of Huntingdonshire, about 10 miles from Cambridge. A quotation is given from Dugdale, describing the discovery of the skeleton of a large sea fish by Sir Robert Cotton, “at the skirt of Conington down in Huntingdonshire.” But this quotation must have reference, I believe, to Connington, half-way between Peterborough and Huntingdon, a village of which the church, with its pinnacled tower, is a conspicuous object to a railway traveller on his journey northwards. It was near this place that Sir Robert Cotton was born; and it is in this church that memorials remain to him and other members of the family.

M.M.D.



Haleland Notes & Queries.

HALE MAGNA CHURCH, Lincolnshire.

619.—**Hale Magna Church** (611).—This view gives an excellent idea of the church, as it appeared after the damage inflicted in the gale of March, 1895. The north-east pinnacle of the tower, it will be observed, has been wholly blown away, as well as a great part of the central pinnacle on the south. Marks also of the mischief done to the roof can be detected.

Of course the parapet and pinnacles of the tower do not belong to the original edifice. They were probably added in the early part of the 15th century. The characteristic feature of Saxon architecture is well seen in the two belfry windows, which are very excellent specimens of the style.

The church was re-opened after complete restoration on 19 Nov., last. The following account of the work that has been done is taken from *The Sleaford Gazette*.

The tower has been repaired where necessary, the pinnacles being rebuilt, new floors put in, and the old four cracked and broken bells recast into a peal of six by Messrs. Charles Carr & Co., of Smethwick. The old "Sanctus" bell, cracked and useless, has been retained as a relic. On the ground floor the two or three feet of earth heaped up in the tower has been removed, and the floor brought to its old level, and opened out so that it now shows in all its original simple yet stately beauty. In the nave, gallery, pews, and all other obstructions have been cleared away, the floor brought to its original level, so that the bases of the piers are once more visible, the colourwash taken off the piers, arches, and walls, and the old low roof—decayed and broken—replaced by one of a high pitch, fitting into the weather mould on the tower. The new roof has tie-beams and arched principals, &c., and its height gives back to the church that dignity that was lost. The aisles have all had their floors lowered, the stonework of the walls cleaned, the windows reglazed, and the south aisle has been re-roofed. The original north aisle roof—of simple rafters—was fortunately sufficiently good to retain. The two eastern bays of the nave have been raised, and enclosed with a screen to form a chancel, a narrow passage being left behind the altar to give access to the vestry from the eastern doorway already described. The eastern bay of the north aisle is divided from the vestry by an old screen, which formerly was used as part of an inner western porch, but which probably originally stood where it now is. On the south side of the chancel is placed the organ. The nave and aisles west of the chancel are seated with new open benches, stained, as is the other new woodwork, a brownish green, picked out with red in places. The fine 14th century font has been fixed in the south aisle. The porch, a large one of late 13th century work, has been re-roofed and recovered with lead, and its stone-work slightly repaired. On the exterior the stonework has been repaired in places, the earth removed from the walls so that the fine plinths and bases can show, a concrete border put round the walls, and drains laid in to carry off the water. The work has been very well carried out by the sole contractor, Mr. Frank Pattinson, of Ruskington, from the designs and under the personal superintendence of the architect, C. Hodgson Fowler, Esq., F.S.A., of Durham.

Our view has been prepared from a photograph taken by Mr. Norman Edward Snow, of Sleaford; to whom our best thanks are due for the loan of the negative.

620.—Sir Cornelius Vermuyden (564).—This eminent Dutch Engineer, whose name is inseparably connected with the Drainage of the Fens, and who died in obscurity, seems to have lived at Abington Magna, co. Cambs. : for in the Registers is recorded the baptism of Gyles, son of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, and Lady Katherine his wife, Sept. 30, 1631.

Ely.

KENELM H. SMITH.

621.—Fen Provincialisms (613).—

SEBLET.—A hopper, or basket, from which grain or seeds were sown broad cast, before the invention of corn or seed drills.

SEEDS.—Artificial grasses sown for one year's grazing or mowing, as distinguished from permanent pasture.

SEE HERE NOW.—Attend to me. Very common.

SEG.—See "sag."

SELD.—Sold. "I've seld my cow."

SELE, SEEL.—Time, season. To give a man the sele o' day, is equivalent to wishing him a good morning. In some districts this is called passing the time of day. Bloomfield uses the expression.

SEN.—Self. "I can do it mysen'."

SESS.—An invitation.

SET.—To plant. A setting tool is a spade for planting cabbages, &c. I have known men plant with one from 10,000 to 14,000 cabbages in a day.

SET.—Also a noun. Potatoes cut for planting are potato sets. Willows trimmed and pointed for planting are willow sets.

SET STICK.—A stick used for keeping the traces of the fore horse in a team apart, so that they do not chafe or injure the animal's sides.

SETTLE.—High-backed wooden seats used in country public houses : sometimes fixed in the walls of cottages. See Ezek. xliii., 14.

SEVERALS.—Portions of the Fens formerly assigned to a particular proprietor, over which the surrounding district had no right of common. Parts enclosed and cultivated before the com-

plete enclosure of the Fens. Tusser compares "champion," or open country, with severals, preferring the latter. So we have Stanground Severals, Severals in Prior Fen, and elsewhere. In Shakspeare's Sonnet cxxxvii. we read :—

Why should my heart think that a several plot
Which my heart knows the wide world's common place?

SHACK.—(1) An idle fellow. (2) To wander about at will. (3) The grain in the stubble after harvest. Hence pigs and poultry are turned out to shack, that is, to eat the corn that has been shaken out.

SHACK-FORK.—A wooden fork used for shaking straw from the corn on a threshing floor, or from a threshing machine before shakers attached to the machine were invented.

SHAFFLING.—Hobbling, unsteady in walk. Hence often used of a man not to be relied on. "Don't trust him ; he's a shaffling fellow."

SHAG.—Oats in full ear are said to be in shag.

SHAG-FOAL.—A kind of hobgoblin said to be seen in different parts of the country, probably a small rough pony or donkey, or sometimes a cow.

SHAH, SHOO.—Pshaw ; nonsense. A peevish exclamation.

SHALE.—A husk. Also, as a verb, to shell peas, *i.e.*, to turn them out of their husks. Doubtless the vulgarism "shell out," meaning, pay your share, comes from this.

SHANNY.—Wild, frightened, shy ; also giddy, thoughtless. Bloomfield, in *The Horkey*, has :—

And out ran every soul beside,
A shanny pated crew.

SHATTERAL.—A broken-down person or animal. "The old horse is clean done, he looks quite a shatteral."

SHEAR.—To reap corn with hook or sickle.

SHEARLING.—A sheep one year old but under two ; once shorn.

SHED.—To shell naturally. "The beans are shedding on the land."

SHEEDER.—A female, chiefly of cattle or sheep.

SHELLY.—Said of cattle, light in bone and flesh, with delicate constitution. "He's a light, shelly beast ; I don't care for him."

SHELVINGS.—See “Raves.”

SHIFT.—A course of cropping, as, the five-course shift.

SHILLY-SHALLY.—Irresolute, wavering, from Shall I? Shall I?

SHIRE-EGG.—An egg not fertile.

SHIRY.—Weak thin crops of corn are called shiry crops.

SHIVER.—A splinter; diminutive of shive, a slice. Dan. skive, to slice. “I had a shiver in my finger.”

SHOE THE COLT.—A quaint phrase to express the exaction of a fine on the introduction of a novice. Colting and paying your footing have the same meaning. If the office to which the new-comer was introduced were of any dignity, a bottle of wine was the customary colting. This custom is retained at the annual meeting of the Drainage Commissioners for the Fourth District of the North Level. All “Colts” or new Commissioners when they qualify stand, viz., place a bottle of wine on the table for the company after dinner.

SHOPE.—Sheaf.

SHORTS.—Fine bran, or very coarse flour.

SHOT.—Reckoning, share. “Pay your shot, don’t be mean.” [At a small inn in Eye, called *The George and Dragon*, there used to be thirty years ago, a board with these lines painted on it :—

I am the Dragon, fear me not,
If you have money to pay your shot;
When money’s scarce, and credit bad,
That’s what makes the Dragon mad.

I am afraid this has now been improved off the face of the earth. I could not see it when in Eye last year.—ED.]

SHOT-SEAL.—A fowler’s term. Formerly used to denote the time when the wild fowl returned from the sea, about sunset. The gunner, “waits the return of shot-seal on the lake.” (*Inundation*, a poem on the Fens.)

SHOTT.—A division of estate : an angle : a plot of land. In a lease from the Devises of the Duke of Bedford to John Hemmant for a farm in Thorney Fen, the farm is described as “All that Messuage Farm House with the Out-houses and Buildings thereunto belonging situate in *Fish Fen North Shott* in the Lordship of Thorney in the Isle of Ely and County of Cambridge and which

before the *Drowning* were in Tenure and Occupation of John Dalby together with 407^a 1^r 12^p of Land." This was in 1772 : the rent was to be £20 the first year, and £200 for the rest of the term, 7 years.

SHUT.—To be shut of anything, is, to be rid of it.

SHUTTANCE.—When a troublesome or disagreeable person goes away it is not uncommon to hear some one say "Good shuttance to bad rubbish."

SHY.—(1) To throw a stone. (2) To start suddenly, as a horse at a heap of stones.

SIDE-WIPE.—A hint or rebuke given aside. A blow sideways.

He with a cow-heel gave her a side-wipe,

She return'd the compliment with half a yard of tripe.

(*Old Song*).

SIDLE.—To coax. To loiter about for some ulterior purpose.

SIGHT.—A large quantity, as, a sight of money. The word in this sense occurs in the *Morte d' Arthur*.

SIGLET.—The pick.

SILE.—(1) To strain. Milk is siled to get rid of impurities. (2) Sile-dish, or dairy utensil. (3) Rain is said to sile down. (4) To sile away, is, to sink, or faint. Dan. sil ; S.W. sil ; A.S. syl ; a strainer.

SILT.—Very fine sand ; the result of siling. The deposit left by a running stream or creek as it approaches the sea, chiefly mineral matter. It is a very fine powder, at times quick to such an extent that it will hardly bear a workman in our Fen drains. Great difficulty has been experienced by engineers and others in dealing with "quick silt." The sides of the drains sometimes slip, or caulve in : sometimes the bottoms rise. Sutton Bridge Dock supplies an instance : it is silted up above low water mark to within a few feet of the surface. Being a marine deposit, the water in the wells sunk in silty veins near the coast is often brackish at high tides. The silty ridges, or roddams (Art. 613), are deposits left by the receding sea. They were formerly the lowest parts, creeks or water-courses winding towards the out-fall. On old grass lands that have been but little disturbed, a narrow hollow, following the line of the more elevated parts, may

frequently be observed, containing black soil, once mud, which was the later deposit as the stream became more languid. Silt differs from mud in this, that mud is a mixture of earth and water, the deposit of a sluggish stream containing organic matter, whereas silt is the mineral deposit of a stream of greater depth and current.

SIPE.—To leak out, to ooze out, as a tap. Prov. Sw. sipa, to flow gently, to trickle : N. Fries., sipen to ooze.

SKEIN.—A fowler's term for a flock or large number of wild-fowl. So used in Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake*; and in his *Hypatia*, Chap. xi. When in flight a skein of wild-fowl is in the form of a wedge.

SKELP.—To kick or remove with violence. "He skelped them out of the cart." O.N. skelfa, a blow. N. & Q., 4th S. ix. 230.

SKEIF, SKEITH.—The wheel coulter for a plough.

SKEW.—To jump aside in fright. "The horse skewed quite off the road."

SKEW-BALD, SCOBALD.—Red and white : not to be confounded with piebald, which is black and white.

SKILLET OR BLACK HORN.*—(1) A conical vessel of copper or tin used in public houses for warming ale or water quickly, the point being thrust into the hottest part of the fire. Possibly from Celtic skoll, or Icel. skal. (2) A small shallow pan of metal with a handle.

SKINCH.—To stint, give short allowance.

SKIP, SKEP.—A wicker basket without bow-handle, used for corn, &c. A chaff-skep is larger, containing five or six bushels.

SKIRROCK.—An atom. "There isn't a skirrock left." A fragment,

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

622.—Heron Family of Cressy Hall (603).—I have been greatly interested in the account of the Heron family given in the last part. Much of it is new to me, though I had long been familiar with what is printed in Raine's *History of Blyth*, co. Notts. I am pleased to be able to send a few notes that will help

* Sometimes called the Devil's Horn or warmer.

to make the account more complete. I visited the site of the Hall about three years ago, and then found a small fragment of the chapel still remaining, namely, a door, and a door lintel bearing an inscription. This I copied, and here transcribe :—

THIS
CHAPPELL WAS BY LI
CENCE IN Y^e REIGNE
OF KING EDWARD Y^e 2D.
... NO 1309 AND REPAIRED IN Y^e
... YEARE OF Y^e REIGNE OF KING
CHARLES 2D 1666.

This stone lintel, and the oak door beneath it, studded with nails and having grooved panels, are the only remains of Cressy Hall; the whole having been destroyed by fire towards the end of the 18th century.

In Raine's *History of Blyth* above mentioned is given a pedigree of the Cressy family, commencing with Roger Cressy, *temp.* Henry II., whose grandson, also named Roger, held 30 bovates of land in Surfleet of King Henry III. This last-named is said to have been the founder of Surfleet church, and to be commemorated by the recumbent effigy described before.* In six generations more the direct male line came to an end, in the person of Sir Hugh Cressy, who died *sine prole* 9 Hen. IV. In the following year his estates were divided between his two sisters, Katherine, (who married (1) Sir John Clifton, and (2) Ralph Makarell), and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Markham, of Sedgbrook, co. Linc., and who had Cressy Hall and the Surfleet property as part of her share in her brother's estate. Sir John was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. The descent of this family is given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. Sir John's direct descendant in the sixth generation, Robert Markham, was M.P. for Nottinghamshire; and his son, also named Robert, squandered his patrimony and sold the family estates. From him Sir Edward Heron purchased Cressy Hall.

J. T. BEALBY.

* The name Walter Cressy, which was the name given to me traditionally in Surfleet itself, does not occur in the pedigree.—ED.

623.—Returning Officer for Peterborough.—After the Parliamentary Election in 1827, a question was raised as to who was the proper person to make the return, the Bailiff of the Hundred or the Bailiff of the City? The matter was before the Bar of the House of Commons, 9th April, 1728. A full account was given in a parliamentary paper, and the circumstances and arguments being of considerable interest, it is here printed, at full, from a copy in possession of Mr. C. Dack.

The BAILIFF of the City of PETERBOROUGH's
Right to Return Members to Serve in PARLIAMENT.



THE City of PETERBOROUGH is not Incorporated: But the proper Officer to Preside at the Election, and to make the Returns of Members of Parliament for that City, is the Bailiff of the City, and appointed by the Dean and Chapter, Lords and Proprietors of the said City.

At the last Election there being Three Candidates, the Right Honourable the Earl *Fitzwilliam* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; *Sidney-Wortley Mountague* Esq; since deceased; and Sir *Edward Obryan* Bar; the last of which being in a great measure a Stranger there, and having little prospect of Success, the two former having a great Majority of the Citizens for them: *Charles Parker* Esq; then High-Sheriff of the County of *Northampton*, being an Inhabitant in *Peterburgh*, and very zealous for the said Sir *Edward Obryan*, thought fit to Direct the Precept to the Bailiff of the Liberty and Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, instead of Directing it to the Bailiff of *Peterburgh*; and accordingly *Robert Smith* Bailiff of the said Liberty has Returned to the Sheriff an Indenture between Him and some of the Citizens, testifying that they had Elected the said Earl *Fitzwilliam* and the said Sir *Edward Obryan*: And the High-Sheriff has made his Return accordingly, and refused to accept the Indenture offered to him by *James Piv* Bailiff of the said City of *Peterburgh*, of the aforesaid Earl *Fitzwilliam* and *Sidney-Wortley Mountague* Esq; to be Citizens for the said City, to attend this present Parliament, who had the Majority of lawful Votes at the said Election.

And the present Question is, Whether the Bailiff of the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, or the Bailiff of the City of *Peterburgh*, be the Proper Officer to make the Return, in this Case?

The Pretence of the Bailiff of the Hundred of *Nassaburgh* is founded on these two Suppositions: (1.) That the City of *Peterburgh* is within the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*: (2.) That if it be within the Hundred, the Bailiff of the Hundred ought to have the Execution of this Writ, as he has of ordinary Process out of the Courts at *Westminster*. If either of these fail, he is not the Proper Officer, and the Sheriff's Return is wrong.

It appears by several old Records and Charters, that very anciently the Abbots of *Peterburgh* had Eight Hundreds in the County of *Northampton*, several Manors, Lordships, and Lands there, and particularly the Lordship of *Peterburgh*; and likewise, partly by Prescription, and partly by several successive Patents, they had Court-Leets, Return of Writs, likewise Fines, Amercements, and Forfeitures, and other Franchises and Jurisdictions within all their Lordships and Lands: And the said Eight Hundreds, and other Franchises aforesaid, are recited to belong to the Abbot, and are confirm'd to him by Charter 2 H. 8 within thirty Years before the Dissolution.

Upon the Dissolution of this Abbey, the King thought fit to erect it into a Bishop's See, and by Letters Patent bearing Date 4, *Septemb.*, Ann. 33 H. 8. granted several of the Manors, and all the Court Leets, Franchises, Liberties and Jurisdictions which the Abbot held within them, to the Bishop: And by other Letters Patents bearing Date the next Day, 5 *Sept.* 33 H. 8. granted the Lordship of *Peterburgh*, and other Lordships, and all the Court Leets, Franchises, Liberties and Jurisdictions which the Abbot had within them, to the Dean and Chapter.

By virtue of which Grants, all Court Leets, Return of Writs, Jurisdictions of Hundreds, or other Jurisdictions enjoyed by the Abbot, would go along with the Lordships and Lands wherein they were exercised; and so the Bishop would hold his share of the Possessions of the Abbey, with as large Privileges as the Abbot had therein, but not to interfere with the Dean and Chapter, who were likewise to hold their Share of those Possessions allotted to them, with the same Franchises, Liberties and Jurisdictions, and as fully exempt from any Courts or Jurisdictions of any other Subject, as the Abbot had held the same. This appears manifestly, by the same strong Words, used without any Variation, in both the said Grants to the Bishop, and to the Dean and Chapter.

But because in the Letters Patents to the Bishop, besides the Grants of the Lordships, &c. and the Franchises and Jurisdictions therein, there is an express Grant of the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, and none of the Charters naming the Hundred of *Peterburgh*, nor indeed any of the Abbot's eight Hundreds; It is therefore imagined, that a Jurisdiction over *Peterburgh* is granted by Virtue of those words in the Patent, *All that our Hundred of Nassaburgh, or Nesse of Burgh, which the Bishop after granted to Queen Elizabeth, and She to the Earl of Exeter's Ancestors.*

The plain Answer is, That *Peterburgh* was so far from being within the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, that it was a distinct Hundred of itself, and was one of the Abbot's eight Hundreds, and the Hundred of *Nassaburgh* was another of that number. And of this there is the most incontestable proof that can possibly be had or desired. For in the 3d of *Edw.* 3. the Abbot being summoned before the Justices in Eyre, to shew, *Quo Warranto*, by what Warrant, Right, or Authority he claimed to hold a great many Franchises therein mentioned, and amongst the rest, of the Franchises eight Hundreds in *Northamptonshire*, Court Leets, and Return of Writs; he pleads a Prescription, That He and his Predecessors had, time out of mind, been Seised of the said eight Hundreds, and several Charters confirming the eight Hundreds, and granting his Predecessors Court Leets, and Return of Writs, in all their Lordships, Manors, and Estates. And being asked by the Court, what were the eight Hundreds which he claimed; He specifies them to be, the hundreds of the Burgh of Saint *Peter*, with its Members, of the *Nesse of the Burgh*, of *Polebrook*, of *Navesford*, of *Hokeslow*, of *North Naveslond*, *South Naveslond*, and of the Vill of *Thygden*. And the King's Attorney desiring that a Jury may enquire in what Manner and from what Time the said Abbot had used the Liberties before claimed; The Jury, as to the Hundreds, and Liberties, and Court Leets within them, find that the Abbot and his Predecessors had been, time out of mind, Seised of the Hundreds aforesaid, and Court Leets, and all other the Liberties, in the Manner as the Abbot had claimed them; and they are allowed him, tho' some other particular Liberties are seised into the King's Hands.

And the reason of naming the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, seems to be, because there being no Lordship or Vill, or Lands of that Name, the Grant of all Franchises and Jurisdictions within the several Manors, and Towns and Lands before-named in that Grant, to the Abbot, would not have described this Franchise or Jurisdiction, which therefore is put in by Name, but was not intended to comprise any Jurisdiction in *Peterburgh*, which the Dean and Chapter were to have, by a Grant then ready for the

Seal, with all the Jurisdictions the Abbot had therein; nor could comprise it, the Hundred of *Nassaburgh* being one Hundred, and the Borough or City of *Peterburgh* another.

So that the 1st Point intirely fails them.

As to the 2d; supposing *Peterburgh* were within the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, and that the Franchise of the Hundred, and the Return of Writs there, be well granted to the Earl of *Exeter*, yet will it not by any means follow, that his Bailiff of this Liberty or Franchise, will be the proper Officer to Return a Precept upon this Writ.

In truth the Grant of a Franchise of a Hundred, and *retorna brevium* therein how large soever the Words may be, extends in Point of Law, only to Writs that are between Subject and Subject; and Writs for the King are understood to be excepted. Therefore the general Rule is, that where any writ issues for the King, there shall be inserted in it at first, a Clause of *non omittas propter aliquam libertatem*, which in other Cases is inserted only after the Bailiff of the Franchise has been guilty of some Neglect or Default; the Effect of which, is, to enjoin the Sheriff not to regard any Liberty, but to act in the same manner as he would do if there were none. And it is an established Doctrine, * That tho' the Clause be not inserted in the Writ, yet the King being a Party, carries in itself a *non omittas*, that is, a Charge for the Sheriff not to take any Notice of any Liberty.

And in the Writ for Electing Members to Parliament, the King is a Party, and has the most important Concern therein on one side, and the whole Kingdom on the other.

And therefore in this Case, the Sheriff is bound, not to have any more regard to any Liberty or Franchise than if there were none.

Nor is there one Instance throughout all *England*, that where a Borough lies within a Hundred which is a Franchise, and has *retorna brevium*, any Precept is ever directed to the Bailiff of the Franchise, for the Election of Members of Parliament.

2d. Supposing he had the Execution, and return of this Writ granted to him, as well as of all others; yet that would only impower him to do in this Case, as in all others, only the very same thing which the Sheriff was to have done, in case there had not been there a Liberty, and that the Execution and Return of the Writ had not been taken from the Sheriff; and that is, not preside in the Election, but to direct his Precept to the proper Officer of the Town to preside in it.

And this shews how absurd it is for the Sheriff to issue a Precept to the Bailiff of the Liberty, who would be only a Conduit-pipe to transmit the King's Command to the Town, without having anything to do in it himself. And as no Sheriff can preside in the Election of any City or Borough, unless he be Sheriff of that City or Borough, and 'tis not enough that such City or Borough is within the County of which he is Sheriff, so no Bailiff can preside in the Election for any City or Borough, unless he be Bailiff of such City or Borough; and 'tis not enough that such City or Borough lie within the Liberty whereof he is Bailiff.

3d. This Point of a Bailiff of a Liberty, having nothing to do with the Return of Writs for Election of Members for any Borough within the Liberty, was always so clear, that it gave occasion to a contrary Error; and the Sheriffs imagin'd that they might preside in the Elections for Cities and Boroughs, as well as for the County; the Writs in the same Stile, commanding them to chuse two Citizens for every City, and two Burgesses for every Borough, as two Knights for the County; and therefore they issued no Precepts to the Mayor, or to the Bailiff, where no Mayor was; that is, they pretended, with some colour from the Words of the Writ, to

do what the Bailiff of this Liberty, upon a pretence (but without colour) of standing in the Place the Sheriff pretends to do; that is, to preside himself, and exclude the Bailiff of the City. The *Stat. 23 H. 6. cap. 15.* takes notice of this Error of the Sheriffs, and expressly Ordains, That every Sheriff shall make and deliver a Precept to every Mayor or Bailiff, where no Mayor is of the Cities and Boroughs within his County, reciting the Writ and commanding them to chuse by Citizens, Citizens, and by Burgesses, Burgesses to come to the Parliament; and that the said Mayor or Bailiff, where no Mayor is, shall return the Precept to the Sheriff, by Indentures between them and the said Sheriff, of the Elections so by them made, and of the Names of the Citizens and Burgesses so Elected.

In providing against that plausible Mistake of the Sheriffs, it has fully excluded this weak and absurd Mistake of the Bailiffs of Liberties, by expressly providing that the Precept be sent to the Bailiff of the City, and therefore the Bailiff of the Liberty is excluded, unless he be Bailiff of the City too.

It shews likewise that the Point of Election belongs to the Officer of the Town, and not ev'n to the Sheriff; and consequently not to the Bailiff, whose Privilege is nothing but to execute Writs within that District, as the Sheriff is to do in the County; and is therefore only a Branch of the Sheriff's Office, and consequently not of a higher Nature.

4th. In the Borough and City of *Peterburgh*, there has, in fact, been a Bailiff of the Town, distinct from the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, as well in the time when both were in the hands of the Abbot, as after, when both were in the Crown; and after that, when the Hundred had been granted to the Bishop, and the Town to the Dean and Chapter.

The Charter 8 *H. 7.* recited and confirm'd by Charter 2 *H. 8.* takes notice, that the Abbot had a Bailiff, *de Burgo præd'*; and in the old Entries of the Revenues of the Abby, and afterwards of the Bishop, and of the Dean and Chapter, there is set down among the Outgoings, the Fee of the Bailiff of the Lordship and Town of *Peterburgh*, by it self; which is more considerable than the Fees of the Bailiffs of other particular Branches of the Revenue; and he is taken notice of as a Distinct Officer, ev'n when the same Person was Bailiff of the Town, and of other Branches of the Revenue.

5th. As there has been a Bailiff of *Peterburgh*, a distinct officer from the Bailiff of the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, to whom therefore the Precept for Election of Members of Parliament ought to be directed; so they have been all along directed to the Bailiff of *Peterburgh*, appointed by the Dean and Chapter, Lords, and Proprietors of that Lordship.

So it was all Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, not only during the 18 Years before the Grant of the Hundred of *Nassaburgh* to the Lord *Burleigh*, but for the 25 years after, ev'n when the Lord was Lord Treasurer, and lived in the Neighbourhood of *Peterburgh*.

The same was done in the Reigns of King *James* and King *Charles* the First; and the first attempt that we know of to set up the Bailiff of the Hundred, was in 1654; but it was determined in favour of the Bailiff of the Town.

Since the Restauration, by the Earl of *Exeter's* Interest with some of the Sheriffs, and Security given for their Indemnity, some Precepts have been obtain'd, directed to the Bailiff of the Hundred. And the Indolence of the Dean and Chapter, the little Importance of a Right of this sort to them, the Power of the Earl of *Exeter*, and the Expence that must attend a Contest, made the Dean and Chapter neglect contesting it; besides, the Precepts were still, by all indifferent Sheriffs, directed to their Bailiff; and that for the very last Parliament was so.

But however, here being a plain Right founded on a Prescription, before the Restauration, for the Bailiff of the Town to return this Writ: No wrongful Interruption in the Possession since that, for 4 or 5, nay for 10 or

20 * times, can take it away; much less can those Instances make any prescriptive Right for the Bailiff of the Hundred to return the Writ; and other Right he cannot possibly have.

This is so certain, that there is no need to add, that the Right for the Bailiff of the Town to make this Return, cannot be transferr'd, or extinguish'd by the Neglects of the Dean and Chapter in prejudice of their Successors.

And yet this Right has been all along Claim'd; and the Writ of Election, pursuant thereto, has been Delivered, by most of the late Sheriffs, to the Bailiff of the said City, and by him executed and Returned; and at the last Election the Bailiff of the said City did Claim the said Right, tho' Denied by the Sheriff.

624.—Wisbech Registers (609).—At the commencement of the Burials in the third volume of these Registers are the following lines :—

Behold the work of the Almighty's Hand
Behold the Dead in Order as they Stand
Behold with Wonder & Amazeing Dread
With Horror View the Ranges of the Dead
Turn o'er this Volume look in either hand
You'll See Vast numbers Regimented Stand
In Dreadful order Rang'd in Numerous Bands
These Mouldering Numbers that's Register'd here
Doth fill my Soul with Awful Dread and fear
When that Strange Change Shall come
Reader that Wonderous Change when You and I
Must follow those into Eternity
May Change this Mortal for
A Glorious Immortality.

By James Bell

Who Wrote this Register.

April 16th 1747.

This volume only extends to 1745, so the above touching lines were written after it was finished. Two extracts from the Baptisms may be given :—

1739 10 Dec. James Son of — y^s Child was left at Cap^t. Norris's Door.

1741 18 May James Boswell a Jew Aged 18 years.

The following are from the Marriages :—

1720 18 July John Bayes & Mary Chamberlain bro^t. by y^e Cunstables.

1732 19 June William Hewitt of Oundle in y^e County of Northampton & Margaret Matthews of Elm brought by y^e Overseers of Elm, from Wisb. Goal.

1735 16 Sep. Samuel Lecount & Jane Watson per War^t. from Charles Girbow, Esq^r.

16 Sep. John Sike of Wisbech St Mary's & Mary Vassey from Terrington St John's per Warrant from Edward Southwell, Esq^r.

There are a few other similar entries. The reader can put his own interpretation. These are from the Burials :—

1713	24 Jan.	Elizabeth a Stranger.
1714	21 Aug.	A Stranger Unknown.
	15 Sep.	John Bellamy Vicar of y ^s Parish.
1716	21 May	Thomas Hall of y ^e Isle of Axom.
1717	23 Feb.	Sarah Wife of Thomas Middleton Massey.
1719	21 Oct.	Faith Hope & Charity Da ^{trs} . of Richard Watson.
1720	1 Oct.	Robert Pevison, a Comedian.
1724	8 Sep.	Richard Owen of Pennworth in y ^e Isle of Anniseed.
1735	2 June	James Hart. No burial office.
1736	6 June	John Cameron a High-Lander.
1739	20 Apr.	Richard Peachey Clerk & Reader of y ^s Parish.
	6 Oct.	Robert Harris Esq. brought from London.
	9 Mar.	Robert a Scot's Man known by no other Name.
1740	15 Nov.	The Rev nd . John Hanson Curate & Clerke.
1741	20 Aug.	An Irishman.
	11 Sep.	Alexander a Scotchman.

The first instance of a double christian name occurs, as given above, in 1717. "The Isle of Axom" is, of course, the Isle of Axholme, that part of Lincolnshire that is west of the Trent. But where is the Isle of Anniseed? Throughout the Registers the Assistant Curate is generally denominated the Reader.

In the fourth volume are two entries which may be connected with the noble family of Fitzwilliam; in the second extract the christian name of the father appears to be given incorrectly :—

1755	3 June	Lawrence Fitz-Williams & Mary Patchett (married) by Banns.
1756	18 May	(Bapt ^d .) Ann Daur. of W ^m . & Mary Fitz-Williams.

This occurs among the Baptisms :—

1746	25 Mar.	John Son of Eliz: Pierce, who says she was married at Norwich.
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The occupation of the father is first systematically entered in 1778. The remainder are from the Burials :—

1752	26 Apr.	William Wallis Clerk of the Market.
1760	5 Oct.	Tho ^s . Stanroyd Master of the Workhouse.
1761	6 Apr.	A Stranger died suddenly.
1766	2 Apr.	The Rev ^d . M ^r . John Clarkson.
1769	26 Jan.	Benjamin Barnes Clerk.
1773	3 Dec.	The Rev nd . Henry Burrough late Vicar of Wisbech and Doctor of both Laws.
1777	23 Nov.	John Hutcheson, Grocer Town Clark Coroner & Vestry Clark.
1780	18 Oct.	James McMillan a Presbyterian Minister.

The Rev. John Clarkson was father of Thomas Clarkson, the eminent writer against the slave trade, whom the inhabitants of Wisbech deservedly held in the greatest honour.

In the fifth volume are recorded the baptisms and deaths of some of the children of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay. It may be convenient to give a short account of this family. Mr. Lindsay was third son of James, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and was born in 1760. His first wife was Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Fyde, Esq., of Boston, M.P.; she died in 1837. He was appointed Bishop of Kildare in 1804, and was the last prelate to enjoy that title, for at his death in 1846 the see of Kildare was united to Dublin. His children born at Wisbech were (1) Charles, born 12 Oct., 1790, bapt. 9 Dec.; he became Archdeacon of Kildare, and died 23 Apr., 1855; he was grandfather of George Fyde Rowley, Esq., J.P., of Morcott Hall, Rutland: (2) Elizabeth Frances, born 30 Nov., 1791, bapt. 12 Jan., 1792; she married Sir Compton Domville, Bart., and died 10 Aug., 1812: (3) Thomas, born 26 Dec., 1792, bapt. 17 Jan., 1793; he was Lieutenant in the 83rd Regiment and fell at Vittoria, 21 June, 1813: (4, 5) Philip Yorke and James, twins, bapt. 9 Feb., 1794, of whom James was buried 10 Feb., and Philip Yorke 7 Apr., following. There was also another Philip Yorke, born 1795, but apparently not at Wisbech. By a second marriage also Mr. Lindsay had two sons.

The following are from the Burials:—

1796	31 Mar.	Sir Philip Vavazor Batchelor Aged 76.
1799	10 Aug.	An Infant found in the River.
	8 Oct.	A Male Stranger drowned.
1800	29 Apr.	Oglethorp Wainman M.D. was carried out of Town to be buried at Gedney.

Sir P. Vavazor had been knighted upon the occasion of taking up an address at the coronation of George III. In the decade 1765-75 there was a strange mortality among infants. It is very difficult indeed to explain it. In one single year, 1770-71, out of 124 burials, no less than 77 are described as infants. About the same time the burial of "a stranger, his name unknown" frequently occurs.

A few notes may be interesting to military readers. In 1785, mention is made of the 64th Regiment; in 1778 was buried a Serjeant of the 3rd Regiment of Marines; in 1789 was buried a

Private in the Prince of Wales' Regiment ; dragoons, soldiers, occur occasionally, and once, in 1778, a soldier in the Black-cuff Regiment.

Among the occupations we find the following :—Coal-Metter, Player, Metter, Nacker, Flaxman, Lime-burner, a Mariner and a Batchelor, Mill-man, Porter, Pedlar, Wool-comber, Boat-wright, Barge-man, Oatmeal-maker, Common Carrier, Felt-monger, Chair-turner, Roper, Peruke-maker, Supervisor, Fisherman, Wickerman.

Some of the surnames are very singular. These are among the most noticeable :—Applegarth, Argillstotus, Assheldicke, Astildyke, Attelbridge, Awnley, Badyford, Burchinhall, Crouck-cocke, Deliston, Elephant, Fairebarn, Fendick, Follifoote, Genatas, Gognye, Gotobed, Grandborrow, Germet, Janitor, Makepeace, Me, Methold, Nutcombe, Olcorne, Orgener, Peepes, Prigion, Rakebaine, Rasyn, Reason, Scortred, Shrimplyne, Silvertop, Sabbancke, Splaine, Sturdye, Swanborow, Thickholland, Thistlewhite, Toe, True, Twelve, Ulph, Unthank, Use, Vanhee, Verone, Vicas, Venter, Washwhite, Wetherheader.

Oddities in christian names are of no special importance. Out of a very large number we may however select a few. Of males we have Affabilis, Bevis, Garillus, Gervicius, Guido, Jehoshaphat, Sabinus, Samson, Striggilus, Xenophon. Of females we have Camilla, Dornicola, Dutchemine, Edenia, Eve, Grysilla, Jacomina, Joiitia, Mercia, Modesty, Nazareth, Petronella, Plecentia, Precella, Predasa, Prethasa, Zilpa.

Ed.

625.—Crowland Notes.—The Natural History and Archæological Society of Peterborough has recently acquired an old manuscript volume containing some rough collections from the books of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. I extract a few relating to Crowland.

J. T. IRVINE.

The Reverend Bernard Goche, Rector of Croyland, and an extra regular honorary Member of this Soc^y., complained to the secretary of a most notorious and scandalous abuse in the Tenant to the Grantee of the Site of the Conventual Buildings and Cloisters in Croyland, who hath dug up above a dozen stone coffins or chells wherein some Reverend Prelates of y^e Church his predicesors or other noblemen were deposited and interred, scatters their bones on the surface of the earth, and proposes to sell them for Hogtroughs or other vile uses ; I went and was an eye witness.

M. J. (Maurice Johnson) Scr^y.

Communicated by the secretary, the impression of an Intaglio Antique in a large Amethyst. It seems to be an Apollo with his bow and quiver hanging at his back, it was found in the Ruins of the Great Isle of Croyland Minster. Ye stone has been broken in two near ye top. It was in the possession of Mr Bellgrave of Croyland. This geum was found broken and very clumsily set.

Mr Johnson Gent. shewed a neat M.S. of Sir Thos. Lambart of Weston his translation into English of Croyland's Chronicle compiled in Latin and time of H. 7 . . . by John Hamyngton esq. Nephew to Hugh Evermue 2^d Ab of Croy.

By tradition the Welland through Croyland Town was bottomed with Gravel. Mr. Collins shewed 2 pictures of Croyland painted by himself for Mr Sly of Thorney; one the S. West prospect of Croyland ruins, the other of the triangular bridge.

A drawing of a kind in Alabaster fixed in the House of Mr. Bromfield Belgrave on S.W. side of the triangular Bridge.

In the Public Library of Douai is the Croyland MS. containing the "Vita et Passio venerabilis viri Gualdevi Comitis Huntendonæ et Northantonæ."

Thomas Stapilton.

626.—A Gibbet Query.—A place where four cross roads meet, at a distance of three miles from Castle Cary, in Somerset, is the reputed scene of a fratricide, one Jack White having murdered his brother. Tradition says that the murderer was here hung in chains, and buried at the cross roads: but some of the old people cling to the idea that he was placed alive in some kind of cage, and then left to starve: and in order to give a touch of realism to their version, they generally add that his life was prolonged by some person giving him candles to eat.

I have heard that a similar story is current in some part of Cambridgeshire. Can any reader tell me if it is told of any murderer of the Fens?

Castle Cary.

W. MACMILLAN.

627.—Potter's Gate, Bourne (602).—It cannot, I think, be regarded as certain that Eastgate, in Bourne, was formerly known as Potter's Gate. In Marratt's *History of Lincolnshire*, and in Moore's *Kesteven* (published about 1808), Manor Lane and Potter's Street are situated at the west end of the town. Potter's Street, which contained a considerable number of houses, was destroyed by a large fire in the 16th century; and collections were made for the relief of the sufferers at S. Paul's Cathedral, and many other places.

R.M.M.

628.—Some Lincolnshire Deeds.—Among the documents in possession of Col. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, near Stamford, are six deeds here described, relating to the County of Lincoln. It will be seen that four of them are connected with the Hatcher family; and it is probably through that family that the papers came to the present owner. Their seat, in the 16th century, was at Careby. The first of the family to acquire this place seems to have been Dr. John Hatcher, a native of Surrey, Fellow of S. John's College, and Regius Professor of Physic, at Cambridge, while his only son, Thomas, who died before him, lived at Careby. John, eldest son of Thomas, of Eton and King's College, Cambridge (like his father), was knighted, and is the Sir John Hatcher of these deeds. At the date of the second deed he would have been about 38 years old. John Hatcher, Esq., in the last deed, might be either his son or his grandson.

- (1) Acquittance for a subsidy, 5 Eliz., collected in the Wapentakes of Elloche, Kirketon, and Skirbeck, together with the Borough of Boston in the parts of Holland, co. Linc. John Death, collector of the first payment of a certain subsidy granted to our present Queen Elizabeth in the 5th year of her reign, from the laity, (*a laicis*,) as was contained in an indenture certified by Sir Edward Dymock and the other Queen's Commissioners to the Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer, renders an account of £237. 2s. 3½*d* received altogether. The expenses seem to have amounted to £18. 8s. 6*d*; and the sum remitted to £218. 13s. 9½*d*. Et quietus est. Per me Thomam Hyde.
- (2) A similar acquittance for fifteenths and tenths, granted to the late Queen Elizabeth, in the 43rd year of her reign, in the Wapentakes of Avelond, Nesse, Belteslowe, and Wiverbridge, in the parts of Kesteven, co. Linc. Sir John Hatcher, Kt., the collector, renders an account of £452. 13s. 4*d*. received, which was paid, less expenses, into the Exchequer, 11 Feb., 45 Eliz.; 23 May, 18 Nov., and 7 Feb., 1 James. Signed by Alex. Williams.
- (3) An acquittance for the value of the goods of Richard Thymolby, a recusant. £208.

In Rotulo Recusantium De Anno Quarto Regis Jacobi in Lincolnia.

Willielmus Ascoughe de Stallingburghie Armiger debet
Lincoln ccviiij ls. super ipsum oneratas porporcio sive valor honorum et
catallorum Ricardi Thymolby per Willielmum Wray militem
et alios Commissionarios ratione Recusancium ipsius Ricardi capta et
retornata Vz Exoneratur de ccviiij ls. predictis per consensum Baronum
Annotatum in memorando ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurarii de Anno
quinto Regis nunc Jacobi videlicet inter Recorda de termino Sancti
Hillarij Rotulo.

Et quietus Est.

Geo: Bayley.

- (4) An acquittance from the Pipe office in the Great Roll of the Exchequer, 15 James, to Sir John Hatcher, Kt., the sheriff, for the sum of £6. 13s. 4d paid as composition for a number of penalties incurred for various irregularities. Dated 30 Nov., 17 James. Signed by Anthony Rone, Clerk of the Pipe.
- (5) Another acquittance from the Pipe office for collection of fifteenths and tenths in the parts of Kesteven, from laymen, 20 James, to Sir John Hatcher and Sir Hammond Whichcott, Kts., who render account of £744. 2s. 1½d received, and they have paid £734. 2s. 1½d to James Cambell, George Whitmore, Richard Freman, Martin Bond, Paul Bayninge, and Thomas Middleton, receivers appointed by Act of Parliament, on 20 July, 6 Aug., and 18 Nov., 22 James, as appears by their six acquittances remaining in Court in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe, the balance £10 being for their expenses. Et quieti sunt. Ex per Anthonium Rone Clericum Pipe.
- (6) A deed with a considerable part of the great seal attached to the people of Lincolnshire announcing the appointment of John Hatcher as Sheriff, 28 Charles II.

Carolus secundus. dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex fidei defensor &c Archiepiscopis Episcopis Ducibus Comitibus Baronibus militibus liberis hominibus et aliis de Comitatu lincolnensi salutem Cum commiserimus Dilecto nostro Johanni Hatcher Armigero Comitatum nostrum predictum cum pertinentiis custodiendum quam diu nobis placuerit prout in literis nostris patentibus ei inde confectis plenius continetur vobis mandamus quod eidem Johanni Hatcher tanquam vicecomiti nostro Comitatu predicto in omnibus que ad Officium illud pertinent intendentes sitis respondentes et auxilantes In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo die Novembris Anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo.

Grimston.

Wilkinson.

629.—Ely Episcopal Manor (584).—In continuation of my former paper I now send the tenants on the Bishop's demesnes, with particulars of their services, as given in the old Coucher Book.

FREE TENANTS continued.—William, son of Elyas, holds 36 acres of *wara*, with messuage, at 10s. per annum. He must find a plough for 1 day in winter, 1 day in Lent, for 1 day in summer to carry rushes, for 1 day in autumn to carry corn, at the times of boon-work, the lord to find food. He is to be *custos* of the reapers in the autumn, at the lord's food; to go with the lord's seneschal and knights to Cambridge on the advent of the Justices, to demand the lord's liberties. He owes suit to the Halmot. John of Walpole holds 18 acres of *wara*, with messuage, at 5s. per annum and 14*d.* *whitpund.* Same services as William, son of Elyas. Nicholas, son of Elyas, and William de la Hale, hold 18 acres of *wara*, with messuage and croft, at 2s. per ann. In addition to aforesaid services, it belongs to this holding to be coroner, to replevy the lord's men, to do seisins and disseisins within and without the Isle. Lewis Barat, and Alice, his wife, with Ralph the barber, and Agnes, his wife, hold 36 acres of *wara*, at 7*d.* *whitpund.* They must plough 1 day in winter, 1 day in Lent, 1 in summer, at their own food. Services, same as Nicholas, son of Elyas. John de Marisco holds 6 acres of *wara*, for which he has to be coroner and meet the Justices. John de Hatfeld, the Bishop's baker, holds 18 acres of *wara*, for his service as the lord's baker. Eustace de Tornes holds land in the fields of Soham for 5s. per ann., and has to navigate the Bishop's equipage from Soham to Ely. John the Steresman holds 1 messuage at the service of navigating the Bishop. Sir Peter de Eya holds 1 messuage and gives 1 crane per ann., or 2s. Brethren of Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene hold 18 acres of *wara* for 12*d.* John, the goldsmith, the Eleemosinarius, and Peter of Litelbery, 6 acres with messuage, which used to belong to the keeper of the Rushery, and pay 2½*d.* *whitpund.* Walter Palfreman, 5 acres of *wara* for 4s. Gilbert the baker, of Chetesham, 12 acres of *wara* for 8s. Salomon, son of Alan the

goldsmith, 5 acres of *wara*, with messuages for 18*d.* Agnes and her sisters (as before) hold an area of *purprestura* for 6*d.*; 18 acres of land, for 5*s.*; 6 acres, with messuage, for 12*d.*; 1 holm, for 12*d.*; 1 part of a toft, for 12*d.*, and 1*d.* *whitpund*. Walter de Capella, 18 acres, with messuage, for 6*s.* 8*d.* Stephen Wodeman, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, for 12*d.* The Bishop holds 1 messuage, formerly belonging to Robert de Camera, in which dwell 4 chaplains, by provision of Bishop Hugh, to celebrate for ever for the King, Queen, and souls of their predecessors, and for the Bishop and the souls of all his predecessors and successors. Said messuage used to pay yearly rent of 2*s.*, but is now 'quits.' Peter of Litelbery holds a *purprestura* for 6*d.* Albin Tote, 1 area of a messuage, formerly Fulk's of Downham, for 12*d.* Hugh, son of Augustine, 1 *placea* of said messuage for 16*d.*, 1*d.* *whitpund*, and digs in the lord's vineyard. Richard, son of Stephen, 1 toft for 4*d.*, 1*d.* *whitpund*, and digs, etc. Rave, the cleric, a part of land next the vineyard for 4*d.* The heirs of Richard de Lea, ditto. Hugh, the chaplain, son of Henry the smith, a *placea* for 4*d.* John, the cleric, his brother, ditto for 6*d.*

FREEMEN 'BEYOND THE WATER,' now called Babylon. Master Roger, the mason; John, son of Henry Mansel; Richard, son of Robert Yede; William de Dereham; Robert, son of Nicholas; Ralph Knyttessanke; Thomas de Cottenham; Luke, the tollman; Ace Prest; Henry, the fisherman; each holds a messuage at 2*d.* per ann. Mable de Lerna; the Pitanciarus*; Nicholas, the cutler, and Simon de Bereweye; Hugh, son of William, the tanner; the Elemosinarius; Roger Fot; William, the 'acatur';† Nicholas, 'beyond the water'; the Prior; Everard, the 'pannier'; Hugh, son of Augustine; each hold a messuage at 4*d.*

BUTCHERS' STALLS. Emma, widow of Peter Geroun, 1 stall at 12*d.* per ann. Reginald of Lakyngehe 'le geler,' a *placea* in the market, at 12*d.* Richard, son of Stephen, 3 stalls, at 15*d.* Robert, son of Nicholas, cleric, 2 stalls, at 10*d.* The

* The officer who distributes the pittances.

† Achatour, purchaser of provisions, purveyor.

following, 1 stall each, at 6*d.* per ann.: Symon Soyewombe; ditto; Rande Godarde; Henry, son of William Cat; Nigel Beneit; Nicholas, son of Reyner; Hugh Biscop; the Brethren of the Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene. William Terdel, 1 stall, at 4*d.*

FULL LANDS. Peter Pinnok holds 1 full land which makes 18 acres of *wara*. He gives 7*d.* 'de Wytepund' per ann., 3 hens at Christmas, and 30 eggs at Easter. Every week from Michaelmas to Whitsuntide he must do 3 days' work (*operationes*), viz. on Monday, Friday and Saturday; of Festivals, Christmas day only being allowed him. From Whitsuntide to the first of August, he must work for the lord every Monday and Friday; from the first of August to Michaelmas, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He shall plough in the winter, before Christmas, 3 acres without food and *operatio*, at the same time he shall plough 'de beneertye,'* if he has a whole plough, 3 roods, and he shall have 1½*d.* If he joins with others, he and the others shall plough 3 roods and have 1½*d.* If he joins *cum quinto*, he shall plough 'de filstnerethe' at the same time for one day from morning until the lord's ploughs unyoke, without food and *operatio*. Also, he shall plough in Lent 3 acres 3 roods of 'beneerye' and a ploughing of 'filsingerhe,' as in winter. In summer he shall plough 3 acres, and of 'beneerche' 3 roods, as in winter, but he shall not plough 'de filsningerye.' If it be necessary to do the boonwork of ploughing (*facere precarias carucarum*), he shall come with 4 others (*cum quarto*) for 3 days in winter and in Lent, the lord to find food. If necessary, he shall harrow for 3 days in winter and 3 days in Lent, and each day he shall have a loaf and 2 herrings. He shall find 3 men to hoe for 3 days and shall have each day a loaf and 2 herrings. As often as necessary, he shall harrow in winter a whole day for 1 *operatio*, and in Lent from morning until noon, similarly for 1 *operatio*. If he has to hoe before Whitsuntide, he shall find one man to hoe for a day, from morning until noon, for 1 *operatio*;

* "Benerth, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart."—*Bailey*.

and if after Whitsuntide, he shall find 3 men to hoe for a whole day for 1 *operatio*, viz. 2 days in each week; they shall not go *ad hospicium* before evening. At the time of mowing he shall mow 3 roods and shall spread, turn, carry and put into cocks, for 1 *operatio*; and he and the whole township in common shall have a sheep or 12*d.*, and 2 cheeses or 8*d.* Also he shall mow 60 garbs of large rushes, shall bind and carry them to the lord's brewhouse about the Feast of S. John, if the lord keeps the Feast, without *operatio*. Also he shall carry 240 garbs of large rushes in summer at the summons of the lord's bailiff from the marsh to the bank and shall stack them without food or *operatio*; if necessary he shall take them to the lord's *curia*, and stack them, reckoning it as 1 *operatio*. He shall cut and gather 60 garbs* of thatching-reeds (*tegimen*) in the marsh and carry them to the lord's *curia* before Michaelmas, to count as 1 *operatio*, and after Michaelmas 30 garbs, for 1 *operatio*. He shall thresh 80 garbs of winter-corn, for 1 *operatio*; 30 garbs of spring-corn, for 1 *operatio*, and winnow from morning until noon, for 1 *operatio*. Also, if necessary, he shall winnow 9 quarters of barley 3 times a year and make them into malt and shall thereby be quit of 3 *operationes*. And he shall do his service with horse and cart, according to the turn of his neighbours, to Lenn,† Iakell,‡ Burgh, Wisbech, Ditton, or elsewhere by fresh (*dulcem*) water without *operatio*, unless he has done it on an *operatio* day, and to Lindon by land, similarly. He shall give 3*d.* yearly when the lord wishes to repair the ploutymber (plough timber), and shall be free of *operatio* for one week. He shall find, according to custom, three men at each of the 3 autumnal *precariae* (boonworks), the lord to supply food and beer. He shall reap, bind and carry 3 roods of each kind of corn for 1 *operatio*. He shall reap 'de daywine'§ 3 roods and bind and carry without food or *operatio*. He shall find his own cart, with horse and man, for 3 days in the autumn to carry the lord's corn, the lord to find food. Whenever necessary,

* Sheaves.

† Lynn.

‡ Perhaps Yaxley.

§ Chaucer uses *dawenyng* for dawning.

he shall carry the lord's corn with his own cart for a whole day, for 1 *operatio*. He must make 1 perch of new ditch, 5 feet wide and 5 feet deep, for a whole day, for 1 *operatio*; or 2 perches of old ditch, for 1 *operatio*. He shall work from morning till noon, cutting in the marsh, digging, banking, making hurdles, mending, carrying, washing and shearing sheep, spreading manure *sū aquaria** in the fields, or other like things, for 1 *operatio*. If the lord wishes, he shall give tallage, leyrwite, a fine on his daughter's marriage, suit to the lord's mill, the best beast in his house as heriot; after his death, his wife shall have the said beast for wainage, for 30 days only; the beast must not be allowed to deteriorate; throughout that time the wife shall be free from *operationes*. He may not sell his cock or bull without licence of the lord or bailiff. If he be ill before autumn for a month or less, then he shall be freed from his work so long as he is ill; if ill more than a month, one month's *operationes* shall be excused. If ill in the autumn, he will only be excused 15 days. He and the whole township shall do 80 perches of ditch and hedge around Downham Park, without food or *operatio*; but the jurors say that they have never done this, and cannot lawfully be compelled to do it.

All the following hold a 'full land,' viz. 18 acres of *wara*, and render the same services as Peter Pinnok. Henry Neweman; William of Bele; Holdewillan; Dawe of Chetesham; Nicholas, son of John of Chetesham; Robert, son of Everard 'ad baram'; John Wulfrun; Philip Herberd; Michael the carter; Ralph, the Bishop's 'sumeter'; William Gunnilde and Philip Cat; Walter Pintel; Henry Pinnok; Symon le Wyche; Hamon 'ad hospital'; Hugh, son of Waukelin; Stephen Wodeman; Philip Bedell; Hugh, son of Alan; Matilda, widow of Hugh; Walter Musepese; William, son of Alfred; Syman Hereberd; Alfred Ruggele; Everard Childiring; Robert, son of William Avivory; John Delfen; John Aedelard; Richard Slypet; Henry Atefen.

Ely.

J. H. CROSBY.

* *Fimum spargendo su aquaria*: can this mean scattering soil over (if *su* may be short for *super*) the puddles?

630.—Conington (618).—The spelling here given is the correct one, and is the equivalent of *Kingston* or *Coningsby*. The first member of the word indicates a Danish element; as *Konge*, a King. This remark applies to the Conington in Cambridgeshire, as well as that in Huntingdonshire, both situated on the Fen-border. The double consonant does not distinguish the latter from the former. Fullerton's *Gazetteer of the World*, published over fifty years ago, has it:—"Conington-with-Hants, a parish in Huntingdonshire."

The quotation from Dugdale, on p. 31 of *The Handbook to the Fenland*, should have been inserted under a notice of the latter place, and not in connection with Conington, co. Cambs. In the map given in the *Handbook*, Denton, the birthplace of Sir Robert Cotton is marked. This is an emendation I am glad to note, and I anticipate, now the question (618) has arisen, further interesting information will be forthcoming.

S. H. MILLER.

631.—Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough.—In the year 1689 some four hundred of the clergy of the Church of England thought it sinful to swear allegiance to William the Third. To the mass of the clergy it appeared that the Scriptures required them to submit to the Sovereign who was in possession, without troubling themselves about his title. The notion of the divine right of the King obliged Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, to refuse the oath. He had been Vicar of Newark, and Archdeacon of Nottingham in 1683. He was consecrated 25th October, 1685, and enthroned at Peterborough, by proxy, 9th November, in the same year.* From his first curacy at Dartford, Kent, he had by his zeal and hard work become a well known preacher in London, where he acted as chaplain to the Princess Anne. The short time the Bishop presided over the diocese gave his lordship little chance to display his powers. His correspondence testifies to his zeal for the Church. The

* Memorandum quod Reverendus in Christo Pater ac Dominus, Dominus Thomas White, S.T.P. in Episcopatum Petriburgensem electus et confirmatus et consecratus per procuratorem suum legitimum Thomam Wolsey, S.T.P., Archidiaconum Northantonensem in realem corporalem et actualem possessionem Episcopatus et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Petriburgensis predicti inductus installatus et intronizatus fuit. Testibus Francisco Standish, Precentore, Car. Byfield, John Ekins, &c.

alienation of the church estate by his predecessor, Bishop Scambler, called forth his indignation ; his determination that his clergy should be men of worth, was not to be defeated by the patronage and influence of the nobles around him. A good instance is afforded by the rejection of a candidate for orders recommended by Lord Hatton.

London, Oct. 4, 1688.

My Lord,—It was my resolution to waite on y^r Lordsp at Kirby upon my returne from Northampton, but was defeated by a comand from y^e King to attend him at Louth, wch I mention to y^r Lordsp. the better to obtain y^r pardon for breaking my promise to y^r Lordship though I relieved you thereby from trouble. At Oundle I gave institution to y^e gentleman you proposed to me to beare y^e name of y^e vicar of Moulton for a little time. The other gentleman whom y^r Lordsp designed to enjoy the living as soon as he came of age and to supply y^e cure in ye intervall applyd to me at Abington for a licence. Indeed my Lord he is so unfit for any ecclesiastical employment that I dare say no Bishop in England would have ordayned him a deacon but* *that only man* that did him that unkindness. I made all ye tryalls of him wch I could and descended to the most easy and common enquiries which he could give no answer to but is wanting in the very qualifications wch the law requires. He is so farre from being able to give an account of his faith in Latine, that he cannot so much as repeat the Apostles' Creed in Latin when he has the English before him and is altogether as defective in understanding as he is in language. The parish of Moulton is large and full of inhabitants and requires an able man to conduct them and I am well assured that y^r Lordships tenderness for the honor of this church and promotion of religion is so great that you would be very unwilling to have any man employed by your means who should expose them both. I am sensible that this representation ought to have been made to you before this time but if y^r Lordsp. knew how few minutes I have had wch I could call my owne since I came to this place, I should be sure y^r Lordship would forgive the delay of my Lord.

Y^r Lordsp. most Humble and Obedient Servant

For the right Honble the Lord Viscount

Tho. Petriburg.

Hatton at Kirby in Northamptonshire neare Oundle.

On pain of suspension the clergy were to swear allegiance to William and Mary by 1 August, 1689. Among those who incurred the penalty were the Primate, Archbishop Sancroft, and six of his suffragans. Six months after the date of suspension the clergy were deprived, the Bishops being allowed during the year following their deprivations to occupy their official residences. The Queen desired Bishop Burnet to effect a compromise with them. They were informed that if they would perform their spiritual duties, to ordain, to institute and to confirm, a Bill should be brought into Parliament in order to dispense with the taking of the oath. This liberal offer was not accepted because

* Lewis Atterbury, to Ld. Hatton 4 May, 1688, asking for incumbency of Billing for his son. Hatton MS.

William and Mary were designated as King and Queen in the services of the Church. Our Bishop was deprived on 1 Feb., 1690. He survived eight years, living in retirement. He died in 1698, and was buried in S. Gregory's, under S. Paul's Cathedral. His will is as follows (MS. Lansd., 990) :—

In the name of God Amen I Thos. White, Doctor of Divinity, late Bishopp of Peterborough having reflected often upon the occurrences of my former life and often lookt forward to the end of it whither I am hasting through severall infirmities of body which now afflict me and the burthen of almost sixty two years of age; but being of sound understanding and memory do make and constitute this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following. First I commend my soule unto the hands of God giving most humble thanks unto him for the manifold mercies which he hath vouchsafed me in order to the comfortable passage of my life but especially for that infinite love he hath shewn to the world in sending his only Sone Christ Jesus to be the Redeemer of Mankind; and particularly that I being born into a Christian Country was early admitted into the holy Catholic Church of Christ and have enjoyed the privileges and benefitts thereof throughout the whole course of my life and more especially that by the divine grace and favour I was instituted and brought up in that religion wch is professed and established in the Ch. of England; which after due enquiry and examinacon I esteem the best constitucon and safest way to Heaven which is in the world (Oh. That my deluded countrymen would think so too) being free from the dangerous corruptions of popery and the many imperfections which other parts of the Reformation are subject to in which I have always lived and wherein by Gods grace I resolve to die. I doe moreover beg of God my heavenly father a full and perfect pardon for all my sins being conscious of myself of manifold neglects and great violation of my duty for thy Son's our Lord Jesus Christ's sake forgive me all that is past and grant that all the defilements I have contracted through the lust of the flesh the vanities of the world and temptations of the Devill may be purged and done away and the remainder of my life may be wholly devoted to Thy service and glory and I may be presented unto thee without spot and blameless at the last day. Having comended my soul unto the mercy and grace of God I do appoint my body to be buried in the churchyard of the parish where I shall dye without any funeral pomp sermon or expence above tenne pounds and without any monument or inscription saving this upon a little stone if it may be allowed :

The body of Tho : White D.D. late Bishopp of Peterborough deprived of that bishoprick for not taking the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy established 1689 is buried here in hopes of a happy resurrection.

Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish where I shall dye and be buried the sum of tenne pounds to be paid to the Rector Vicar or incumbent of the said parish within one moneth after my buriall and to be distributed to twenty poor families or persons by equal porcons in the choice of which families or persons my will is that the incumbent shall bestow this charity only to such families where the husband and wife stand in need and every particular person widdower widdow or virgin of fourty years old shall first repeat the Lord's prayer the Apostles creed and the tenn comandments distinctly and exactly before him and the ch. wardens or overseers of the poore: and if any person viz the husband or wife in any family which are to be reckoned for one or any single persons

offering themselves for trial herein shall miss or change one word in the repetition my will then is that the incumbent shall pass them by and seek other persons poor and aged till he find such as can make the aforesaid repetition distinctly and exactly and give my said legacy to twenty of them. Item I give to the poore of the parish of Aldington in Kent where I was born the summe of two hundred and forty pounds. Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Newarke in Nottinghamshire the summe of two hundred and forty pounds. I give and bequeath to the poor of the Parish of Bottesford in Leicestershire the summe of two hundred and forty pounds. Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Peterborough in Northamptonshire two hundred and forty pounds. Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Castor in Northamptonshire two hundred and forty pounds, which said summes of money of two hundred and forty pounds given by me to the poore of the five parishes abovesaid my will is shall be laid out within one year after my decease either in land or uppon sufficient security till land can be purchased by my executor with the advice and consent of the overseers of this my last will and testament. Tenne pounds of which I doe allot to the poore of each parish yearly for ever and the surplusage whatsoever it is to the rector vicar or incumbent of the said parishes respectively as a reward for his pains and fidelity in the distribution of the said tenne pounds to the poore of the said parishes which distribution I doe appoint shall be made once every year in the presence of the church-wardens or overseers of the poore of the respective parishes by the rector vicar or incumbent there in the church porch of the several parishes respectively on the fourteenth day of December in the same manner and within the same restrictions and limitations which I have before ordered the tenne pounds shall be distributed which I have given to the poore of the parish where I shall dye and be buried viz it shall be distributed to twenty poore families or persons by equal shares reckoning husband and wife for one person who shall before the receipt thereof exactly and distinctly repeat the Lord's prayer, the Apostles Creed and the tenne commandments without missing or changing one word therein. And if a man and his wife appear for a share in the said charity it shall not be sufficient qualification for them that one of them make the exact repetition aforesaid but they shall both make it or have no share at all in it. And I do moreover make it my request to the parishioners of these five parishes af^{sd} that whatever persons shall be relieved by this my charity above menconed may be continued still on the Poore Roll and receive the same allowance from the parish which they did before because I give the said summes purely and solely for the use and comfort of the poore and not to lessen the charge or abate the burthen of the richer and abler inhabitants. And I do desire withall it may be observed that I designe this gift not only as a corporall but as a spirituall alms to do good to the souls as well as to the bodies of the poor having with sorrow of heart taken notice of the inconceivable ignorance which prevailes among the poorer sort of people that there are at least very many of them Christians only in name but know not why they are soe nor what it is they are to believe or practise or pray for to answer the demands of the Christian profession. To encourage them therefore to learn the fundamentals of Christian religion I have bequeathed this charity which I desire the respective Rectors Vicars and incumbents to distribute with a good conscience according to these my directions that the end which I purpose by these restrictions may be obtained. I doe moreover require that noe person shall receive this charity twice till all the poor of the respective parishes have received it once who can and shall make the repetition af^{sd} that thereby the advantage may be spread as far as is possible within these bounds. My further will is that this part of my last will and testament be transcribed

by every of the five parishes above menconed and be lockt up in the Parish chest; And that yearly on the last Sunday in November after morning service the Rector Vicar or incumbent do read this part of it to the poor and the inhabitants of the respective parishes in the church porch.

L. GACHES.

632.—Holland Bridge (604).—In the account of Religious Houses in the Fens, a doubt is expressed as to the exact locality of a Gilbertine Priory at Holland Bridge.

Holland Bridge, or S. Saviour's Priory, was situated where the hamlet of Bridge End now is, in Horbling Fen, about a mile and a half north-east of the village, on the road to Donington. There is frequent reference to the Priory in the old inquisitions of the Court of Sewers. Thus we find, 19 Edw. III., "that the Prior of Saint Saviours did suffer ten bridges at Holand bridge to go to ruin to the damage of the whole country, and that the said Prior ought to repair the same." And in 47 Hen. III., it is ordered "that the Prior and Convent of Saint Saviours ought to maintain that part of the Causey called Holand bridge Causey by reason of their lands and tenements." And again, in 23 Edw. I., "the Prior of Saint Saviours ought to repair and maintain the same (*i.e.*, the Causey) to the town of Saint Saviours."

W.H.W.

633.—Strangers at Stamford.—The community of Flemish artisans that settled at Stamford in 1572 is forgotten. Probably their registers are extant, for the foreign Protestants kept their church records with scrupulous care, but they are not among the thousands of volumes deposited in Somerset House in pursuance of the Non-Parochial Registers Act, 1840. The congregation, through the influence of Sir William Cecil, obtained the use of one of the disused churches of Stamford, probably S. Leonard's. The earliest notice of the Dutch church at Stamford occurs in a certificate from the Bishop of Norwich, dated 8 March, 1572. It certifies to the fitness of Isbrand Balkius for the office of Minister. He had been a Minister of the Walloon church at Norwich, but "contentions have obliged him to leave. He is well learned and of godly conversation, and I do think him to be worthy of charge and government." Some years before this there

had been an application and offer by Flemish weavers to settle at Stamford. The document is preserved in the State Papers, Dom. Eliz. 43, 11. It is endorsed in Sir William Cecil's hand "The request of strangers to be placed at Stamford," and is dated 22 June, 1567.

To the right honorable Sr William Cicill Kt. her Maties principall secretary.

That where not onely nowe of late but at all other tymes your honor hathe beyn one of chefest succors and aide that we the Pelegrynes and straungers of the Doche nacon have had And where of yo^r goodnes it hathe pleased yor honor to offer unto us prevelege in Stamford for dyvers householdes and a home to inhabit in for wch offer we gyve your honor most hartie thanckes and are not hable to requite the same but to prey to God for your good estate.

We are informed that there sholde be but ten housholdes or thereabouts, yor honor may understande that if there be not xx^{ti} housholdes at the leaste they shall not be hable to mayntayne and finde a Precher w^{ch} they of forse must have, where any company of them shall dwell.

And for as moche as your honor knowethe the same towne is not nere the see and for suche provision for our scienses as we muste have we shalbe forced to make o^r provision from London by lande. Our sute is first to have your house well repaired and the condit amended and to have also ij^c or iij^c acres of grounde att reasonable rent to plant wth hoppes and other comodities for o^r better mayntenance of livinge there.

And that if we shall thinke mete and that the same house be not bigg enough for us we may without daunger take other houses and grounde in the same towne or nere there unto by leas or otherwise.

These ar the artes we thinke most fitte to go thether and that we will procure to our best to dwell there;

Lynnen weavers, Tik wevers, Silk wevers, Lynsey-wolsey wevers, ffaunders clothe, wollen, ffreseado, sackcloth, and other like which your honor shall thinke most mete to dwell there.

His Honor thought weavers of tapestry were wanted: he was then building Burghley House. The strangers did not see their way to get a living at Stamford till 1572. In that year Isbrand Balkius and Casper Vosberghius submitted to their patron, now Lord Burghley, "Articles of Conditions" which they had prudently prepared for the Dutchmen.

Certaine articles conteyninge theffete of the petition and the requeste of the straungers that shalbe willinge to go and kepe their residence at Standford, whereby the same Standford and other places lyenge thereabouts, with the grace of God, be lyke in a shorte tyme to florishe wonderfullie.

1 to grant a church

2 to permit 7 coadjutors with 2 JJ. (to brydle evill doers.)

3 to grant by letters patents privilege to mak all manner of straunge and outlandishe clothes e.g. clothes of Brabant, Holland and soche lyke: and lykewise all sortes of beyes, seyes, stammets, moccados, grograines, Karsees, fustaynes of Neapolis, secklets, carpettes, lynsie woosies, fringes, and all manner of making of passement and pamets and all sortes of tapistrie worke of sylkes and velvitts, with all manner of figured and unfigured fyner worke, sewed and stitched.

That they may freely exercise all manner of husbandry and tilling of the ground ; as for hoppes, onions, radis-rootes, turneps, flaxe, cabbushes, roots and other things necessary for gardines.

And to make cables, cordes, hattes, coffers, knyves, lockes, and all manner of workes in steele iron and copper after the facion of Norembourgh and of other places beyond the seas.

What success the community had may perhaps be known on the scenes of their labours. In 1662 the congregation had probably come to an end, for in that year Thomas Thoketu, a Walloon gentleman, residing in S. Martin's parish, left by will all his French and foreign books to the Walloon church at Norwich. Many family names occurring round Stamford indicate a foreign origin, such as Walburgh, Boas, Camock, Dethe, Cheamour, Campinet, De Rippe. Several persons of this last name are buried in Wakerley churchyard: one of them endowed a charity at King's Cliffe.

Mention of these strangers and of their establishment at Stamford, is made by Strype in his *Life of Archbishop Parker*; the passage is quoted at length in Charlton's *Burghley*.

L. GACHES.

634.—Fenland Briefs.—From an extensive list of collections on briefs preserved in the parish of Moulton, co. Northants., I select a few that have reference to places in the Fenland district.

1707	16 June	Brief for Little Port received 16 June, read 16 Aug., collected upon it	2s. 9d.
1714	14 July	Read y ^e Brief for Bottisham, collected.....	4s. 2d.
1719	10 Jan.	Read y ^e brief for St. Jam's deeping, coll.....	1s. 8d.
1727	10 Sep.	Read y ^e Brief for Littleport, collected	3s. 1d.
	4 Feb.	Read y ^e Brief for Stamford, collected	2s. 4d.

SIDNEY J. MADGE, F.R.Hist.S.

635.—Barnack Quarry.—Did Peterborough or Crowland own the quarry from which the famous Barnack Rag was obtained? I have not overlooked the grant of "the vill of Barnack" to Crowland (Art. 440). But it has recently been asserted that the quarry belonged to Peterborough. Did it at any time pass from one to the other?

At what time did the working of the quarry actually cease?

A.K.M.

636.—**Littleport Riots, 1816.**—These disturbances were occasioned by the terrible distress caused by the stagnation in trade all over the country, a distress felt particularly in agricultural districts, large numbers of labourers being quite unable to obtain employment of any sort. Riots broke out in several places in the Eastern counties, the half-starved men being driven to desperation. In these riots great excesses were committed. An excellent account of the Ely and Littleport riots may be read in a pamphlet by Mr. C. Johnson, of Ely, and published by him, which was described in our *Notices of Books*, July, 1893.

The following notice appeared in *The London Gazette*, 23 May, 1816 :—

Whereas a great number of persons have for some time past unlawfully assembled themselves together in divers parts of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge; held nightly meetings and set fire to dwelling houses, barns, out buildings and stacks of corn; threshing machines and other instruments of husbandry. A reward of 100li will be given for every person who shall be convicted of any of the aforesaid offences.

On Thursday, 23 May, 1816 the main body of the insurgents were defeated at Littleport near Ely by the exertions of the Rev^d. Sir H. B. Dudley and the Rev^d. H. Law, magistrates, aided by Cap^t. Wortham's troop of yeomanry, a small detachment of the 1st Dragoons commanded by Cap^t. Methuen, and a few of the disbanded militia who were armed from the County Depôt by Lieut. Worlert. The rioters soon began to fire upon the troops from barricaded houses near the river when the latter were ordered to fire upon them. The insurgents soon began to fly from every part of the town over the Fens and were pursued in every direction: two of them were killed (one a ringleader) and a few wounded; upwards of 100 were taken prisoners at Ely.

June 17. To-day at 10 o'clock Mr. Justice Abbot, Mr. Justice Burroughs, and Ed. Christian esq., Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely,* opened a special Commission at the Court House for the trial of the persons charged with having riotously assembled and committed various felonies at Littleport and Ely.

* The civil jurisdiction of the Bp. of Ely and the privilege of appointing a Chief Justice of the Isle was abolished 1836, 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 87, sec. 4, but there is a separate Commission of the Peace and Quarter Sessions for the Isle.

The Calendar contained the names of 82 prisoners. The trials were concluded on Friday; and on Saturday, 22 June, sentence of death was passed on 24 prisoners convicted of capital offences.

Justice Abbot addressed the prisoners in these words:—

Prisoners at the Bar, You stand here, twenty four persons in number a melancholy example to all who are here present and to all your country of the sad effects of indulging in those brutal and violent passions which have led to the commission of the crime of which you stand convicted. You have thought that by your own strength and your threats you should be able to oppress and intimidate your neighbours and to resist the strong arm of the law. How vain that thought your present position shows. It is said that you had been induced to perpetrate these outrages by hard necessity and want; but after close attention to the evidence for several days I cannot see that any of you has been impelled by distress. The preservation of the peace of society, the preservation of life itself compels me to declare that many of you must undergo the full sentence of the law. In attending to the mitigating circumstances in some cases the Court can give a hope to many of you that your lives will be saved, but if the mercy of the Crown is extended to you yet your punishment will be severe. You will be sent away for a long period from that country whose peace you have thus disturbed, and which you have thus disgraced.

The Judge then severally addressed William Beamiss, the elder, George Crow, John Dennis, Isaac Harley, and Thomas South the younger, exhorting them to prepare for their deaths and to apply themselves by penitence and prayer to obtain from Heaven the pardon of their crimes. The prisoners, who were deeply affected, were taken from the bar in an agony of grief.

The names of the other prisoners convicted, and sentenced to transportation or to various terms of imprisonment were these:—Aaron Chevill, Joseph Easey, Richard Jessop, Thomas South, Jun., Mark Benton, Thomas South, Sen., William Dann, Robert Crabbe, Isaac Harley, James Newell, John Dennis, John Jefferson, Richard Rutter, Joseph Lavender, William Beamiss, Jun., William Atkin, Aaron Layton, Sarah Hobbs, John Pricke, John Cooper, James Cammell, John Walker, Robert Butcher.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gurney, stated the Crown would not proceed against the other prisoners, who were then discharged by proclamation.

The five first named suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday, 28 June: Dennis, the ringleader, was a publican at Littleport.

L. GACHES.



637.—South Holland.—The illustration in the present number is a reproduction of the map attached to the chapter on “Holland” (chap. xlv.) in Dugdale’s History of Embanking and Draining. No date is given on it, but it may be taken as representing the condition of this part of the Fenland about the middle of the seventeenth century, the first edition of Dugdale’s book having been published in 1652. The chapter to which the map is attached gives very little information as to the condition of South Holland, or of the banks and drains then existing.

Up to about the middle of the 17th century, all that part of South Holland which lies to the north of the Roman bank was salt marsh, as shown on Dugdale’s plan. South of the Raven bank was open fen, frequently flooded by the overflow from the Nene and the Welland. The central portion between these two banks, about five miles in width, in which are situated the villages lying between Spalding and Sutton, was inhabited by the Romans, as proved by the remains of Castella at Whaplode Drove and Gedney Hill, and by coins; and subsequently by the Saxons, as indicated by the Saxon termination “ton” of the names of the villages. The space outside the Roman bank had gradually accreted till it extended northwards from two to five miles, and its surface became about 3 feet higher than the land inside. The first inclosure of this salt marsh was made about the year 1660, under a grant from the Crown to certain “Adventurers.” The marsh first inclosed, containing 1,121 acres, was made in Tydd S. Mary in 1632; then followed the inclosure of 6,760 acres in Sutton and Lutton; in 1660, 17,374 acres were reclaimed in Gedney, Whaplode, Holbeach, and Moulton. In 1720, an inclosure of 1,332 acres was made near the Nene. In 1747, the Governors of Guy’s Hospital commenced reclaiming the frontage of their land. In 1793, the South Holland embankment was made, inclosing 4,595 acres. Other smaller inclosures have since taken place, making the total quantity of cultivated land added to South Holland 35,162 acres.

Several partial attempts had been made to reclaim the fen lying south of the Raven bank, both by the Abbots of Crowland and private owners, as shown by the numerous drains which appear on Dugdale's map, and also by many of the names still in existence, as "Delph Bank," "Osgodyke Bank," "Jay Bank," "Jiggins Bank," &c. These attempts were however only partially successful. Numerous commissions were also from time to time issued by the Court of Sewers for the protection of the banks and drainage, and some works were carried out by the Adventurers of the Bedford Level, notably the Barrier bank for preventing the damage done by the overflow of the Welland.

In 1793 an Act was obtained, constituting the South Holland Drainage District, and works were carried out under the direction of the Commissioners then appointed, for effectually draining the Fen, the principal work being the New South Holland Drain, 14 miles long, extending from the Nene to the Wheat Meer Drain near the Welland.

In 1664 an Act was obtained for reclaiming Deeping Fen, and granting a portion of the land to the Adventurers who had undertaken to do this. In 1801 an Act was obtained for draining, dividing, and allotting the common land in Deeping Fen, containing 34,000 acres. Under the power of an Act obtained in 1823, steam power was applied to the drainage of the Fen, and the engines at Pode Hole erected; and in 1856 an Act was obtained for the purpose of consolidating the various powers then in existence, and placing the Fen under the charge of the Deeping Fen Trustees. Acts have also been obtained at different times, constituting the Blue Gowt District; the Pinchbeck South Fen District; and the Deeping Fen Washes Drainage District. The drainage and banks of South Holland, not included in these special drainage districts, are under the care of the Court of Sewers for the Hundred of Elloe.

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER.

638.—S. Peter's Cross.—It may interest some of your readers to know that I have secured the base of the Cross, which is known as S. Peter's Cross, and that it is now in the Church-

yard of Leverington. Since the enclosure of the waste lands it has been in a farm-yard at Fitton End. Old people in the parish remember its position before it was moved : no doubt the same position that is shewn on the ordnance map.

I have been unable to ascertain anything as to the use of the Cross. Was it a boundary stone, or was it for a market? It is possible that some of your readers might be able to enlighten me.

Leverington Rectory.

C. B. DRAKE.

In the absence of any mention in local deeds or records, it seems almost impossible to say what was the original purpose of the Leverington cross. In the Fens boundary crosses were frequent, as is shewn in the late Mr. Canham's paper at Art. 402. If the original position is really known it would seem not hard to say if the cross had been erected to mark a boundary or not. But besides one village cross and one churchyard cross, which we may take to have been erected in every village, we frequently find others placed at cross-roads, or at well-known spots, or at conspicuous eminences, with the object only of keeping the symbol of our Redemption constantly before men's eyes. ED.

639.—An Abbot of S. Evroult buried at Thorney.—

In Lent, A.D. 1139, Pope Innocent II. held a great council at Rome. It was opened on the 4th of April. This council was attended by many church dignitaries from a great distance ; and among them was Richard of Leicester, Abbot of S. Evroult. He had this surname from having been for sixteen years a secular canon of S. Mary in the Fields, at Leicester, before he entered the monastic life. Ordericus speaks of him as "a learned, pious, and excellent monk, eminent for many great and illustrious gifts"; and he relates how "after his return from the council at Rome, he was compelled by urgent affairs to cross the sea to England soon after Christmas ; and there, exhausted by his long journeyings, he was seized with fever during Lent [1140]. Having suffered severely for many days, he duly prepared himself for his end by confession and prayer. After Easter his physicians administered to him a potion, which proved too powerful, and he

sank under the effects ; and falling into a swoon on the 7th May, died on the ides [the 15th] of the same month, in the third year of his rule. He was carried to Thorney, and buried there by the lord Robert, Abbot of that Monastery, before the crucifix in the church of S. Mary."

It is noteworthy that the King of England still held the power of confirming the election of the Abbot of S. Evroult ; for Ralph, Prior of Noyon,* having been chosen by the chapter, crossed the sea to England, carrying the certificate of his election, "and King Stephen, on the production of these episcopal letters, granted him the Abbey, and gave him a confirmation of his ecclesiastical appointment."

Now this same year, 1140, was the year of the re-dedication of the abbey church of Peterborough. John de Sais, Abbot from 1114 to 1125, founded and built a part of the church. The next Abbot, Henry of Anjou, made no progress with the building, and was deposed in 1132. But he was succeeded by an able and energetic man, Martin de Bec. Under him the building was continued, "and he so far finished the choir that it began to be used for service, and was *ceremoniously* dedicated."† At this grand re-dedication there was a distinguished assemblage of Abbots, Barons, Knights, and others. But the precise date is not given. If it was at Easter time, the Abbot of S. Evroult may have been present in company with his friend Robert de Prunières, Abbot of Thorney, formerly a monk of S. Evroult. In that case we might infer that Richard died at Peterborough. The rising church may not then have been a very suitable place of sepulture ; and the Abbot of Thorney might naturally have been anxious that the remains of the Abbot of his own old abbey should be interred in the church where he was now invested with the chief rule.

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

* Noyon-sur-Andelle, now called Charleval, from Charles IX., who laid the foundation of a royal palace there.

† Craddock (*History of Peterborough Cathedral*) says :—" Mr. Paley, a critical and trustworthy authority on the architecture of the Cathedral, considers that Martin's work extended as far as the transept aisles at least."

640.—Local Antiquarian Notes.—Collections of these are most valuable, becoming every year more so, and it is to be feared rarer in production. The obliteration of inscriptions, specially by the wear and tear of feet when in the pavement, is lamentable, if unavoidable. But worse than this is the effect of by far the greater part of church restorations, which in seven cases out of ten reduces the condition of a Church, in so far as the fabric is concerned, into the exact counterpart—if one may so speak—of a rustic's face after his Saturday night's shave. There have been—all honour to them—industrious, peripatetic antiquaries, who, taking Cole as their model, have taken copious notes of churches in their immediate neighbourhood, and copied inscriptions, and by doing so have conferred a benefit on posterity. The Society for preserving the Memorials of the Dead, started in Norwich some years ago, not before there was a crying need of such an organisation, began well, but its staff and clerical expenses were enormously out of proportion to the work done. Latterly I have heard nothing of it. For myself convinced, as a humble worker in the cause, of the necessity of such labour, I have made rough and ready, but faithful, notes of every church and churchyard that I have visited. It is true, that those who care nothing for their ancestors will have no posterity to care for them. We have had some such collectors in these districts. Chief among these I must single out the name of the Rev. Brock Rand, A.M., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to Bishop Greene. I believe he came of a Norfolk stock: he held at different times the livings of Teversham, Hadstock, Newton in the Isle, and Leverington; at the last named he died in mid-life, and was there buried. He left at his death, in the middle of the last century, copious collections in MSS., consisting of notes on the Parish Churches of Cambridge-shire, with lists of Incumbents, &c. Some years ago I applied to the lamented Librarian of Corpus, the late Rev. S. S. Lewis, for permission to search and examine them. He replied, to my dismay, that they had been lost, and were missing from the library, and that they had failed to trace them. I am happy,

however, to record that a few years ago I had a letter from the Rev. J. R. Harmer, Librarian, Fellow of Corpus, now Bishop of Adelaide, saying that the MSS. had been found and restored to the college library. There was also a MS, history of Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. Robert Smyth, of Woodston, about 1750. This was enquired for, as missing, in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct., 1820, p. 331.* Again; the Rev. Thomas Fairfax, Vicar of Eynesbury, co. Hunts., left collections: see *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1822, p. 386. I think such facts worthy of record in *Fenland Notes and Queries*.

Ely.

KENELM H. SMITH.

641.—Peterborough Corn Market, 1802.—The following advertisement will be read with interest, not only because it tells us something of market customs at the beginning of the century, but also from the list of names of persons attending the market, most of them, no doubt, being men of standing and position. What were the *two* Corn Markets?

PETERBOROUGH, Decem. 18, 1802.

AT a MEETING of the under-mentioned Merchants, Millers, Maltsters, and Farmers, held this Day at the Talbot Inn in this City, to consider what Alteration is necessary to be made in the CORN MARKET, great Inconvenience having arisen to the Buyers and Sellers from the Market being held at a late Hour,

Resolved,

That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that the Space of two Hours is sufficient Time for doing the Corn Business in this Market, and that from twelve o'Clock till two will be the most convenient Time.

That Notice should be given, by the Cryer ringing a Bell, when the Market is to commence, and when the same is to end.

That the Buyers and Sellers pledge themselves to leave the Market Hill as soon as the second Bell has done ringing.

That it seems to this Meeting an Improvement may be made by consolidating the two Corn Markets into one Spot; and that it be submitted to the Reverend the Dean and Chapter whether the West End of the Market Hill be not the fittest Place for that Purpose, the Space being marked out large enough under their Order to the Clerk of the Market.

That the Chairman be desired to lay these Proceedings before the Reverend the Dean and Chapter, and to request that they will take such Steps, and give such Orders, as to them shall seem most fit, for carrying into Execution these wished-for Improvements.

That, with the Approbation of the Reverend the Dean and Chapter, the aforesaid Alterations shall take Place on Saturday the 1st January next.

* See Artt, 283, 315.

THOMAS AVELING, Esq., High Sheriff

William Squire,	} Esquires	Mr. H. Gilchrist	Mr. Pindard
Henry Cole,		Mr. William Collier	Mr. Leeds
Thomas Ground,		Mr. Watson	Mr. Boyce
John Cox,		Mr. Thornton	Mr. Shephard
John Chambers,		Mr. Simpson	Mr. Bark
Wright Tho. Squire,		Mr. Swift	Mr. Sharman
Wm. Hopkinson,		Mr. Wright	Mr. Bradley
Mr. Martin		Mr. Davies	Mr. Compton
Mr. John Smith		Mr. Peak	Mr. Hetley
Mr. William Smith		Mr. Ireland	Mr. Rickett
Mr. Thomas Smith		Mr. Facon	Mr. Hardwick
Mr. Child, Jun.		Mr. James Bowker	Mr. Pitts
Mr. Miller		Mr. George Bowker	Mr. Wyche
Mr. Thomas Simpkin		Mr. Aveling, Jun.	Mr. Bell
Mr. O. G. Gilchrist			

Agreeably to the unanimous Request of the Gentlemen who attended the aforesaid Meeting, their Resolutions are published in the Cambridge and Stamford Newspapers, being, by their Desire, first signed by me,

WILLIAM SQUIRE, Chairman.

AT a Chapter holden on Wednesday the 22d of December, 1802,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Market direct the Common Cryer of the Reverend the Dean and Chapter to ring his Bell at twelve o'Clock every Saturday, for the Commencement of the Corn Markets in the City of Peterborough, and again at two o'Clock for the ending of the said Market.

Ordered, also, That the Clerk of the Market set out a sufficient Space of Ground at the West End of the Market Hill for the two Corn Markets to be held in.

Ordered, lastly, that these Alterations take Place on SATURDAY the first Day of JANUARY, 1803.

N. HUDSON, Chapter Clerk to the Rev.

the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

642.—Marshall Family (412).—While searching in the Consistory Court of Ely, I came across a will which is, I believe, the one about which a question was asked more than three years ago. But on the principle "Better late than never" I now send a brief note of its contents, though I fear that the discovery will not be of much importance.

Ann Marshall, of Orwell, co. Camb., widow, made her will 3 Mar., 1761. She leaves her freehold lands, &c., to her grandson Thomas Marshall, who lives with her. To him also all her leaseholds: but he is to pay out of the property £150 to his sister, Susannah Marshall. All her leasehold goods to the same two grandchildren, but these to be kept in the custody of their mother, Mary Marshall, till they are of age. Trustees and Executors are John Godfrey, of Little Eversden, and William Adams, of Orwell. There is no direction to be buried at Ely. The will was proved 24 June, 1766.

ED.

643.—Reclaimers of the Fens (564).—

3.—**THE EARLS OF BEDFORD.**—An account of the reclaimers of the Fens would be very incomplete without a notice of the two enterprising noblemen who were the founders of the Great Bedford Level Corporation, and who have left such an enduring monument to their memory in the name by which that vast tract of land, the Bedford Level, extending into six counties and covering an area of 300,000 acres, is known. The name is also perpetuated in the Bedford River, which formed one of the main features of the original reclamation.

Of the numerous Undertakers and Adventurers who attempted the reclamation of various parts of the Fenland, the Earls Francis and William, and their Participants, alone brought their work to a successful issue, and succeeded in forming a permanent body, which has continued, up to the present time, the management and supervision of the drains, water-courses, and banks. The Governor and Corporation of the Bedford Level, first founded by Earl Francis two hundred and sixty years ago for the purpose of reclaiming the Fen, still continue to exercise their functions, although, owing to subsequent Acts of the Legislature, the extent of their jurisdiction has been considerably curtailed. In other parts of the Fenland the works attempted by the Undertakers proved failures, and the reclamation was only accomplished by public Trusts (established by Acts of Parliament) whose members were elected by the landowners and taxpayers.

Other names of those who were Participants with the Earl are preserved in Sandalls, formerly Sandy's Cut, from Sir Miles Sandys; in Bevill's Leam, named after Sir R. Bevill; St. John's Eau, from Oliver St. John of Covenham, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who for a long period was one of the Earl's staunchest supporters, and his ablest adviser; Vernatt's Drain, from Sir Philibert Vernatti, one of the Dutch Capitalists whom Vermuyden persuaded to assist in this and other of his enterprises.

In its original state the Level consisted of a vast tract of low swampy ground, a large part of which was covered by meres and

pools, and the remainder was constantly subject to inundations from the over-flowing of the rivers. The higher parts afforded, in favourable seasons, good pasture for the stock of the farmers living on the higher lands ; the remainder was the abode of wild fowl, fish, and Fen-slodgers. These Fenmen lived in huts erected on the mounds scattered amongst the chain of lakes, which were bordered by a thick crop of reeds ; their only way of access to one another, and of communication with the towns and villages near, being by means of small boats or shouts which they paddled along with a pole; they got a precarious living by rearing geese, cutting reeds and sedge for thatching, fishing, and fowling; and in summer by tending the cattle sent on the common Fen to graze. Over this wild district the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes had rights of grazing and stocking, and in some cases of cutting turves for fuel.

These Fens were practically left to themselves. When any very serious break of the river banks took place, or the drowning of the land was more than usual, petitions were sent to the Crown : upon which a Commission of Sewers was sent down to investigate the complaint, and orders made to have the necessary repairs carried out. These orders however were seldom obeyed, and the Fenmen were left in possession of their swamps and meres.

At last, about the middle of the 17th century, an offer was made by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who had been engaged in reclaiming Hatfield Chase, as already described in a former number (Art. 564), to drain the whole of the level, and make it fit for grazing in Summer, being allowed to have as his recompense a certain portion of the land reclaimed. This offer, after much consideration, was approved, at a Court of Sewers sitting at Lynn. As soon as this became known, so great an opposition sprang up against any contract being made with an "alien born" or any other stranger, that the negotiations dropped, and the matter was suspended for a time. Subsequently Francis, Earl of Bedford, then one of the largest landowners in the district, was approached, and, in the language of the records of the Court of

Sewers, "they became suitors to the Earl for so great and noble a work concerning the whole country, and his lordship in his own particular ; and that he would be the Undertaker thereof ; which motion proceeding so freely from the country, and being seconded by all the Commissioners present, his lordship yielded unto, and did agree to undertake the said work." We are further told that "The Earl saw before him the brightest prospects. Hope dawned over a dreary waste ; and in the ardour of his imagination he beheld a new world arise to crown his efforts and enable him to deserve from posterity a monument of increasing gratitude and admiration."

Francis, Earl of Bedford, was at this time the owner of lands which formerly belonged to the Church, and which had been granted to his family at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. His property extended over 20,000 acres, chiefly in the parishes of Thorney and Whittlesey, and included 1,000 acres in the Fens. John, the father of Francis, and the first Earl, was made a peer in the reign of Edward VI., and went as Ambassador to Spain to escort Philip to England. He married the daughter and heiress of Guy Sapcote, who was one of the Commissioners that had been sent down to the Fens in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to enquire into their condition. Earl Francis, his successor, also stood high in the estimation of the Court ; and what was of more importance in the present case, possessed the confidence of his neighbours ; and it was considered that "he whom all men thought well of, would by being able to make them think well of each other, reconcile their jarring interests." The Fenmen also, who were bitterly opposed to any reclamation, as they regarded such schemes as an attempt of the rich landowners to rob the smaller owners by the aid of foreigners, had confidence in the Earl that he would see that justice was done to them ; and his undertaking the management somewhat abated the hostility which Vermuyden's proposal to carry out the work with the aid of his imported Dutchmen had stirred up. It was also recognised that in undertaking this work the Earl differed from the other Adventurers who had come forward, in that he simply

embarked in the enterprise at the request of his neighbours, and with the desire of doing a good work to the country, and not from any selfish motive or desire of gain.

In 1630 an arrangement was finally come to between the Earl and the Court of Sewers, known as the celebrated Lynn Law, which at once gave life to the undertaking. Under this law 95,000 acres had to be appropriated to the purposes of the reclamation, and when this was complete, 400,000 acres were to be held liable for the maintenance, and 12,000 were to be given to the Crown for "certain royal favours vouchsafed to this poor distressed part of his country, which can receive no help or relief but by his Royal hand in giving life to this law."

For the purpose of raising the necessary funds and to assist in carrying out the work, the Earl associated with himself the following "Participants": Lord Gorges, Sir R. Heath, Sir Miles Sandys, Sir W. Russell, Sir R. Bevill, Sir T. Tyringham, Sir. P. Vernatti, Sir A. Hamond, S. Spalding, H. Burrell, Sir R. Lovell, and the Earl of Bolingbroke. Each share the Participants held represented 4,000 acres, and each agreed to find £500 a share. A deed, known as the "Indenture of fourteen parts," was drawn up, setting out the rights of the Participants.

After the reclamation works had been going on three years, a charter of Incorporation was granted to the Earl and his Participants by the king. This charter recites that "hereafter as it was hoped in those places which lately presented nothing to the eyes of the beholder but great waters and a few reeds scattered here and there, under Divine mercy might be seen pleasant pastures of cattle and kyne and many houses belonging to the inhabitants," and "to the end they might the better accomplish this great undertaking; as also preserve and maintain the works, after they should be completed," the Earl and his Participants were incorporated as a body politic, to be guardians and conservers of the Fen Lands by the name of a Governor, Deputy Governor, two Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Society; and they and others to be elected into that fellowship were to have "a perpetual succession by those names and titles with power to purchase land,

plead and be impleaded and to have a Common Seal." This Corporation by the Charter was constituted the guardian of all waters, rivers and fens within the limits of their jurisdiction; and they were authorised to take tolls at all bridges which they might erect or maintain. They were also empowered to build churches or chapels, and make churchyards where they considered fit, and to cause them to be consecrated by the Bishop. The Earl of Bedford was also granted the privilege of holding a weekly market at Thorney, and two fairs.

After considerable enquiry and consultation with other Dutch engineers, Vermuyden was ultimately employed to design and carry out the works, possessing very great advantages in the knowledge and experience he had gained; also in having a staff of men suited for the purpose, the Fenmen declining to work for the Participants or to give any aid in what they considered as their own destruction. Very great difficulty was experienced in carrying out the works from the hostility of the Fenmen, and the scarcity of money. To obtain money, the Earl had to borrow largely on the security of his estates, and but for his public spirit and determination, aided by the skill and financial resources of Vermuyden, even the limited work that was accomplished could never have been carried out.

The principal works constructed by the Earl in this first reclamation were: the Bedford River from Erith to Salter's Lode; Sam's Cut from Feltwell to the Ouse; Mildenhall Drain; Bevill's Leam from Whittlesey Mere to Guyhirne; Morton's Leam; Peakirk Drain, 10 miles long; the New South Ea from Crowland to Clow's Cross; Hill's Cut; and the Shire Drain: also Sluices at Tydd; Clow's Cross; Well Creek; Salter's Lode; and one on the Nene, at the end of Morton's Leam, which alone cost £8,000.

Seven years after the passing of the Lynn Law and the expenditure of £100,000, the Earl obtained an adjudication at a Court of Sewers held at S. Ives that the engagements he had entered into had been carried out, and that the Participants were entitled to the land which they were to have for the reclaiming

the Fen. This award was, however, afterwards set aside, and at a subsequent Court it was decreed that, although the Fen was greatly improved, the Earl and his Participants had not performed their contract, as the Level was still subject to inundation, and therefore they were not entitled to the land they claimed as the reward of their labour and expenditure.

King Charles I., being at this time very hard pressed for money, and being advised that the completion of this reclamation would bring in both funds and popularity, "taking this great business into his princely consideration and foreseeing that these lands being a continent of about 400,000 acres" (this included the whole of the Great Level), "in case they were made winter grounds, would be an extraordinary benefit to the Commonwealth, viz. of £600,000 per annum value, as also a great and certain revenue to all parties interested, because the owners could not agree to do so great a work (one being willing and another not; one able to contribute, another not) was therefore pleased to undertake the making of lands winter grounds at his own charge." At a General Sessions of Sewers held at Huntingdon in 1638, the King was accordingly declared the Undertaker, forty thousand acres being assigned to the Earl and his Participants for the works they had already carried out. It was intended that the work should be proceeded with at once, and a new town to be called Charleville was to be formed in the Fens. The political troubles of the times however prevented the King from carrying out his scheme.

While affairs were in this unsatisfactory condition Earl Francis died, in 1641, and was succeeded by his son William. The new Earl, who had fallen out both with the King and the Parliamentary party, and had retired to his estate at Thorney, became interested in the work of reclamation which his father had commenced, and eight years after his succession to the title promoted a Bill in the Long Parliament which declared that the proceedings at the Huntingdon Session of Sewers should be void, and that the Earl and his Participants should be replaced in the same position as they were under the Lynn Law. This Bill was strongly contested,

no less than forty petitions being presented against it. It was referred to a Committee, who appointed a sub-committee to examine what interest and title the Earl of Bedford and his Participants had in the draining of the Great Level ; and what money had been expended. This sub-committee reported that £93,000 had been expended, which with the interest amounted to £127,170 ; and that there were still owing for works already done £4,000. The Committee reported that a great part of the Great Level could be drained, and that the draining would be profitable to the Commonwealth ; that 95,000 acres should be set out for bearing the charge of draining and maintaining the works ; and that a Commission should be appointed to adjudge when the Level was drained. After considerable delay the Act, called afterwards the "Pretended Act," was passed in 1649. Notwithstanding the protracted nature of the proceedings, this Act only cost the promoters £98 16s. 8d.

The work of completing the reclamation was again put in hand, but it was frequently delayed owing to the want of money, and other difficulties ; and the scheme was only kept from going to ruin by the tact, unwearied attention, perseverance, and generosity of the Earl, "who had acquired not only a complete knowledge of the subject, but also a habit of conducting the business of the Company and of amalgamating the discordant materials of which the meetings of the Participants were composed." The Earl not only paid up his own calls in advance, but also joined in giving security for money borrowed, and made advances to the other Participants to enable them to pay up their calls.

Labour was as difficult to procure as money, and it was only by the employment of a thousand Scotch and five hundred Dutch prisoners, who were allocated by the Government for this purpose, that the work was finally accomplished.

An adjudication was obtained from the Commissioners appointed under the Act, on 26 March, 1653, four years after the second commencement of the works, and twenty-three years after its first beginning. The instrument of adjudication was handed

to the Earl of Bedford at Ely, who "received the document kneeling," and upon rising requested the Lords Commissioners to give their presence at a solemn thanksgiving to be held in the Cathedral at Ely, which was attended by a vast concourse of persons.

In 1663, an Act of Parliament was obtained confirming the Charter and the proceedings under the "Pretended Act," and establishing the Corporation of the Bedford Level; and William, Earl of Bedford, was made the first Governor. It is recorded that in controlling the proceedings he always acted as the friend of the Fenmen and small owners, and by his influence succeeded in defeating an attempt to restrain their privileges by means of a Bill promoted in Parliament by the larger owners. He regularly attended the meetings of the Board for 51 years, during 37 of which he acted as Governor. On the accession of Queen Anne he was sworn one of her Privy Council, and created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. He died in 1700 at the age of 87 years. On his death the Corporation, as expressed in their Order Book, being very sensible that his Grace's predecessors had been great benefactors to the Corporation and the works of draining, unanimously elected his son Wriothesley, the second Duke, as Governor. In 1711, on the death of Wriothesley, the third Duke was appointed Governor, although he was a minor, and he continued to hold the office for 21 years; and the office of Governor of the Bedford Level Corporation has continued to be held by each succeeding Duke.

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER.

644.—Manor Court Orders.—The oldest Court Book now in the possession of the Lord of the Manors of Maxey, Northborough, Helpston, Etton, Botelars and Thorolds, and Marholm, begins only in the year 1720. The first four of the Manors named are in the Fenland. We select a few of the earliest orders, that are either curious or amusing.

At Helpston, in 1722, the Constable was ordered to "Sett down a Suffieient Turnell at Henry Watkins Land end in West holmes at the Charge of the Town before y^e Bank be raised upon paine

to forfeit to y^e Lord of the Manor the sum of 0 : 10 : 0." There was also an order to keep so many sheep on the common proportionately to acreage, &c., "upon pain to forfeit for every Sheep that is kept above this Stint" 3s. 4d. And this stint was to take place the first day of April and continue until the first day of August. Another order was made "That no persons shall Glean Peas or Beans till the Peas and Beans be carried by the owners thereof, nor to carry away Grain in Sheets or Blankets, but to glean in Bands only, upon pain for every offence 0 : 6 : 8." No person was to "fetch fire from any Neighbouring house without the same be carried in a Lanthorne or Warmingpan, for every offence to pay 0 : 10 : 0." No person was to "keep any Ridgleing Sheep except he be worth" 20s. The following order is curious:—"Item We order that these orders be read twice every Year in the Church porch (viz^t) upon y^e first Sunday in Aprill and the first Sunday in August."

What would the villagers say if the Parish Council were now-a-days to issue such an order as this, which we find in the same year? "Item We order that no person whatsoever shall Smoak Tobacco in the Town Street, or in any Stable Barn or Outhouse without a sufficient Muzzle, hood, or cover for the same under y^e penalty for every offence 0 : 5 : 0." And this was not a dead letter; for we find in 1725, a man was presented and fined for smoking in Helpston street without any cover to his pipe:—"Item præsentant et amerciant predictus Johannes (*sic*) Burrows pro fumigacione Nicotianæ in Vico de Helpston sine aliquo tegmine pro pipa sua ad 0 : 2 : 0."

At Etton, in 1735, it was agreed "to have the Cows Nob'd," that is, to have knobs of wood fixed on to the horns: the fine for neglect was 3s. 4d., and 2d. to the Pinderd. The stint for sheep was agreed to be four score for every farmer and six for every cottager. It was also agreed "to Eate the Beanffield Every Year to Clean the Carlick out and the Stint to begin at April and End at Lamas or when the Cows goes into y^e Meadows."

At the Court for Maxey and Northborough, in 1720, several Northborough men were fined 13s. 4d. each "pro non Cement'

Officinæ Anglice for not plaistering his Hemp shop." The Vicar of Maxey was fined £1 "*pro non inveniendō Aperō secundum Consuetudinem et ordines Ultimæ Curiæ.*" No persons having right of common in North Fen were to pen their sheep oftener than Mondays and Thursdays "except in Flye time."

The following order, in the same year, shews that hemp and flax were extensively grown at Maxey at the time of these Courts. "Item it is ordered that no person shall dress any hemepe or Flax in Maxey Deepingate and Northbro in any place but what shall be plaistered with Reed Lath Mortar and Lime within the inside all over topp to bottome (except that part from y^e Eaves downwards or any Gable built with Stone or Mortar) before Candlemas next": the penalty for disobeying this order being £1 19s. 11*d.*

In 1722 an order was made that "the Master Grinder at Maxey Mill doe take no more Toll than the Statute in that case alloweth either by himselve or any of his Servants, which is just y^e Twelfth part of y^e Corne and reasonable allowance over it, for fetching and carrying of the said Corne"; persons aggrieved were to give notice to the Miller, and if they could not obtain satisfaction to present him at the Court Leet, the fine for each offence being 13s. 4*d.*

In 1727 Thomas Giles, Jun., was fined £1. 19s. 11*d.* "*pro removendo unius lapidis terminalis anglie Meer Stone.*"

In the year 1736 is the first mention of a Fen-reeve. We conclude with two orders made in that year about geese.

"We order that no Person or Persons haveing right of Common in the North Fenn shall keep any more than four Old Brood Gease To witt One Gander and three Brood Gease and to have a Horn ab^t. their Necks branded with the two first letters of the Owners Name and the Town brand to w^{ch}. they Severally belong, and the Fenn reeves to take care that the said Gease be so branded, and for every brood Goose not so branded as afores^d to pay to the Fenn reeves for impounding and takeing care of the same three pence.

"And that no Person or Persons shall keep any more Gease upon the said Commons than what shall be bred on the said four

Old brood Gease on pain of every Person or Persons refusing to obey the said Order to pay to the Lord of the Manor five Shillings for every Old brood Goose that shall be kept above that Number and for every Young Goose not bred upon the said Gease allowed by this order to be kept as afores^d. Sixpence." ED.

645.—Fauna of the Fens.—I shall be glad if any readers of *Fenland Notes and Queries* will kindly aid in the solution of the questions (or any one of them) propounded in the three following items :—

I. Is the Black Rat (*mus rattus*) now to be found in the Fens? This rodent was commonly termed the *Old English Rat*. I included it in my list of Rodentia (see *The Fenland*), as I was dealing with the past as well as the present. I have since seen preserved specimens taken from a colony near S. Ives, but not living ones.

The Brown species (*mus decumanus*), introduced into this country in the middle of the 18th century, being a larger and more powerful animal, has well nigh exterminated the Black one from the towns, but probably the latter still survives in villages. It is essential, however, to remark that the Vole (*arvicola amphibia*), commonly called the Water Rat, is a distinct species and of different habits from the true rats.

II. Have there been any recent discoveries of the Edible Frog (*rana esculenta*) in the Fen district? It is more than half a century since this Frog was discovered in Foulmire, Cambridgeshire; but that is south of Cambridge and outside the limits of the Fenland. This discovery was noticed in *The Zoologist* by Mr. Bond, in 1843. Thereafter he asserts that they were abundant in that locality and expresses his surprise "that they were never seen before, their croaking being so different from that of the common frog . . . the whole fen was quite in a charm with their song." But this reptile was never seen out of the water. Their croaking was so remarkable that they received the name of "Cambridgeshire nightingales." But I think these have migrated. Professor Alfred Newton, of Cam-

bridge, writing to me in Dec., 1876, says : "The locality of the colony in this county (Foulmire Fen) found years ago by Mr. Charles Thurnall and Mr. Bond, is quite out of *the true* Fen district (see *Zoologist*, 1859), and not a single example of the species has been seen or heard there for some 26 or 27 years, though the place has been often visited by Cambridge naturalists."

Then he speaks of his own discovery : "As to the Edible Frog in Norfolk, it was in 1853 that my brother and I found a colony at Rockland (? S. Peter), as recorded in *The Zoologist* for 1859 (pp. 6538—6540). Last May (1876), I found another at Stow Bedon, not very far off, and in the meanwhile it had not been observed by any naturalist so far as I know. But Lord Walsingham, who was with me on the second occasion, has since ascertained that it is pretty well established in the neighbourhood of Didlington, which brings it within 5 or 6 miles of your limit, and I should think there was every chance of its spreading down the Wissey into the Fens." Whether that anticipation has been realized is the purport of my present enquiry.

III. Is the Natter-Jack Toad (*bufo calamita*) found in the Fens? It was first discovered at Revesby, Lincolnshire, on the Fen border. I once had a living specimen, found on the Fen border not far from Lynn. Jenyns states it was common on Gamlingay Heath, Cambs. Professor Newton says : "I never came across the Natterjack in the Fens. I doubt not it is found in dry uplands in the neighbourhood." But may not the Fenland in its present condition afford a suitable habitat for this reptile ? "The general colour is a light yellowish brown, or olivaceous, clouded with a dark hue, and a distinct yellow or whitish line along the middle of the back" (Bell).

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

646.—Local Printing Presses.—When were the first printing presses established in Peterborough, Ely, Wisbech, and Lynn ? And what is the earliest dated printed matter of either of these towns ?

CHARLES DACK.

647.—The Thorney Red Book.—It might be interesting to know something more about this venerable relic of ancient literature than we do at present. Eighteen years ago the Rev. R. H. Warner published his History of Thorney Abbey, and at that time the ancient manuscript, which was his source of his information respecting the deeds of the Abbots of Thorney, was in the possession of the Earl of Westmorland, at Apethorpe.

He says : “The volume comprises a vast number of documents relating to the various properties held by the Abbey, commencing with the Foundation Charter, and ending about the time of Richard II.” The first scribe entered the charter granted by King Edgar, and signed by Dunstan, Oswald, and Ethelwold. The obituary notices of the Abbots were written “in a kind of thick red illuminating ink,” hence the designation *Thorney Red Book*. Then we learn that extracts from this book are given in Dugdale’s Monasticon ; but I am not aware that there is any source of information as to the general contents of The Red Book, or whether it is still at Apethorpe. Is it possible to gain any further information as to its contents through the medium of *Fenland Notes and Queries* ? In a note, Mr. Warner mentions a Register entitled the *Thorney Green Book*, once in the possession of a Mr. Mountstevens, of Paston, near Peterborough ; also “a fourth Register” once held by Mr. Maurice Johnson, of Spalding. This was a quarto volume on vellum, and styled *Chartularium et Rentale cum Terrario Monasterii de Thorney*. Where are these books ?

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

648.—Surfleet Parish Accounts.—Some interesting particulars of Fen life in the last century may be gathered from the account books preserved at Surfleet. A Dikereeve’s book, 1752–97, shews us that that officer was entrusted with the administration of large sums of money. There were annual payments to the “Five Towns Works” and to the “Two Drains” Works. In 1752 these contributions for Surfleet amounted to £14 12s. 8½d., and £59 7s. 10¼d., respectively. In the same year was an allow-

ance paid for 70 acres of land discharged on the south side of Bourne Ea and the old sea dike at 11*d.* an acre. In the same year £2 was paid for roding* the sewers. This seems to have been done every three years, between 1 Sep., and Lady Day. In 1754 £10 was paid for 100 roods diking in Hammond Beck. In some years this item runs up to £20. In December 1763 and January 1764 the old sewers were stopped up, and a very heavy expenditure was incurred for cradging† the old Roman Bank and Hammond Beck Bank, and for watching the water night and day. At an assessment of 10*d.* an acre £80 was raised for these purposes. The Fen Bridge and Swail Bridge, near Osborne's corner, entailed annual charges. Every June and October the Dikereeve had to attend the Court of Sewers at Boston. More cradging was done, and more night-watching undertaken, in the years 1771-74; and in 1775 the river bank was watched in flood time. The charge in 1793 for river-diking was 2*s.* 6*d.* the rood. In 1759 the Dikereeve charges for a day's journey "to look at a gool‡ that the High Country people insisted on to be made up in Pointon Load Bank."

The Churchwardens' books extend from 1669 to 1715; then there is an unfortunate gap till 1753, from which time to the present day they are complete. In the earliest year the expenses of the Churchwardens were met by a rate of two pence in the acre, 1840 acres being assessed. About 1696 we find the following drainage charges :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One day's work carting	3	0
Work at Chopdike Bridge	9	6
Banking at y ^e Clow.....	1	6
Opening Surfleet Gowt Outfall.....	4	0
Amending Carter's Bridge.....	4	0
Stopping holes in Wargate Drove	2	0
Banking at Hammond Beck	4	0
Opening Whetton Tunnel	1	0
Landing Mr. Burton's Tunnel		6

From these entries we may conclude that the Dikereeve's expenses, though subsequently kept separately, were included in the general parochial rate. We find in 1692 and in later years that the inhabitants selected persons to serve in the offices of ale-

* See Art. 613. † See Art. 304. ‡ A hole or breach in a bank.

tasters, swine-ringers, pinders, dikereeves, marshreeves, besides the more familiar offices of constables, overseers, churchwardens, and surveyors of highways.

In 1697 the Marshreeves levied 10*d.* a score for sheep, 2*d.* a beast,* and 3*d.* for a horse, mare, or yearling, for common right on the marsh.

The Pinder charged 2*d.* for every horse, mare, fulloor (?), and beast, 4*d.* for every swine, and 4*d.* for every score of beast, for every time that they trespassed on the open fields.

In 1701 the Dikereeves assessed 1920 acres at 8*d.* the acre.

In 1705 a Field-tenter was appointed; and in 1706 a Marsh Shepherd, who was paid 4*s.* a score for taking charge of sheep on the marsh, and 1*d.* for every lamb, and he was responsible for the Pinder's charges (2*s.* 6*d.* in the summer and 1*s.* 6*d.* in the winter). In 1796 a Dog-whipper is first named. He continues in the accounts all through the first half of the 19th century. His salary was a guinea a year, and his duty to whip dogs out of the churchyard.

For some years after 1753 there are frequent payments for posts, bricks, sand, and stones, for causeways, roads, bridges, church-wall, stiles, church road, &c.

In the following extracts the year only is given :—

		£	s.	d.
1753	The A Palleter (apparitor) took in fees	13	2	
	Paid to the killer of every otter (last payment of this sort in 1780)	1	0	
	For going about y ^e town (8 times) to take an account of y ^e well and sick Beast and for going to Boston to deliver y ^e account to y ^e Justice, each day	2	6	
1755	to Jacob Hutchinson, for ale, bread, and cheese, when the sheep were counted.....	3	10	
1759	for killing a fox (last payment in 1783)	1	0	
	For carrying the Commandments to Donington.....	4	0	
	For the Commandments coming home	4	0	
1760	Paid for a foxes foot	1	0	
1762	Spent upon Jno. Perkins for helping me to set a boy in y ^e stocks			6
1766	Paid toll at Spalding, Shotbolts, and Pilgrims	1	6	
	Paid Thomas Bird subsist money.....	7	0	

* That is, ox.

		£	s.	d.
1753	Paid in full for 32 floor and a half of earth	1	1	10
	For securing the jetty that was blown up by the tide		16	6
	To one hundred of reeds		5	0
1767	Paid the Pinder for mending the Marsh after the great tide			6
	To three lots of wythes for the use of the Marsh	3	6	0
1773	Letting the water off the salt marsh		4	6
1774	To catching moles (a great plague)	3	17	0
1784	To sixty faggots and carriage of same		10	0
	Bank mending from Shepherd's Hole to Hooton	4	0	0
	Bank heightening from old sluice to Mr. Greetham's	10	7	6
1789	Salt marsh let for £10 10s. on a nine years lease. (In 1890 it was let for £45.)			
1790	For boat and fencing near Hooton's Gibbet	15		0
1794	Team for a load of raff		7	6
	Ale for washing the church when cleaned			
1798	A waggon and four horses to Boston	1	1	0
1801	At this meeting (7 Apr.) the question was put whether the ringing days shall be con- tinued, the Ringers [who received 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a day] not doing their duty. The voices were as follows: Ayes, 6: Noes, 13.			
	Paid 3 informations for window-breaking ...		3	0
1828	(Ordered) That the constables be allowed one guinea for putting a stop to the nuisances on a Sunday by Boys and Men playing at marbles and chuck, and people getting drunk on the Sabbath or any other disorderly conduct.			
1835	At a public meeting the parishioners of Surfleet agreed to pay two-thirds and those of Gosberton one-third of the cost of repairing Cressy Bridge.			
1836	Every industrious poor family shall be provided with one rood of garden ground, to grow vegetables and potatoes to feed a pig, the rent to be the same as that paid for the adjoining land.			
1840	A vestry meeting empowered the Surveyors of Highways to purchase sparrows at the rate of 1d. per dozen eggs, 2d. each for young birds, and 4d. for old birds.			

Until 1777, when the Marsh was enclosed, the sheep, horses, and beast, in the Marsh were annually penned, apparently for counting and redistribution among the owners. The Churchwardens, in 1773, acknowledge the receipt of £20 from Patrick Heron, Esq., towards defraying the expenses of the common Marsh. In 1755 money was paid for pulling a mare "out of the Marsh pit."

From time to time we find payments for "filling in the swine rootings," cleaning the roads, clearing nettles and weeds from the roads and churchyard walls and paths. Locks and gates for the churchyard were a constant source of expense : in 1771 the gates were stolen, the wall thrown down, and its stones cast into the river. There were also payments every year for mole-catching, tenting horses, counting stock on the commons, and spudding and mowing thistles on the Marsh. There was large expenditure in 1755 and subsequent years on the Marsh. A great deal of labour was employed ; much timber for posts and rails, willows, thorns (at 10s. a load), were required for marsh fencing, river banks, gittys (jetties), tunnels, and sheep-pens. The timber was cut along the Seas End Road, and in the Marsh, and bought at Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Bourne.

The Churchwardens superseded the Marshreeves in the management of the sea-bank in 1784, if not earlier : the last Marshreeve account rendered is for 1774.

About 1828 the parishioners resisted the payment, out of the Marsh rents, of money for the Fen Black Sluice Drainage.

In 1831 the Overseers hired men to serve in the Militia, levying subscriptions of 10s. from all who were liable to serve.

About 1833-5 the labouring men were in a pitiable condition. The ratepayers agreed to give them work in proportion to their own holdings, rather than "send them upon the roads."

After 1829 the cost and maintenance of the Poor were let at 2s. 6d. a head in the Poor House ; 5 chaldron of coals being allowed to the contractor.

Down to 1840 the roads were repaired with silt.

J. T. BEALBY.

649.—Place Names of Northamptonshire which are included in the Fenland District.—While in ancient British local names we find the majority of a descriptive character, in those of Teutonic origin we look for a personal name, as a rule, forming the prefix, for the Northmen generally called the lands they occupied after their own names. There are exceptions to

this rule, of course, but they are few and far between. A startling or prominent feature of the landscape was recognised as a land mark, and derived its name accordingly. The drainage of the Fens has altered the face of the country, but in the place-names there still lingers a record of what it once was.

ETTON. In Domesday Book Oitone. *Ette* is a Danish proper name, but in the absence of the possessive case it is probably derived from the Norse *oy*, *ey*; Anglo-Saxon *ea*, an island. Eyot is a diminutive of *ey*, and *ait* of eyot. Norse *Tûn*, Anglo-Saxon *tûn*, is a stockaded farm or fortified settlement. It means therefore, the fenced or enclosed farm on an elevated piece of ground in a marsh.

EYE. Anciently Eya, Ea. See above. This was an island *par excellence*, an unmistakeable elevation amidst a waste of waters.

GLINTON. In Domesday Book Glintone. *Glenna* is an old Norse nickname, and *Glyhn* a Danish proper name. The enclosed farm of Glyn or the Glinning family.

HELPSTON. Norse *Hjálpr*; Danish *Helper*; proper names. Old form Helpeston, Helpstun. Help's enclosed farm.

MAXEY. Old spelling Makesey, Makeseye. Danish *Maack*; Swedish *Meck*; personal names. *Ey* an island.

NEWBOROUGH. Norse *ny-borg*; new fortress. A borg was an entrenched camp or earthwork on a hill.

NORTHBOROUGH. Old names Norborough, Norborrow. *Nord*, *Norden*, and *Nordin* are Danish proper names, but this is very likely *nord-borg*, the northern fort.

LOLHAM. *Lolle*; a Danish proper name. *Lulling* is an Anglo-Saxon family or tribal name. *Heimr* is Norse; *hem*, Frisian; and *ham*, Anglo-Saxon for a home or settlement. This is the home of Lolle or the Lulling family.

LONGTHORPE. *Lange* is a Danish and Swedish proper name. The Norse *thorp* is a hamlet, village. The word was originally applied to cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet instead of each house standing in its own enclosure. In Danish it appears as *trup* or *rup*. Whether it belonged to Lang

or was a larger hamlet than common, it was the place where the churls resided.

NUNTON. *Nonne*, *Nunne*, Anglo-Saxon for an orphan, afterwards a nun. Compare Nuneaton (Warw.), and Nuneham (Camb.). It may have belonged to a nunnery.

PASTON. *Pass* is a Danish proper name. The enclosed farm of Pass.

PEAKIRK. Old spelling Pegekirk, Peychurch, Pegecyrcæ, Peykirk. Norse, *Pega-Kirkja*, St. Pega's church. St. Pega was sister of St. Guthlac, founder of Crowland Abbey, and died A.D. 714. Christianity was introduced into Mercia from Northumberland A.D. 653, and the Abbey Church of Peterborough (Medeshamstead) was founded in 656, so that Peakirk would be a timber-framed church of the Anglo-Saxon period.

PETERBOROUGH. In Domesday Book Burg. *Pētrsborg* the old Norse form. St. Peter's fortress. It was formerly called Medeshamstead. Danish *Meden*, a family name, the homestead of Meden; but after the rebuilding of the Monastery by King Edgar, in 959, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, the village took the name of Peterborough on its completion in 970.

STAMFORD BARON. In Domesday Book Stanford. *Steini* is Norse, and *Steen* a Danish proper name. Ford is from the British *ffrd*, Frisian *förde*, Anglo-Saxon *ford*; a ford or road, not necessarily through water. Or it may be the stone ford or road. *Baron* refers to the Norman owner.

WALTON. In Domesday Book Waleton. *Vali* is a Norse, and *Vahl*, *Wahl*, *Wahlin*, *Wallin* are Danish proper names. The farm of the Walling family. Walle and Wallo are Saxon proper names in Domesday Book.

WERRINGTON. In Domesday Book Widerintone. *Vidarr* is a Norse, *Wieder* and *Witter* are Danish proper names; Wedering an Anglo-Saxon tribal or family name. Widard, Wido, Wider occur among the names of Saxon tenants in Domesday Book.

WOODCROFT. *Wodder* is a Danish proper name, and *Wodie* a Saxon name in Domesday Book. *Croft* is the Anglo-Saxon word for a paddock.

NEWARK. Old Norse *ny-virki*; new work, *i.e.* bulwark, stronghold, castle.

OXNEY. *Oxi* and *Axen* are Norse and Danish proper names, and Ocsen occurs among the Saxon tenants in Domesday Book. It may have been the island settlement of the Ocsen family, or a favourite grazing ground for cattle; most likely the former, as it would be claimed by some one.

DEEPING GATE. Norse *djup-gata*, deep road. Really, the road to Deeping, the town or village in the low meadows. Streets in old towns have very commonly the termination *gate*, which always means road, or street. So in Peterborough there are Cumbergate, Cowgate, Priestgate, and others. In Deeping there are Horsegate and Towngate.

DOGSTHORPE. *Dagr*, a Norse proper name. Daugstrup is a local name in Denmark.

GUNTHORPE. *Gunnr* is a Norse, and *Gunnar*, *Gunner*, are Danish and Swedish proper names. See Longthorpe.

Ravenstone.

HENRY BARBER, M.D.

650.—Almsmen of Peterborough Cathedral.—The King's corrody-man of the Abbey was after the Reformation replaced by the King's almsman. The King pensioned old soldiers and servants on churches of royal foundation. Petitions for grants of almsrooms are found here and there among the State Papers; here is one from Peterborough.

The humble petition of Thos. delaryvers* of Peterborough,
blyndman.

To the Queenn's most Excellent Maj^{tie}.

In all humbleness sheweth yo^r highnes yo^r poore distresste subjecte Thomas Delaryvers of Peterborrowe in your highnes county of Northampton, Joyner: That wheras yo^r highnes said subjecte followinge his trade was by God's visitacon taken blynde by whyche meanes he was inforced to put his truste in his servants & jorneymen whoo like lewde psons robde yo^r poore

* There was a Thomas de la Ryvers a bedesman at Peterborough from 1583 to 1602; and possibly the former is not the first year of his holding the appointment, nor the latter the last.—ED.

subjecte of all that he hadd and kame awaye & the sune that then he lost by them amounted to fflower scoere pounds & upwards to the utter undoinge of yo^r said subjecte ; In tender regards whereof as for that yo^r highnes said subjecte is a very poore old blynde man and noo way able to gett any releife or mayntaynance for him selfe humble prayeth yo^r most excellent mat^{ie} of yo^r accustomed regards in releivinge yo^r highnes so dystressd subjectes that yt will plesse yo^r highnes to grant unto yo^r said subjecte one of the almes rooms eyther within Trinitye Colledge at Cambridge or one of the almes rooms at Eley wch of them shall first happen to be voyde And yo^r said subjecte (as nevertheless) shall not cease to pray for yo^r highnes in all happines longe rule and rayne over us.

29 Aprill. 1597. It is her Mat^{ies} pleasure yt a bill be drawn for an almes rome for this subject at Elye.

J. Herbert.

The following names of almsmen at Peterborough occur in the State Papers :—

1549	March	14.	Letters to the Dean & Chapter for an alms room for John Parker maymed in the Kings service.
1604	Apl	23.	W ^m . Waugh grant for an almsroom in Peterborough.
1605	May	22.	Abraham Lee field.
1608	Feb	12.	W ^m . Hall.
1609	July	7.	Thos. Drury.
	July	30.	Rob. Croft.
1611	Sep	12.	W ^m . Jones.
1622	Aug	5.	John Tompson.
1624	May	28.	George Daye.
	June	23.	W ^m . Elmar.
1625	Feb	12.	Clement Halsie.
1626	No ^r	6.	Edm ^d . Johnson.
1772	Feb	7.	John Black of Peterb. grant of almsman's place in Cath ^l .

In Archbishop Laud's time the following rules were drawn up to regulate admission to alms rooms :—

His Matys orders concerning Almes roomes in or belonging to the Sev^{all} Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches or elsewhere of His Matys donation.

1. first that none be granted to any under ye Age of 50 or 60 except to such as are very impotent and testified to be soe by the D & Chapter.

2. That noe man presumes to move His Maty. for any place or places to be granted in reversion.

3. That none be nominated to his Maty but such as shall and will reside there: and that they which have the place granted be engoynd to lyve wthin the houses belonging to the Almsrooms, or in case those houses be decayed (as in some places it may be feared they are) that noe Almsman or woman be named to his Maty but such as lyve in those sevrall places respectively and have some poore houses or harbouring place of theyr oune, for that they may attend the service of the church and praye for his Maty.

4. That when any Almsman or womans roome shall fall voyde the Deane & Chapter or other cheife officers of the Church or place where the same is soe fallen voyde shall forthwth send certificat thereof to the Deane of his Mats Chappell Royal for the tyme being who advising wth the L^d. Archbishop of Cant^y. shall move his Maty for the place voyde upon notice of his royall pleasure give order for ye drawing of a graunt for his Maty's signature which is to be delivered unto the hands of a secretary of state to get it signed and soe to pass the Seales.

5. His Maty's express will and pleasure is that these orders be Registrd at the signett office where all Masters of Requests or other whom they doe or may concerne may take notice of yem and not p^rsume to move his Maty in any suyte or for any person concerning these places otherwise then is here prescribed. S.P. Dom: Car. I. 520. 5.

The grants of corrodiess are enrolled on the Close Rolls; those of almsrooms were made by Royal Warrant.* Here is an instance, from the State Papers, Petⁿ Entry Book, No. 1, p. 50:—

Upon the petition of Phillip Renda shewing that he } Philip Renda
served King Charles as soldier in Major Chapmans troops } Macclesfield
in the Earle of Carnarvon's Regiment of horse, after in } to be almsman
y^e Earl of Macclesfields own troop and in the Queens } of Peterboro.
Regiment of foot at Oxford was taken prisoner & sold to France but
getting off served Lord Francis till he was killed at Kingston.

At the Court at Whitehall August 20th. 1689 his Maty being moved upon this petition is graciously pleased y^t ye clerk of y^e signet do prepare a warrant in usual form for granting ye petn^r y^e almesmans place now void in the cathedral church at Peterborough and in case no vacancy shall be voyed there, next and immediately after any y^t already may have obtained his Maty's grant in this behalf.

This old soldier reminds one of Gordon, whose lodging was under the Minster Gateway. Thirty years ago he did the duty of watchman. One remembers the round of the night-watch, and his warning of the hour and the weather, "Half-past one o'clock. Fine starlight night."

L. GACHES.

At Peterborough the Alms-men were provided for in the original deed of foundation, 33 Hen. VIII. Among the constitutions we read:—"Item 6 poor men being old serving men

* In 1861, and for some years afterwards, the appointments to the Alms-rooms, though made by the Dean and Chapter, used to have the Queen's sign manual.—Ed.

decayed by wars or by the King's services every of them to have 6 13 4." This was exactly the same annual payment that was to be made to each of the singing men. In 1548 the "King's Beedsmen" were, Nicholas Clark, Robert Stewkley, Thomas A'Court, Robert Duffield, John Warren, Richard Allen.

In the Latin statutes we read, in the first chapter, "ut sint perpetuo in dicta ecclesia sex pauperes de sumptibus dictæ ecclesiæ alendi." ED.

651.—The Plague in the Fens (458).—Among the manuscripts belonging to the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding is a copy of the orders made during the visitation of the plague in 1636. Dr. Perry, the President of the Society, has obligingly allowed this paper to be copied for publication in *Fenland Notes and Queries*.

Lincolne Holland.	Orders to be observed by the Inhabitants of y ^e Wappentakes of Kirton, Skirbeck, and Elloe, dureinge the time of this Visitation, or untill wee give other directions, Made & appointed by us accordinge to his Maties directions, this xxij th day of August In the xij th yeare of his said Maties raigne over England &c. 1636.
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1. Conveyance of poore persons infected.	First, That all such persons as are visited and infected with the Plague, (being not able to live of themselves) bee speedily conveyed into some out parte of the Towne, where least recourse of people is used, And them of ability, to bee kept at their owne houses at their owne chardge, and a Collection to be gath ^r ed aswell for the releivinge of the said poore visited and infected; as also for the Salleryes & wages of all such persons as shall attende & wayte upon or aboute them; and if any Inhabitant will not become Contributo ^r to this charitable order (beinge of ability & not visited) then hee to bee Sessed thereunto, & upon his refusall of payment of such Sessmente forthw th he to bee distreyned by any of his goods whatsoever, and the distresse presently sould, besides that upon y ^e advertisment of any such contempt, a fine to bee sett upon such offend ^r , at the next q ^{ter} Sessions of the peace, to be houlden by us, at our discretions.
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2. houses pro- vided for sick persons. Owners rent.	Item That there bee provided and appoynted for the placeinge & bestowinge of the said poore visited persons certaine houses within such places of the Towne, As may least endamage other people not infected, by the discretions of the cheife Inhabitants. And if the Owners or Farmo ^r s of such houses will not be reasonably intreated for a rent of the same by the said cheife Inhabitants, then wee the said Commissioners, upon advertisem ^t thereof will sett downe what allowance shalbe made for the said house unto the Own ^r s or farmo ^r s of the same dureinge the time that the said poore visited people shall make their aboade there.
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3. Watch kept over the infected.
Item that there bee (dureinge the time of their visitation) a sufficient & carefull watch kept over all those that shalbe infected, to restraine them from goeing abroad & keepinge company wth others y^t bee sounde. And if any person infected, bee obstinate and not abide this order therein, that then hee, or shee to be apprehended by the watch & imprisond untill further order bee taken by us y^e sd Commission^{rs} according to the quality of the offence, and the ability of the offender, And in the meane time some marke to bee sett upon the doore.
4. Victuall^{rs} to provide for y^e poore visited for their money.
Item That all Victuall^{rs} & Ale housekeepers (upon advertisement to them given) shall make such provision as the poore, and all persons w^{thin} the sd towne visited, may have such victualls for their monies; as they shall stand need of, and if any make defaulte such offender to bee put downe from victuallinge or keepinge any Alehouse w^{thin} that Towne for the space of one whole yeare next to ensue.
5. Constables & oth^{rs} appoynted for this service upon paine of &c.
Item that the Constables within the said Townes and every other person that shall bee appoynted for the furtheringe of this service, shall give their attendance for the careful doeing, & executinge of all such thinges as shall be comanded upon paine of every Constable makinge default, to pay unto the use of the poore xx^{vj} shillings. And for every default of any other person x. shyllings. Or else three days imprisonment: To be levied as before remembered.
6. One appointed daily to provide victails for the sick.
Item That some trustie honest man may bee appoynted by the minister & foure, thre, or two of the cheife Inhabitants wth the approbacion of the Justices or any one of them, daily to provide such victualls or other necessities; as the visited persons shall stand need of And the same to be brought and sett in some convenient place, soe nigh y^e infected persons as without dammage of others, they may fetch the same.
7. two appointed to Oversee y^e watch.
forfeiture
Item that two honest & discrete persons may be appoynted to have the oversight of the watche, by the Minister, and foure, thre, or two of the cheife Inhabitants wth the approbacion of the Justices or any one of them, to see that they doe their duties in this soe visited a time, for y^e safety of all the rest of his Maties subjects. And if any watch man neglecte his duety herein, to forfeit for his sd neglecte three shillings & foure pence, or else three dayes imprisonm^t. And to bee displaced of his watchinge and another appoynted in his roome.
8. dead bodies to be viewed, in case of suspicion.
Item yf any dye in any part of the Towne where any doubt or suspicion may arise to be the plague, the body of that person not to be burryed untill it bee viewed, to the end that if it bee the plague Order may be taken to restraine the rest of the family from goeing abroad, and a Crosse to bee sett upon the doore.
9. None to be buried on the day time.
horse & slead.
Item That noe person w^{ch} is knowne to dye of the plague shall bee burryed on the day time, but eyther in the morninge before sonnriseinge, or in the Eveninge after sunsettinge when most people are in their houses, and at rest. And if none will carry them to the Church, then a horse & a Sleade to bee provided for that purpose, and the same to remaine where the infected was burryed last.

10. Doggs, cattis, swine, &c., tyed up or hanged.
Dog killers.
- Item that all persons within the said Townes upon open warninge given in the church, shall keepe their Doggs, Cattis, & Swyne surely chayned or tyed upp, or else hange them, that they goe not abroad especially in the nighte, and after warninge given if any dogge shal be taken abroad out of his Maisters house, to be killed and burried by some appoynted for that purpose, and they to have of the owner of such dogge, two pence.
11. two appointed for to gather y^e sessm^t for the poore visited and restrained persons, and forfeitures also.
Some appointed to receive & imploy it.
- Item that two substanciall men bee appoynted by the Minister, & foure, thre, or two of the cheife Inhabitants as aforesaide to Collecte and gather all such summes of monie as shall bee assessed of the Inhabitants for the manteynance and releife of such poore persons as are visited and restrayned from goeing abroad, & alsoe all such forfeitures & penaltyes as any man shall loose in neglectinge to doe that hee shall bee lawfully commaunded. And that the said Collecto^rs shall from time to time pay over such summes of monie of their collections unto such persons as shall be appoynted to receive & imploy the same, by foure, thre, or two of the cheife Inhabitants accordinge to the discretions of the Justices in that behalfe.
12. Woemen appointed keepers, wynders &c.
- Item that there bee some carefull woemen appoynted to keepe & looke too the poore & sick visited persons, and when any shall dye, they to wynde them, and bringe them out of the houses, that they may bee viewed, And then the men appointed to carry them unto the place of burriall.
13. Suchasresorte to infected places are to be kept up 6 weeks.
- Item if any person shall resorte to any infected place, other than the officers appointed by these our Orders, that then every such person shall bee by the watch men and officers hereby appointed, restrained from going abroad & comeing among others by the space of six weekes.
14. Bak's Butch^rs &c. to repaire unto some certaine place near y^e Market Town it beinge visited.
- Item if any Market Towne be visited, then wee doe Order that Bakers, Butchers, and oth^r tradsmen of other places not infected, for provision of Victualls Medicynes & other necessaries for the livelyhood of man, shall repaire to some place near the said Market Towne, to bee by us appoynted, that such persons of the said Market Towne, as shall bee appoynted for that purpose, may make provision for that place soe visited and infected.
15. Beddinge of y^e diseased to be burnt, or ayred.
- Item that the beddinge and other clothes worne or used by the diseased soe soone as all the parties diseased bee recovered, or deade, bee either burnt, or ayred as is p^rscribed by the Phisicians set downe in his Mat^ries Booke of Orders, and if the value of those goods bee of that worth as the Owner is not well able to beare the losse; That then out of the Collections to bee made, the Justices shall allow such monies as in their discretions shall be thought reasonable in recompence of the said losse of such goodes.
16. Weekly certificate of all that dye, &c.
- Item that the Minister, Curate, & Churchwardens of every parish shall in writeinge Certify weekly to some of us residing wthin the hundred or oth^r lyimits where they serve, the number of such persons as are infected & dye not, as also of all such as shall dye wthin their parishes, & their diseases probable, whereof they dyed.

17. Item That the persons appoynted to watch and attend the visited, doe Carry a white Rodde in their handes, to the end Others may avoyde their companies.
- A White-Rodd.
18. Item that persons infected or Recovered shall be kept Six weekes from conversinge wth any, or from comeinge abroad,e, unlesse their houses bee farre from other houses, and they occasioned to manure their ground, or order their cattell And howsoever the infected to carry a white Rodd in their handes.
- Infected, or recovered to be kept up, 6 weeks except &c.
19. Item that if any Inne or Alehouse shalbee visited, The Signe shall bee taken downe for the tyme of such restraite, and a Crosse to be sett down, & a Crosse on their doore.
- Ale-h: or Inns infected the Signs to be taken down, & a Crosse made &c.
20. Item as well in parishes infected as not infected certaine persons by the Minister, & thre substantiall men of that parish, shall be chosen to view the corps of such as shall dye, before they be suffred to be burryed, And they to certify the Minister and churchwardens of what disease they dyed, And y^e sd viewers weekly to have some allowance dureinge the visitacion These persons appointed to bee sworne to make true Certificate, and in case they make false c^tificate, or refuse to serve, then they to be imprisoned.
- View^rs of dead bodies to certify of what disease.
21. Item that all signes of Innes or Alehouses bee pulled downe for the time of this Visitation, and to lodge no wayfareinge men or woemen without the Consent of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Constable, or some of them.
- Signes pulled down & to lodge none wthout &c.
22. Item That noe Tradsmen in Boston, Grantham, or any other Markett Towne or place infected, shall have recourse or commerce to utter any commodities whatsoever unto persons in any townes not infected dureinge the tyme of this Visitation.
- Tradsmen of infected places not to have any commerce wth y^e cleare.
23. Item That all Collections shall bee raysed for one month at the first, and if the sicknesse shall continue, the Collection of the like some, or of more, or lesse, as tyme and cause shall require And the same to bee every first, second, third, & fourth week employed to and for the execution of these Orders.
- Collection to hould a month at y^e first and if &c.
24. Item yf the places infected bee not able to maintaine their visited, That then notice thereof bee given to the Justices; That Order may be taken for their further releife.
- not able to maintain their visited &c.
25. Item that all Marriages, Christenings, burryals and other meetings for men or woemen bee accompanied with noe more persons than neede shall require.
- Restraint of much company &c.
26. Item Wee doe order that the Mercers in every Towne shall provide and have in readynesse London-treacle, and Methridate* of the beste, and such other materials for medicines as is sett forth in the booke printed by his Ma^{ty}s Commande as a direction for this tyme of Visitation, & the same to sell for reasonable profit.
- Mercers are to provide treacle & Methridate &c.

* Mithridate is a very old preparation. It is said, in Gray's Supplement to the *London Pharmacopœia* to be "astringent, narcotic, but less so than Venice treacle." Bailey says that its name is derived from Mithridates, King of Pontus, its inventor, and that it is "a Confection that is a special Preservative against Poison."

27. Item Wee intreate the Minister of every Town and Parish Every Sonday to make some Godly exhortacion, to moove the parishioners to extend their charitable benevolence towards the releefe of such places as are visited, And wee Order that the Churchwardens of every their severall parishes, shall the same Sonday, repaire to every person, to receive that which God shall stirre them upp to give, and to sett downe in writeinge what every one soe lendeth unto the lords afflicted.

28. Item Wee Order that every Constable in these parts shall buy the book of Orders & Directions, Commaunded by his Ma^{ty} to be sett forth in these dangerous time of infection, and in case they Cannot get them, then to repaire unto our severall Clerkes who shall give them a Coppy of soe much as shall Concerne this service. Unto which Orders, Wee have thought good to annexe, and hereby doe annexe these our Orders to bee observed by all the Inhabitants and Townships in these Divisions or Wappentakes.

EDWARD HERON J BROOKE: ANTH: IRBYE
W: LOCKTON BE: WYMBERLEY DYMOKE WALPOLE

29. Item We Order y^t two able men (wthout dang^r to y^e countrey) be appointed by y^e Maior of Boston (a Town now visited) to make such provision as y^e sd Towne shall stand need of, & y^e sd appointed persons to treat & bargain wth y^e cheife Constables or some of them whom we do hereby appointe to attend y^e sd place & service accordingly. And no oth^r person of Boston besides y^e two appointed by y^e Maior, to be suffred to come unto the said place of Market, and y^t y^e cheif Constables shall take Care to make this article knowne unto y^e Countrey.

30. Item We doe Order y^t ten pounds weekly shalbe levied upon y^e Towns of Swinshead, Wigtoft, Sutterton, Algarkirk, & Fosseydyke, Kirton, Frampton, Wiberton over Skirbek quarter & Broth^rtoft. And also out of & upon the Townes of Skirbeck, Fishtoft, Freeston, Leverton, Benington, Butterwick & Leake accordinge to the auncient rates that every Towne doth beare unto Comon Countrey charges. Md these two last Orders were made at y^e first Meetinge, y^e xviiijth of August. &c.

Att our second Meeting for the same occasions at Surflot the first day of Septemb^r. next followinge, It is furth^r agreed upon, viz^t.

1. Moreover wee doe Order (in addicion of those former Faïres Orders) That all fayres to bee holde w^{hin} the above respited. mencioned wappentakes shall bee respited dureinge the tyme of this Visitation.

2. Item forasmuch as wee are credibly informed that the Wiberton Townes of Wiberton and Skirbek are now infected with the disease called the plague; Wee doe further Order that the said Townes shall be respited from payeing of any summes of monie towards the releife of the sd infected Towne of Boston.

3. Item it is thought fitt that there shall bee eight Wardsmen every day in the Towne of Spaldinge That is to say, two at Mr Johnsons bridge, two at the high bridge, two at Wardsmen in Spalding appoynted &c. Pinchbeck Lane end, and two at Windsover end, and that two men bee appointed to see their service duely performed.

4. Item The Minister, and divers other Inhabitants of 2 Overseers Spaldinge, wth consent of Dymok Walpole Esq^r one of his Ma^{ts} Justices of peace &c. have agreed upon, and appointed in Michael Blake & Joseph Rawlett, to be Overseers of y^e Spaldinge. Watchmen & Wardsmen (according to the intent of certaine

Orders afore mencioned) That they duely execute their severall offices, the wardsmen not departing before the watchmen come, nor Contrarywise.

Another meeting was held at Surfleet, 15 Sept.; but only a portion of the first order remains on the manuscript from which the above has been copied. The preamble states that more orders had been agreed upon, "in addition of our former Orders to be observed throughout the partes of Holland in those dangerous times of Visitacion"; and from what is left of the first order we gather that the spot fixed upon for the market for Boston, as that was an infected place, was at Frampton Mill, between Boston and Kirton, but that that had proved inconvenient for Boston and "dangerous for the Countrey": and another place for Boston market had accordingly been selected in the Fen, called Millinge hill, near Shifthouses.

652.—Santoft Register.—Much enquiry has been made from time to time for the original registers of this church, but without success. Hunter, in his *South Yorkshire*, 1828, gives a list of names of the foreign settlers on the Levels.

The following extracts from the Santoft French Register, given by Stovin in his MS. notes, may be of interest to many persons in the Fenland, especially those who are descended from members of the French congregation settled at Thorney or in the neighbourhood. These settlers are referred to in 1683 by Gregorio Leti, the Italian historian, as having been driven from near Doncaster by the turbulence of the peasantry.* Some 40 years before he wrote, Smiles says that out of 71 families settled at Santoft, 14 removed to Thorney. Again we are told that there were at one time 200 families settled at Santoft, numbering upwards of 1,000 souls, of whom more than 50 moved southwards to Thorney.

The desperate resistance of those besieged in Rochelle, in 1627, rendered a residence in French Flanders so insecure and uncomfortable, that about 80 families fled to England from the neighbourhood of Ypres and Calais, and settled in the vicinity of Doncaster, near Hatfield Chase, in 1628-9. Among these

* Hug. Soc. ii, 330.

were de la Prymes, from Ypres, one of whose descendants lived in Postland, near Crowland.*

George Stovin, the author of the MS. above referred to, was born 1695-6, and lived in the Levels in the vicinity of Crowle. He is said scarcely to have left the district, and he was buried at Winterton in 1780. This MS. has been repeatedly quoted by Hunter, Stonehouse, Peck, Wainright, Read, &c. It was found in 1880 among some books in the office of a solicitor at Doncaster; whence it came, and how long it had been lying there, could not be explained. Having now been communicated to the Yorkshire Society, all risk of its loss is removed.

Mr. Stovin's writing not being so clear in some cases as could be wished, it is possible, and more than probable, that some of the names, &c., in the extracts here given, may not be perfectly correct. The same remarks might apply to most other transcripts.

S. EGAR.

*Part of the Register of the French Protestants' Church
at Sandtoft.*

- 1643 Le 3rd jour d Avril, 1643, Mart Dubliq et Eliz. Teurqoin ont este
Espouzez danse L Eglise de Santoft.
Le 11th Juni, 1643, Anthoine Blancart et Marie Bondvel ont este
Espouzez a Santoft.
Le 22^d October, 1643, Anthoine Scanfaire et Jenne Longuespee ont
este Espouzez a Santoft.
Le 5 Novemb^r, 1643, Pier Delahaye et Jenne Henegrave ont este
Espouzez a Santoft.
Le 28 Jan. 1648 (? 1643), Noe Ager et Jeann Caidoy ont este
Espouzez a Sandtoft.
1644 Le 19 Maii, Jesay Beamarm et Susann Lehouq ont este Espouzez a
Sandtoft.
Le 14 Jullii, Jaques Pinssoy et Susann Leespier ont este Espouzez
a Sandtoft.
Le 10 June, Jehan Leleu et Judith Lenoy ont este Espouzez a
Sandtoft.
Le 21 Julii, Jaques Leroy et Maria Pinsfoy ont este Espouzez a
Santoft.
1645 Le 15 July, 1645, Simon Acfair et Maria Le Roy ont este Espouzez
a Santoft.
Le 3^d Aug^t. Francois Derick et Cath. Delespiser ont este Espouzez a
Santoft.
Le 10 Aug^t. Anthoine Leflour et Marie Renault ont este Espouzez
a Santoft.
1646 Le 30 Mars, Pier Amory et Maria Watson ont este Espouzez a
Santoft.
Le 2 Aug. Jacob Renard et Maria Frank ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
1647

* See Pryme's Diary, pa e 266. Surtees Soc. Pub. vol. 54.

- 1648 Le 29 Oct. Christian Smaque et MagDelein Descamps ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
 Le 14 Jan. Michell Lebrand et Ester Pensoy ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
 Le . . . Jan. Piere Descamps et Ester Cony ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
- 1649 Le 1 Julliet, Isaac Delanoy et Marie Du Battelet ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
 Le 15 Julliet, Jaques Harnew et Jenne Le Roy ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
- 1650 Le 3 Juin ont este Espouzez Oser Legrand et Jenne Hancar, a Santoft.
 Le 1 de Jan. Jaq. Dumoulin et Cath Legrain ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
- 1651 Le 23 Avril, Anthoine Blancar et Marie Lespiere ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
- 1652 Le 9 Nov. ont este Espouzez Jaques Coquelar et Ester Morilion a Santoft.
- 1665 Le 15 Febier, Abram Egard et Jeanne Delaynoy ont este Espouzez a Santoft.
 Le 25 Julliet, David Morrillion et Catherin Banruedt Espouzez a Santoft.
 Le 30 Oct^r. ont este Espouzez Piere Lelieu et Ester Lenoir.
 Le 1 Nov. ont este Espouzez Isaac de bacy et Eliz. Amory.
 Le 18 Jan. ont este Espouzez Isenbar Chavatte et Ann Morrillion.
 Le 18 Jan. ont este Espouzez Marc de coup et Marie Morrillion.
 Le 8 Fevrier, ont este Espouzez Isaac Vanplue et Jeann duvertier.
 Le 14 Mar. ont este Espouzez Jacob Tissen et Marie Baurndet.
- 1666 Le 28 Nov. ont este Espouzez Isaac Beharelle et Jean Discamps.
 Le 23 Jan. ont este Espouzez Jacob Tyssen et Sara de Raedt.
 Le 23 Jan. ont este Espouzez David Letalle et Maria Amory.
 Le 13 Feb. ont este Espouzez Piere Tyssen et Eliz. Leenards.
- 1667 Le 24 Feb. ont este Espouser Abram Beharelle et Elizabeth Letalle.
 Le 26 Feb. ont este Espouser Piere Leleu et Maria duvertier.
 Le 4 Mars, ont este Espouser Isenbar Chavatte et Maria Smaque.
- 1670 Le 4 d Avril sont Maries Abram Bareel* et Francoise Sterpin; Matthias Priem et Sarah Smaque.
- 1671 Le 25 d Janivar ont este Maries Isaac Desbiens et Joanna Waterloo.
Baptise à Santoft.
- 1642 Le 19 May a este Baptissee Eliz. fille de Noe et de Marguerit Guiselin p' pise de Crowle.
 Le 22 Febrier a este Baptize Isaac fils de Jean Beharelle et de Jane Jordain.
 Le 26 Feb. a este Baptize Jacob fils de Matt^w. Porree et de Maria Jaquemine.
 Le 26 Feb. a este Baptize Susann fille de Osee Tafin et de Sara de Zomber.
 Le 26 Mar. a este Baptize Michael fils de Custaw Legrand et Magelen Chavatte.
- 1643 Le 3 Ap^l. a este Baptize Pierre fils de David Morrillion et Anne Letalle.
 Le 23 d Jullet a este Baptize Jaques fil de Jehan Le Talle et Judith Descamps.
 Le 23 Jullet a este Baptize Jean Hernu fil de Jaques et Jenne Lombard.
 Le 24 Sept. a este Baptize Matthew Prime fil d Crullin et de Sara Bresmr.

* Same as Beharrel; see Pryme's Diary.

- Oct. 25, Margt. Brungne fille de Matthew et de Marguerit Bale, a este Baptise.
- Nov. 26, Jaques fills Jehan Letalle et de Jaquenime Tissen a este Baptise.
- Dec. 3, Isaac fills de Jaques Flahau et de Jeanne Chatelet a este Baptise a Sandtoft, Les Testimoys sont Isaac Amory et Judith Leflour.
- Dec. 5th, Ester Vienin fill de Jaq. Vienin et Judith Dubois a este Baptise.
- Marc 14, Marie Amory fil de Isaac et de Maria Morillion bapt.
- 1643 Le 22 Jan. Pier Berchet fil de Monst. Berchett, minister, de Sandtoft, Bapt.
- Susan fill de Anthonine Dubois et Susanna Morillion, Bapt.
- 1644 Issenbar fils de Isenbar Chavatte, Bapt.
- Le 1 Sept. Susan fil Roland Dubois et Magdalen Cardue a Baptise.
- Do. Matthias fils de Charles Prime et Pree Messman a Baptise.
- Piere fills de Jean et de Jennine Morillion a Baptise a Santoft.
- Ann fill David Morrillion et Ann Letalle.
- Jacob fill de Isaac Vennin et Cath. Smaque, Bapt.
- Jacob fill de Isaac Amory et Maria Bapt.
- Feb. 6th, Eliz. fille de Adrian Vanhouge et Eliz. Derrick, Bapt.
- 9th, Feb. Isaac fills de Isaac Lelew et Judeth Leroy, Bapt.
- 1645 30 Mars Eliz. fill de Isaac Amory et de Ann Morillion Bapt.
- Andu Clebaux fill . . . Lenoy Bapt.
- John fill de Antoin Le Roux et Maria Duffosse Bapt.
- 26 Oct. Maur fill de Nicholas Tyssen et Sara Jacob Bapt.
- Abraham fill de Anthoine Dubois et de Susann Morrillion Bapt.
- Johan fil de Jaques Flahau et Jeanne Castelet Bapt.
- 1646 Marie fill de Pier Delagaye et Susanne Bapt.
- Dina fil de Charles Raney et Sara Elbiet Bapt.
- Ann fill David Le Conte et de Sara Werquin Bapt.
- Isaac file de Anthoin Massengarbe et Dnia Mitchell Bapt.
- Marie file de Marc Dubliq et Eliz. Turquine Bapt.
- 21 July, Ester fille de Robt Flahau et de Maria Scanflair Bapt.
- Eliz. fille de Custar Legrand et de Magdelen Asolom Bapt.
- 20th Sept. Cath. file Isenbar Scavat et Maria Descamps Bapt.
- Marie fil Isaac Roubay et Sarah Scanflair Bapt.
- 1 Nov. Isaac fill de Isaac Amory et de Ann Morrillion Bapt.
- Charles fills Charles Grebault et Eliz. Ferre Bapt.
- Abram file Anthoine Merquelier et Bapt.
- Sarah file Adrian Vanhouq et de Eliz. Derrick Bapt. (I remember this woman.)
- 1647 Piere fils de Isaac Venin et Cath. Smaque Bapt. 2nd May.
- Anne fil Cxtian Fontain et Francoise Beaussart Bapt.
- Jacob fils Rolland Dubois et Magdellen Cardoy Bapt.
- Margeret fil de Mathin Brugne et de Margueret Bapt.
- Isaac Fills Josias Harlay et Maria Legrand Bapt.
- Jacob fill Isaac Clais et Maria Deltur Bapt.
- 1648 Jaques fill Isaac Amory et Ann Morillion Bapt.
- Le 4 Oct. Abram fils de Francois Derique et Bapt.
- Le 15 April, David fils de Charles Priam et de Peronne Mesinan, Bapt.
- Le May 27, Abram Desquire fils de Abram et de Maria Dubois, Bapt.
- Abram Geubau fils de Charles et Eliz. Ferez, Bapt.
- Isaac Lelew fils de Jean et de Judith Le Roy, Bapt.
- Le Aug 5 Eester Prime fille Guillim et de Sarah Bresme Bapt.
- Ester Merquilde fille de Anthoin et Anthennett Treffet, Bapt.
- Sarah Smaque fille Chrestien et de Madelener Descay, Bapt.
- Oct. 7. Saml. Amory fils de . . . , Bapt.

- 1649 Adrien Vanhouq fils de Adrien et de Eliz. Derick, Bapt.
Nov. 18. Susanne Vennin file de Jean et de Cath. Smaque, Bapt.
Jane Benitland file de Tho^s et Louyse de Zembr, Bapt.
- 1650 Jaques Dubois fils de Martin et de Judith Salmon, Bapt.
May 5th. David Beharelle fils de Jean et de Jenne Cordain, Bapt.
May 12th. Marie Letalle file de Jean et Judith Descay Bapt.
May 19th. Jenne Leroux file de Anthoine leroux et de Marie Dufosse,
Bapt.
- 1651- 11th May. Marie Hancar fille de Isaac et de Jenne Legrand, Bapt.
Ester fille de Rob^t. et Marie Taffin Bapt.
Susnie (?) Amory fille de Isaac Amory et de Ann Morillion, Bapt.
16 Nov. Ann de Lepiere fille de Joel et Marie Lermitte, Bapt.
Ann Leconte fille de David Bapt.
25 Jan. David et Abram fils de David and Ester Lenoy, Bapt.
- 1652 Abram de Lannois fils de Jean et de Marie Pincheon Bapt.
30 May. David Amory fils de Jan et de Marie Thery, Bapt.
Piere de Roubay fils de Jan et de Sara Canster, Bapt.
20 June. Jan filz de Abram Blique et de Marie Discampe, Bapt.
4th Jullet. Piere filz de Daniel Duverlie et de Marye Lenoir, Bapt.
22 Dec. Jacob filz de Jacob Liennar et de Mary Frank, Bapt.
Jacob filz de Charles de Lannoy et de Sara Albert, Bapt.
6 March, Marie file Mr. Berchett Minister de Santoft et Marie
Lecoq, Bapt.
- 1653 Sam^l. fils de Isaac Amory et de Anne Morillion Bapt.
4 Sept. Isaac filz de Jan Vennin et de Cath. Smaque Bapt.
9 Oct. Vierre filz de Isambar Chauate et Mary Ample, Bapt.
- 1654 12 Mar. Sarah fille de Joel Lespirre et Mary Lermitt, Bapt.
9 April Marye fille de Isaac Lennoy et Marye de Chatlet, Bapt.
25 Jan. Jan fille de Piere Egar et de Sarah Vandebec Bapt.
Jenne fille de Jan demoulin et de Margeret Legraine, Bapt.
- 1655 Piere filz de Piere Duquenne et de Jenne Bernard Bapt, 19 Aug.
- 1656 Abram filz de George Hardicq et de Marye Roubay Bapt.
26 May. Piere fils de Sam^l. Letalle et de Eliz. Descon, Bapt.
Abram filz de Simon Le Haire et de Marye Le Roy, Bapt.
Jan filz de Isaac Hancar et de Jenne Legrand, Bapt.
- 1657 Marie file de Jan Vennin et de Catherin Smaque Bapt.
18 Oct^r. Marie file Pieire Egar et de Sara Vandebec Bapt.
- 1658 Sara file de Jan Vennin et Cath. Smaque, Bapt.
Ellie filz de Charles Lennoy et de Sara Albert, Bapt.
- 1659 Anne file de Jan Lehaire et de Anne Le Roy, Bapt.
- 1660 25 March Pierre Morillion filz de David Morillion et Ann Letalle,
Bapt.
28 Junii, Abram Vennin filz Jan Vennin et Cath Smaque, Bapt.
14 Oct. David Letall filz de Sam^l. Letalle et Eliz. Descon, Bapt.
- 1661 27 June Susanne file de Benjamin quoy et Elisabet Lehouq, Bapt.
- 1662 14th Sept. Jan fils de Isaac Beharell et de Marye Bluique, Bapt.
- 1663 21 Junii. Piere filz de Jan Gougler et de Susanne Heressin, Bapt.
- 1664 26 Feb. Sara file Abram Brynye et Sara Tissen, Bapt.
- 1665 5 April, Jaques filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
Abram filz de Jaques De Ratt et de Jenne Descamps, Bapt.
- 1666 Le 20 May, Jaques filz de Jaques Rammery et de Cath. Cigny, Bapt.
4th Jullet, David filz Jan Egar et Mary Morfin, Bapt.
22nd. Jullet, Jaques filz de Jaques Hernu et Ann Amory, Bapt.
26 Aug^t Elisabet file de Isaac Deburge et Elizabet Amory, Bapt.
7 Oct^r. Jacob filz de David Morillion et de Cathrine Benroccdt, Bapt.
11 Nov^r. Pierre filz Isamber Chavatte et Ann Morrillion, Bapt.
30 Dec^r. Piere fils de Isaac Vanplue et Jenne de Verlier, Bapt.

- 1667 19th May. Rebecca file Abram Egard et de Jenne Lennoy, Bapt.
 26 May. Isambar filz de Abram Brynye et Sara Tyssens, Bapt.
 23 Feb. Pierre filz de Piere Tuyssen et de Elizabeth Leenards, Bapt.
- 1668 Jene file de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory.
- 1669 12 Sept. Piere filz de Piere Leleu et Mary Dumerlye, Bapt.
- 1670 15 Jan. Piere filz de David Morillion et Cath. Banderete, Bapt.
 3 Dec^r. Isaac filz de Jaques Harnu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
- 1671 15 Jan. Abram filz de Matthias Priam et de Sara Smaque, Bapt.
 It is from this Gent I have collected most of my materials for
 this Booke.
 12 Oct. Penelope filla de Marc Vanvalkenburgh et de Ann Starkey,
 Bapt.
- 1672 27 Sept. David filz de David Priam et de Maria Beaumont, Bapt.
 6 Mar. Rachel file de Isaac Hanquar et de Jenne Legrand.
 9 April. Piere filz de Matthias Priam et de Sara Smacque, Bapt.
- 1673 24 Feb. Sam^l. filz de David Letalle et de Marie Amory, Bapt.
 6 Mars. Catheline fille de Jan Tyssen et de Susanne Venin, Bapt.
 8 May. Jan filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
 21 June. Jean filz de Francois Oesley et de Marie Amory, Bapt.
 8 Jan. David filz de Matthias Priem et de Sara Smaque, Bapt.
 8 Feb. Catherine file de Abram Egar et de Jenne de Lannoy, Bapt.
- 1674 9 April. Susanne file de Abram Brongne et de Sara Tyssen, Bapt.
 29 April. Marie fille Gregorii Impson et Susanne Vanpouille, Bapt.
 1 Sept. Jan fils de Jan Frouchart et Eliz. Taylor, Bapt.
 2 Oct. Jan filz de Jaques Rammery et de Catherine Cugny, Bapt.
 Abram filz Jan Swarte et de Jan Dewit, Bapt.
- 1675 11th Nov^r. Elis file de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
 1 Jan. Anne fille de Isaac Hernu et de Eliz. Amory, Bapt.
- 1677 8 Jan. Sam^l. filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
- 1678 4 Dec^r. Abram filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
- 1681 3^d Jan. Isaac filz de Sam^l. Amory et de Jenne Marequilly, Bapt.
- 1682 8 Sept. Isaac filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
- 1683 9 Sept. Jan filz de Sam^l. Amory et de Jenne Marequilly, Bapt.
- 1684 20 Nov^r. Marie fille de Pierre Leleu et Sara Glover, Bapt.
- 1685 8 June. Susanne fille de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.
- Burrials.*
- 1650 Marie Dufosse interre a Santoft, 8 Julet.
 Piere Derick interre a Santoft, 4 Feb.
- 1651 Dam Catherin Le Coq de la Femme de Mons^r. Berchett Minister,
 enterr a Santoft, 26 May.

Peter Bontemps, who came from Leyden, was the first pastor. In a letter "done 13th day of June, 1636," he says*: "The participants invited me from Holland and I have dwelt here nearly two years, during which time the number of strangers in this place has increased more than half, and is still daily increasing, the greater part of the new settlers who now appear on the scene come from Normandy and other parts of France."

Mr. Berchett ministre de Santoft est decede Merquedy 18 Avril 1655 enurion midy et a este enterre le lendemain enuiron 4 heures du soir, a Crowle.

I find Mons^r. Berchett's hand at the Churchwardens or Elders accounts to the year 1655, as Pastue of the Church at Santoft.

* Hug. Soc. ii. 296.

- 1659 I find the hand of Jean Dekerhuel Minister a Santoft; and the Mons^r. De La prix.
- 1664 Samuel Lamber, Pasture a Santoft.
- 1676 Jaques De la Porte, Minister à Sandtoft.
- 1681 The last minister, Mons^r. Le Vaneley. Minister a Santoft. Ministers, Mons^r. Berchett, Mr. Deckerhuel, Mr. Delaprix, Mr. Delaporte, Mr. Levaneley.

Mem^m. this but an abstract of the Regester. I find above four hundred ninety nine children baptised in this little church, and no doubt many others was baptised in the neighbouring churches of Crowle, Belton, Epworth, Haxey, and Missen, in Lincolnshire, also at Wroot and also at Thorne, Hatfield, Finningley, &c. Their church at Sandtoft being demolished by the Isleanders for severall years, till reedified by Mr. Reading.

N.B.—It was their custome to add the names of the Sureties to every one that was Baptised in the following manner, “Le 25 Feurie 1654, a este Baptises a Red Hall (or a Santoft) Jehan Filz de Pierre Egar et de Sara Vandebec, Ses Tesmoins sont Jehan Egar Filz de Jehan, Marye Quoy femme de Jaques Iserby.” (Enquire were Red Hall was.)

653.—John Cosin, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, 1640–1660.—John, the son of Giles Cosin and Elizabeth his wife, née Remington, was born at Norwich on 30 Nov., 1594. The Cosin family is probably of Walloon origin. A fourth of the population of Norwich belonged to the Walloon and Dutch communities which settled in the city in 1546, in order to revive the cloth weaving of which Norwich was the chief centre. A Giles Cosin was master of crafts to the Walloon community which settled at Canterbury, and there was a merchant of the same name in the City of London in 1583, a native of Cortnek in Flanders.* Bishop Overall, of Norwich, employed John Cosin as secretary on account of his “fair hand writing.” For want of good penmanship we might have lost the work of one who is the highest authority in regard to the doctrine of the Church of England. At Bishop Overall’s death, in 1624, Cosin left his office of librarian at Norwich Cathedral to act as chaplain to Dr. Richard Neile, Bishop of Durham. In 1627 he was acting as chaplain to the King. It was then he printed a book of devotions known as Cosin’s Prayer Book. It is entitled “A collection of private devotions in the practice of the ancient church called the Hours of Prayer taken out of Holy Scripture and ancient Fathers.”† The Puritans styled the book “Cousin’s cousining Devotions” by way of derision. It is a translation of a collection of “Offices”

* S. P. Dom, Jac. I., vol. 102.

† By J. C., London. 1627. 12 mo.

published by authority of Q. Elizabeth in 1560; and was undertaken for the use of the court ladies whose want of attention to devotion was remarked by the ladies who attended on Queen Henrietta.

He was elected Dean of Peterborough in Nov., 1640. He had become an object of aversion to the Puritans in the North, where he was Rector of Brancepeth and Archdeacon of the East Riding; and at Cambridge, where he was Master of Peter-House. On the Journals of the House of Commons, 4 March, 1640, is an entry of

A complaint against Dr Cosins for causing 2000£ to be spent in setting up of images and other innovations in the Cath^l. Church of Durham and providing a holy consecrated knife kept on purpose to cut the Communion bread.

The Commons, in 1640, were eager to hear complaints against any one of Archbishop Laud's party. Peter Smart presented a petition against the Dean. It was read, and by vote of the whole House he was sequestered from his ecclesiastical benefices, the first instance of such a proceeding by the House of Commons. His impeachment followed, the articles are remarkable:—*

1. He caused the Communion Table in the church at Durham to be set altar-wise. He officiated at the west side thereof, turning his back to the people. He used extraordinary bowing to it and when others omitted to do so, he came down to them and called gentlewomen, jades and rent their clothes.
2. He caused 300 wax candles to be set up on Candlemas night.
3. He wore a cope made of white sattin.
4. He framed a ceremony of lighting tapers on the altar.
5. He introduced the practice of singing the Athanasian Creed to the organ and the like music to the responses at the end of each commandment in the Communion service.

The Dean's innocence was established, Smart's counsel admitting at the bar of the House of Lords that he was ashamed to appear for him, and could not in conscience plead for him any longer. But there was no rest for the King's party: the Dean was once committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms on the ground that he enticed scholars of the University of Cambridge to popery. In 1642 he joined with others to send the University plate to York for the King's use. This was too much; he was ejected from the mastership of Peter-House; and the Committee of the Commons were "so hot against him," that he thought it prudent to withdraw to Paris, and there he remained from 1643 to 1660.

* S. P. Dom. Car. I. 472, 61.

Mr. Humfrey Austin was left in charge of the Deanery and of the Dean's children. The Dean was a widower,* and his income must have been slender after 1643; but there was an income till 1649, when in pursuance of an Act of that year all lands belonging to Deans and Chapters were sold "in order to raise a present supply of moneys for the present safety of this Commonwealth." Major Alexander Blake† bought the Deanery with a title guaranteed by the public faith. Mr. Austin found it difficult to make things go. The Dean could send nothing from Paris. His estate was under sequestration, and the "true particular of all his real and personal estate" for which he compounded as a delinquent revealed only,

"A studye of Bookes worth 180^{li}. 0. 0."‡

In 1652, the humble petition of Elizabeth, Frances, and Anne Cosins to the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents states:—

That they being poore infants all ye subsistence they have are some small porcion of tythes settled upon trustees for ther mayntenance wch are kept from them by vertue of a sequestration thereon layed.

That your petitioners having appealed against ye same to your honors their case is referred and stated to you by M^r. Redmere.

But they being without all menes of livelyhood until ye determinacion thereof humbly desire your honors compassion in appointing some time for ye hearing thereof on a day after ye causes of course before your honors shall be determined.

The Committee did nothing. Then Miss Cosin tried the Protector. She may have known him when he was quartered at Peterborough in 1643.

Colonel Oliver Cromwell was in command at Peterborough; one of his sons was a Captain. Captain Cromwell was quartered on Mr. Cervington in the Vineyard. In April the Colonel marched to the relief of Crowland. General Hotham writes from Lincoln to the Earl of Newcastle on 4 May, 1643:—

Our lying still and not having Cromwell to join is, I am sure some advantage; for he is still kept to eat up the fat clergy at Peterborough although my Lord of Essex hath writ often to the contrary to him.

* He had married Frances, daughter of Marmaduke Blakeston, M.A., Archdeacon of the East Riding. She died in 1642. Her grave is in the New Building.

† This officer was a brother of the famous Admiral. He resided in the Deanery till the Restoration. He was not ejected without litigation.

‡ S. P. Dom. Interreg. G. 217.

This was her petition* :—

To his Highness Oliver Lord Protector of the Common Wealth of
England Scotland & Ireland.

The humble Peticon of Mary Cosins

Sheweth

That yo^r highnes was heretofore gratusly pleased to order for yo^r Peticⁿ her father's Library then at Peter Ho. in Camb. towards the mayntenance of her banisht fathers children but upon an adresse made by Doctor Seaman yo^r Highness was plesed to refer it to Councell to give recompense for the same some other way.

That during her humble attendance for the perfecting of yo^r Highness intended favor she hath been in feare for preserving her poore sisters from perishing not only to expend her owne little estate but to contract wch will produce her ruine unlesse yo^r highnese will please to enterpose yo^r gracious and effective order for her release.

That shee hath bene seriously pursuing some wayes to be offered unto yo^r Highnes in order to her sisters helpe without being burthensome to yo^r Highnesse treasury in respect of the great charge incumbent thereon wch she hath assured hopes very shortly to bring to maturity.

In the meane tyme shee humbly implores yo^r Highness to vouchsafe her a warrant for two hundred pounds payable within 6 mo. wch will give her some credit for satisfying of those that have at present her sisters in care shee resolving never to trouble yo^r Highness more till shee offer something as may respect the public advantage as well as her owne private interest wch if she can accomplish within the s^d 6 mos. she will humbly lay yo^r Highness warrant at yo^r Highnes feete to be recalled if yo^r H^s. so please.

And she shall ever pray &c.

Oct. 20. 1657. Order for 20^s a week
until further order.

The Dean was busy at Paris. Heylin in the *Examen Historicum*, p. 283, says :—

The Ministers of Charenton expressed great regard for Dr. Cosin and permitted him to officiate in their congregations where he baptized, married and had even some persons ordained priests and deacons by English Bishops† according to the forms in the Book of Common Prayer. With their consent likewise he did in the year 1645 solemnly and in his priestly habit and with his surplice and with the office of burial used in the Church of England inter at Charenton the body of Sir Will. Carnaby Knt. not without the troublesome contradiction and contention of the R.C. curate of the parish.

* S. P. Dom. Interreg. 78, p. 222.

† The Bishop of Galloway presided when Durell and Brevint were ordained. Evelyn's note on the Temple at Charenton is worth reproducing. Seats in Protestant Churches were prohibited by Edict. "At Paris. Sunday, March 6, 1644. I went to Charenton 2 leagues from Paris to heare and see the manner of the French Protestant Churches service. The place of meeting they call the Temple, a very faire and spacious roome, built of free stone, very decently adorned with payntings of the Tables of ye Law, the Lords Prayer and Creede. The pulpit stands at the upper end and in the middle, having an enclosure of seats about it where the elders and persons of greatest quality and strangers sit; the rest of the congregation on formes and low stooles but none in pewes as in our churches, to their great disgrace, and nothing so orderly as here the stooles and other comber are removed when ye assembly rises. I was greatly pleased with their harmonious singing the Psalmus, which they all learn perfectly well, their children being as duely taught as their catechisme."

He also preached at an ordination in Sir Richard Browne's chapel. Of this service Evelyn speaks in his Diary, sub 12 June, 1650, Trinity Sunday:—

The Bishop of Galloway officiated with great gravity, after a pious and learned exhortation declaring the weight and dignity of their function, especially now in a time of the poor Church of England's affliction; he then proceeded to the ordination. They were presented by Dean Cosin in their surplices before the altar, the Bishop sitting in a chair at one side and so were made deacons and priests at the same time in regard to the necessity of the times there being so few Bishops left in England and consequently danger of a failure of both functions.

At the Restoration the Dean was reinstated in the Mastership of Peter-House. The fellows petitioned the King, complaining of the "arbitrary and unstatutable government of Mr. Lazarus Seaman who lived in a constant opposition and open contempt of the wholesome and good rules of the founder," and desiring Dr. Cosin to be restored. The warrant for the ejectment of the Master for opposing the proceedings of Parliament was signed by the Earl of Manchester, 13 March, 1643, and the Earl's warrant of 3 Aug., 1660, restored the Master to his office.

Major Blake was in possession of the Deanery at the Restoration; and the Dean's promotion to the Bishopric of Durham kept him away from Peterborough. Mr. Humfrey Austin wrote to him on 15 June, 1660:—

Rev^d Sir,—According to my promise I have sent you by Mr. Rowell your own book of Collection of all leases belonging to the Dean and Chapter and with a true copy of the King's Mat^{ies} Letter.

In which book is plain to be understood when every lease commenced and also their annual rents. I have preserved all the plate except the Candlesticks. I make no question but yo^r Wp. knows where the copes are (they being delivered by Mr. Rowell to my Lady Garret y^r daughter): most of the other ornaments are safe and kept private and so are most of the Quire books. The Lease Book and all the Court Rolls that were left unto me (and preserved by my wife in my absence when the Chapter House was broken open) were delivered into the Committee for sale of Dean and Chapter lands by order of Parlm^t. I have a note of all things then delivered which I hope (if things go on) will be returned again to the Church.

You desire to hear whether we continue to keep up Divine Service in the Quire daily. Know, Sir, that we have not yet failed in the least and that many strangers do come to Town to hear us: only we are in great want of a good organist and also a good organ. Mr. Gunton and I have borrowed one of Mrs. Dove of Upton for half a year, but it proves a dull one.*

Dean Rainbow succeeded Dr. Cosin at Peterborough. The

* MS. Lansdowne; Kennett Collection.

Bishop had plenty to do; he was a prominent figure at the Savoy Conference in 1661. Dr. Richard Baxter says:—

1. Bishop Cosin there often—much talk with little logick. I perceive no one moved by anything he said. Two virtues he showed. He was excellently well versed in Canons, Councils and Fathers, which he remembered, when by citing of any passages we tried him.
2. He was of a rustic wit and carriage so he would endure more freedom of our discourse and was more affable than the rest.

At Durham things wanted re-arranging. Sir Arthur Haselrig† had been in possession of the Bishop's palace and had ventured on a few improvements. The chapel erected by Bishop Anthony Beke, in the reign of Edward I., had been demolished to furnish materials for a new house, which was in turn demolished by the Bishop, whose life was to work to death. He survived ten years: and during that time endowed two hospitals; rebuilt the school houses; built the library at Durham, and enriched it with his collection of books; founded eight scholarships at Cambridge; and gave £500 for the redemption of captives at Algiers. His will is dated 11 Dec., 1671; he directed

to be distributed to the poor of his hospitals at his funeral vi^{li}; to country people coming to his funeral xx^{li}; to poor prisoners detained for debt in gaols of Durham, York, Peterborough, Cambridge and Norwich, liⁱ; to the poor within the precincts of the Cath. at Norwich and the parish of St. Andrews there in which he was born and educated in his minority xx^{li}; to the Cath^l of Norwich one half for a marble tablet in memory of Dr John Overall, Bp. whose chaplain he had been, and one half for ornaments for the altar; to the children of Mr John Heyward, late prebendary of Litchfield as a testimony of his gratitude to their deceased father who in earlier days placed him with his uncle Bp. Overall; to the D and Chapter of Peterborough to be employed for the use of the poor in that town xⁱ.

The Bishop was buried in the chapel at Bishop Auckland, in which he had caused a tomb to be prepared. The inscription engraved thereon is as follows:—

In non morituram memoriam
Johannis Cosini Episcopi Dunelmensis,
Qui hoc Sacellum

Construxit, ornavit, et Deo consecravit.

A^o. Dⁱ. MDCLXV in festo S. Petri

Obiit XV die mensis Januarii, anno Domini MDCLXXI.

Et hic sepultus est expectans foelicem corporis sui Resurrectionem,
Ac vitam in cœlis æternam.

Requiescat in pace.

L. GACHES.

† Sir Arthur's house was built after the design of Inigo Jones; it was like that he supplied to Oliver St. John for Longthorpe Hall. Sir Arthur, a very cormorant of Church property, was nick-named Bishop of Durham. Doubting the soundness of his title, in a speech in the House of Commons he proposed as a remedy that "some heads must fly off."

654.—Mrs. Cromwell at Northborough.—Bishop Kennett has left a note dated 14 July, 1710.—“Coming from Maxey I went into the church of Northborough and saw the very strong and elegant chancel or rather aisle and place of sepulture raised by the family of Claypole who had a fair seat in the parish with the manor now in the possession of Lord Fitzwilliam. Herein was buried the body of the widow of Oliver Cromwell without any monument or inscription. This entry only made in the register book :

1665 Elizabeth the relict of Oliver Cromwell sometime Pro. of England was buried Nov^r. 19.”*

Perhaps it was well that few should know of the grave of a Cromwell ; for the warrant of 9 Sep., 1661, to disinter the bodies of persons unwarrantably interred in Henry VII.’s chapel, Westminster, includes that of Mrs. Eliz. Cromwell, mother of the Protector. The name of the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell was omitted. She had married J. Claypole of Northborough ; she died 6 Aug., 1658, and was buried in a vault in the body of Henry VII.’s chapel. It has not been disturbed.

On 14 Aug., 1660, Charles II. published a proclamation for the discovery and restoration of royal jewels. It recites that, “amongst the manifold disorders of the late times it hath happened that much of the plate, jewels, household stuff, cabinets, statues, inscriptions, pictures, drawings, sculptures, rings, stones, ancient coins, medals, books, pieces of art and other good and chattels which did belong unto Our late dear Father, Our Mother the Queen or to Ourselves have been purloyned and embezzled or upon pretences seized taken and received and are dispersed into several hands and yet detained and concealed.” This proclamation was supplemented by warrants, “to make strict and diligent search,” which occasioned Mrs. Cromwell a good deal of annoyance ; hence the following petition,† which Secretary Nicholas has indorsed “Old Mrs. Cromwell, Nol’s wife petition” :—

* Parish Register S. Giles, Cripplegate. 22 Aug. 1620. Oliver Cromwell married to Elizabeth Bourchier, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, alderman.

† S.P. Dom. Car. II. ; 22, 144.

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie—

The humble petition of Elizabeth Cromwell widowe,
Sheweth,

That among the many sorrows wherewith it hath pleased the All-wise God to exercise yo^r petitioner she is deeply sensible of those unjust imputations whereby she is charged of detaining jewels and other goods belonging to yo^r Majesty which, beside the disrepute of it, hath exposed her to many violences and losses under pretence of searching for such goods to the undoing of her in her estate and rendering her abode in any place unsafe, she being willing to depose upon oath that she neither hath nor knows of any such jewels or goods. And whereas she is able to make it appear by sufficient testimony that she never intermeddled in any of those public transactions which have been prejudicial to yo^r Majesty's royal Father or yorself, and is ready to yield all humble and faithful obedience to yo^r Majesty in yo^r government,

She therefore humbly prays that yo^r Majesty would be pleased to distinguish betwixt the concernments of yo^r petitioner and those of her relations who have been obnoxious and out of yo^r princely goodness vouchsafe her a protection without which she cannot expect now in her old age a safe retirement in any place of yo^r Majestys dominions

And she shall ever pray for yo^r Majestys long and happy reign.

The art treasures of Charles I. were sold by order of the Council of State. The paintings enrich all the collections in Europe. Harl. MSS. 4898 is a fine folio of a thousand pages, bound in crimson velvet, entitled "An inventory of the goods, jewels, plate, &c., belonging to Charles 1st, sold by order of the Council of State from the year 1649 to 1652."

Every article was appraised, and if the bids did not reach the sum appraised the gold and silver articles were sent to the Mint. The Cartoons of Raphael, called the Acts of the Apostles, appraised at £300, could find no purchaser. They are now at South Kensington. The "cloth of state and arras hangings" were subsequently purchased for the service of the Protector.

L. GACHES.

655.—Dick Turpin.—Is anything known of the connection of this noted highwayman with the Fens? I have been given to understand that he had some farmer confederates in some of the remote farmhouses in the Fens, to one or other of whom he would betake himself when the hue and cry became violent. One such place of refuge I was told was somewhere between Thorney and Eye. The name Turpin occurs in the district in several places, in the last century.

M.M.D.

656.—The Folly River.—Near Peakirk station is a fairly broad piece of straight water, manifestly an artificial cut, known by the name of the Folly River. It is nearly three quarters of a mile in length. What is known of its origin, and of the name? All over the country are instances of erections incomplete, or useless, that are called Follies. So we should expect that this cut was meant to be the commencement of some grand undertaking that was never carried out.

R.M.G.

657.—Edmund John Eyre.—I shall be glad of some more particulars about this gentleman than are given in a *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors* published in 1816. From that work I learn that he was son of a Rector of Leverington, near Wisbech; and that his mother was sister of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Rector of East Barnet. He is said to have received a classical education, and to have been entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; but he quitted the University, without taking a degree, for the stage. Commencing with provincial companies he advanced in the profession till in 1806 he made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, and was still a member of that company when the *Biographical Dictionary* was published.

He seems to have been an industrious writer. The following works are given as having proceeded from his pen:—

The Dreamer awake, farce. 8vo. 1791.

The Maid of Normandy, or the Death of the Queen of France, trag. 8vo. 1793.

A friend to Old England, a poem. 4to. 1793.

Consequences, or the School for Prejudice, com. 8vo. 1794.

The Two Bills, a political poem, 4to. 1796.

The fatal Sisters, dram. rom. 8vo. 1797.

The discarded Secretary, hist. pl. 8vo. 1799.

Observations made at Paris during the peace, 8vo. 1803.

The Tears of Britain, or funeral of Lord Nelson, dram. sketch, 8vo. 1806.

The Vintagers, mus. rom. 8vo. 1809.

High Life in the City, com. 8vo. 1810.

The Lady of the Lake, 8vo. 1811.

Look at Home, pl. 8vo. 1812.

G. TALBOT.

In *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. vi. 414, is a note about this dramatist. His father, the Rev. A. Eyre, was Rector of Leverington, and of Outwell, co. Norf. The son was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and left for Pembroke, Cambridge, in

1785, having obtained a Parkin exhibition. In the same year he was advanced to a Stuart scholarship. "Anxious to become a dramatic hero, he neglected his studies, left his friends, and joined a theatrical company at Windsor." In 1791 he performed one night for a benefit, at Covent Garden, in his own farce *The Dreamer Awake, or Pugilist Matched*. Afterwards he had engagements at Worcester and Bath. He is called, in *Biographia Dramatica*, "A respectable, rather than a great actor." He died at Edinburgh, 11 Apr., 1816, leaving seven infant children. Assuming him to have gone to the University at the usual age, he would have been 48 or 49 at his death. "He was the author of several successful dramatic and literary productions, which discover evident marks of the scholar and the gentleman."

ED.

658.—Fire at Spalding, 1715.—The following papers, from the collections of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, have been transcribed for the use of our readers by the kind permission of Dr. Perry, the President of the Society. They describe the terrible conflagration that did so much damage in 1715, and the steps that were taken to remedy the losses sustained. The list of subscriptions is interesting as giving the names of residents, and the collections from neighbouring towns and villages shew how very general was the sympathy called forth by the calamity.

It is to be noticed that the date is given sometimes as 1714 and sometimes as 1715. The latter is correct; the year beginning at that time on 25 March.

"An Account [of] the Fire in Spalding On y^e 2^d. of April 1714 by M. Johnson.

"His Majesty King George the 1sts Breif by Letters Patent upon Vellum under a XL shillings Stamp and his Great Seale of Great Brittain the Impression thereof in Yellow Wax Appendant by a Braid of red and white Silk Dated 20th. Sept^r. 2^d. of his Reigne 1715. Being an Eleemosinary Protection granted to several Petitioners and 119 other Sufferers by fire on the 2^d. of April 1714 in Buildings and Goods in the Markett Place and Adjacent Streets in Spalding in the County of Lincoln the Com-

putation of the loss amounting to the Sum of 20560*l*. and upwards according to a Statute 4 & 5 Queen Ann whereby the most Noble Robert [Bartie] Duke of Ancaster and Kesteval Lord Great Chamberlain of England The right Rev^d. Father in God William [Wake] Lord Bishop of Lincoln [Afterwards Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury] S^r. John Brownlow and S^r. Willoughby Hickman Baronetts The Rev^d. D^r: John Mandervill Arch Deacon of Lincoln and the Rev^d. Richard Dongworth D^r: in Divinity [then Chaplain to her Grace Ann Dutchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh Lady of the Mannor of Spalding and owner of most Part of the Buildings Burnt] Henry Heron William Ambler Rheuben Parke William Delamore Maurice Johnson Sen^r: and Maur. Johnson Jun^r. [Then Stewards of the Mannor] Esq^{rs}. The Rev^d. Stephen Lyon [then Minister] and John Waring [Then Schoolmaster] Clerks Theophilus Buckworth Walter Johnson John Weyman James Bolton Thomas Hargate and John Butler Gentlemen were Nominated Constituted and Appointed Trustees and the receivers of the Charity to be by Virtue thereof Collected with Power to them or any five or more of them to give Deputations to the Collectors chose by the Petitioners and to Distribute the monies collected to and amongst the Sufferers by the said Fire. Subscribed Roberts.

“Which Fire was occasioned by a Thatched Workhouse or Shop in the Abby yard being set on Fire by one William Reeve a Young Blacksmith who was there casting some works in Brass or Copper the flames whereof at about 2 o’Clock in the afternoon on Saturday the Second of April were carried by the force of a Violent high Wind across the Gardens behind them upon the Roofs of several houses in the said Markett Place and in like manner to those across the same and to those behind the Town Hall some Parts whereof were several Times on fire and the Cupola thereof wherein the Town Bell hung was burnt and in the Space of 3 or 4 hours 84 houses containing 806 Square of Building with almost all the household Goods Wares and Merchandizes were consumed the fire Spreading in so terrible a manner on all Sides as to burn the Goods carried out so as to

render it Impracticable to Preserve them altho' a large Water Engine was Continually Plyed for that Purpose with great Numbers of Bucketts &c. and long Iron Crows wherewith some of the Rooffs were Pull'd Down and one of the Houses Opposite to the Old white Hart was Blown up with Gun-Powder whereby the Engineer who had been a Sailor and blew up the same Perrished which was the only Life lost in this Calamity and which Stop'd the fire from taking the next House that had been the George Inn and was then Mr: Rays a Grocers and thereby Probably from Consumeing all the Houses about the Cross and in other Parts of the Town The Man who was the unfortunate Occasion of this Dreadfull Calamity was so sensibly Afflicted with and Affected by the Misery he had brought upon his Native Town and Neighbours that he Immediately left the same and has not been seen there since that I have heard of . who was all the while Present in one part or other of this Conflagration doing the utmost I cou'd to Assist the Sufferers and afterwards with my Father and the s^d. D^r: Dongworth M^r. Ambler M^r: Lyon M^r: Buckworth my Couz. Walter Johnson M^r: Weyman and M^r: Bolton in Conducting this Brief for their Benefit, which answered very well to the Pious Intent of his Majesty."

At the back of this paper the amounts received are added up; and they come to a total of £1624 2s. 5*d*. But this total is £30 too little, in consequence of the second column being here entered as £19 2s. 0*d*. instead of £49 2s. 0*d*. This represents the contributions entered in two sheets which are next given: but these, as it seems, contain only what was collected in the neighbourhood, and must not be supposed to be the entire result of the collections under the Brief all over the country. The sums of money, as here given, are printed in the modern style: the names are all given exactly.

SPALDING Sunday y^e 3^d of April 1715

THE Astounding Calamity with w^{ch} It hath pleased All-mighty God to Visit y^e Town of Spalding by a Dreadfull Fire w^{ch} in few hours destroyd near Four score houses & thereby entirely ruined more than Three Score Familys haveing moved Us voluntarily to contribute somewhat towards y^e present Relief of y^e said Poor Sufferers WEE Who have here

unto Subscribed or Names have given the Sums ag^t Them respectively set to be paid into the hands of the Rev^d. Mr Stephen Lyon Minister of the Parish and Mr Thomas Milles to be distributed as to Us in Publick Vestrys shall seem most reasonable.

	£.	s	d				
Will: Ambler ...	20	0	0	Matthew Butler ...	3	0	0
Maur: Johnson ...	30	0	0	Jon: Bernard ...	2	3	0
Maur: Johnson jun ^r ...	10	0	0	Total of this Column...	49	2	0
Theo. Buckworth ...	40	0	0				
St. Lyon ...	10	0	0	Neighbouring Towns			
Jn ^o Weyman ...	12	0	0	The town of Pinchbeck out			
Thomas Hargate...	30	0	0	of the publick Stock ...	20	0	0
John Waring ...	5	0	0	Mr A Traveller at			
Mr ^s Pendleton ...	5	0	0	Mr Wilford's ...	2	6	
Mr ^s Henson ...	3	0	0	Mr William Thompson of			
Joseph Atkinson ...	2	0	0	Lynn Regis ...	1	1	6
William Burton ...	3	0	0	Mr ^s Woods of Boston	10	9	
Tho: Greaves ...	5	7	6	Stamford by W ^m . Ambler			
Tho Jackson ...	10	0	0	Esq ^r ...	84	1	8
John Scotney ...	3	0	0	The Town of Surfleet out			
Henry Everard ...	5	0	0	of the Publick stock	10	0	0
W ^m Atkinson 3 Guineas...	3	4	6	The town of Bourn ...	30	0	6
Walt: Johnson ...	15	0	0	Mr Edmund Pell of			
Mr John Hutchinson of				Wisbech ...	1	0	0
Wickha(m)...	5	0	0	Mr ^s Heron ...	5	7	6
Mr James Tompson ...	6	9	0	Mr Delamore } to Mr M	5	7	6
Mr William Cosh ...	5	7	6	Mr Jo ^r : Frother- } Johnson	5	7	6
Mr John Lee ...	2	3	0	ingham ...	5	0	0
René Mitchell ...	5	0	0	The Lady Oldfeild } Holbeach	5	0	0
Tho: Mills... ..	2	3	0	Mr Horseman } to Mr	5	7	6
Charles Snow ...	1	1	6	Mr Wingfeild } Ambler	5	7	6
Mr John Johnson of Fulney	4	6	0	Reuben Parke of Lutton			
Total of this Column ...	243	2	0	Esq to M. Johnson jun ^r	5	17	6
				Mr. Rich ^d . & Mr Jn ^o			
Mr ^s . Martha Johnson ...	8	12	0	Hutchinson of Gedney	2	3	0
Mr Martin Watson ...	4	0	0	Anonymus by Mr: G:			
Thomas Steevenson ...	2	10	0	Steevens ...	6	1	6
Free School of Spalding	2	9	0	Mr Ephraim Garthwrigt			
Mr ^s : Slater ...	1	1	6	by Mr G: Stevens ...	10	0	
Thomas Day ...	2	3	0	S ^r . Thomas Trollop by Mr			
Joseph Robinson ...	2	3	0	Mael ...	10	0	0
John Keasby ...	2	0	0	Whaplode by Mr Boulton	21	9	0
William Day ...	1	1	6	Crowland by Mr Cowley	46	0	0
John Woods ...	1	1	6	Swineshead by Mr Will			
Mr ^s . Gamlyn's ...	1	11	6	Robinson ...	22	2	11
Mr Rowland ...	1	0	0	Fleet by Mr John Howell	6	7	8
Mr Willsford ...	1	0	0	Gosberton by Mr Robinson	24	0	0
Sam ^l Butters Sen ^r ...	1	1	6	Thomas Andrew of Cowbitt	1	1	6
Robert Ward ...	1	0	0	Donington by Mr Long	6	4	6
Mr ^s : Williams ...	1	0	0	another payment by Mr			
Widdow Edwards ...	1	0	0	Walter Johnson			
John Eyton ...	1	1	6	viz 3 ^l . 7. 0	3	7	0
John Goodman ...	1	0	0	Cooley 2 ^l . 7. Pool 1. 0. 0			
John Cock ...	2	3	0	Bicker by Mr Bass ...	5	16	0
John Skinner...	3	0	0	Weston by Mr Wimberly	16	12	0
Edw ^d Brightman...	2	0	0	Maxsey by Mr Wareing...	5	13	2
				Etton by Mr: Wareing ...	1	7	8

Moulton by y ^e Rev ^d . Mr	& at y ^e same time on y ^e
Wilby 46 15 2	account of four psons
Quadrang by Mr Walter	more, by Mr Maur
Johnson 6 12 9	Johnson 10 2 6
by Edward Brown of	Sutton by Mr Graves &
Horbling Esq 5 7 6	Mr Delamere 30 13 5
Holbeach 1 st . Paym ^t by	Total of this Column ... 496 16 6
Mr J jun ^r & Mr B: 33 17 4	

[Second sheet.]

CONTRIBUTERS towards y^e Relief & present Subsistence of y^e
poor Sufferers by y^e Fire.

April ye 20 th 1715					John Baker ...	...	2	6
M ^r Thom ^s Saunders ...	3	4	6		Edward Ogle ...	...	1	0
June ye 30					M ^r Ingram Whitesmith		5	0
Willm Willsbey Esq ^r ...	10	0	0		M ^r ^s Oldfield ...	...	10	9
July 19					M ^r Willows ...	...	5	0
Frampton by M ^r Waring	9	14	0		Nich. Budale ...	...	6	6
Sept: 20					John Robinson		6	6
Sutterton ...	...	9	13	6	W ^m . Kempe ...	...	2	6
Octob: 1715					W ^m . Ellingworth ...	...	5	0
M ^r Charles by M ^r Mael...	5	0	0		M ^r ^s Kinderly ...	...	5	0
Lynn Money ...	46	6	0		John Meares ...	...	2	0
M ^r Palmer of Holbeach					Henry Hammands	...	2	6
by M ^r Mills ...	1	1	6		Jacob Cooper...	...	5	0
Heckinton Money being					Jeffry Thugh ...	...	5	0
D ^r Taylor's 12. 19. 0	27	19	0		Joseph Burrows ...	...	5	0
& Joseph Edmunds					Robert Fox ...	...	2	6
Esq ^r 15. 0. 0 ...					Robert Humphry...	...	5	0
Grantham by M ^r George	26	14	1		Nightingale ...	...	5	0
Steevens to M ^r ^s Ray					M ^r John Watson...	...	10	9
M ^r W ^m . Burch per M ^r					Hawkins ...	...	1	0
Buckworth ...	2	3	0		William Cockett ...	...	2	6
M ^r Rob ^t . Harris of Lon.					Mary Symms ...	...	6	6
per M ^r Buckworth ...	1	1	6		Robert Albans ...	...	6	6
M ^r — per M ^r Ambler...	1	10	0		John Wakerly ...	...	1	0
March 20. th					John Bukes ...	...	2	6
M ^r Lynn brought from					Widdow Pindar ...	...	5	0
Tansworth ...	1	11	6		Edward Kircheven	...	6	6
Ap: 5					Jonas Rower ...	...	5	0
Thomas Smith ...		10	0		Jeremy Bight ...	...	6	6
William Willson ...		10	0		Thomas Robinson	...	10	0
John Bladesmith ...		10	0		John Barber ...	...	10	0
Rich ^d Graham ...		5	0		Anthony Hunt ...	...	10	9
William Armstead ...		5	0		William Edwards	...	2	6
Robert Buddle ...		5	0		Anthony Grey ...	...	12	6
George Baker...		10	0		John Ashton ...	...	6	6
	148	13	7		Thomas Pigg ...	...	5	0
M ^r ^s Burch ...		10	0		Richard Pindar ...	...	2	6
M ^r ^s Worrall widd ...		5	0		Thomas Barber	...	10	0
M ^r ^s Robinson widd ...		5	0		John Sawden ...	...	2	6
Thomas Hutchin ...		10	0		James Barlow...	...	1	0
M ^r Mills ye Cyderman		5	0		William Harrington	...	6	6
M ^r ^s Hammers ...		2	0				£11	1 9
Thomas Charleton ...		5	0		John Robinson ...	...	1	0
M ^r ^s Wallet ...		2	6		Robert Levitt...	...	5	0
Thomas Rubins ...		5	0		Robert Smith ...	...	5	0
					Anthony Pindar	...	5	0

Ap 18				19 April 1715					
Mr Cade	5	0	0	Eye by Mr Jn ^o Delanoy...	11	0	1½		
Dr Stanley	10	0	0	Peterborough by Mr Jn ^o .	90	8	5		
Ramsey per Mr Searle ...	13	15	0	Eldred & Mr Rich ^d .					
Quadring 2 ^d . payment by	3	14	0	Little					
Mr John Weyman Jun ^r				Paston, Walton, Werring-	7	17	5½		
May y ^e 18 th				ton & Gunthorp by D ^o .					
Mr Radcliff of Holbeach	1	0	0	Barnwick	2	6	7		
his subscription by				Marholme	1	4	0		
Mr Johnson	Chesterton			1	0	0			
May 24 th	Helpstone			2	18	5			
Folkingham by Mr Sutton	17	5	6	Stanground	4	6	0		
Wigtoft Mr J ^a . Harrison	6	8	6	Glington & Peakirk ...	4	15	2		
West Deeping by Mart.	7	14	9	Caster & Alesworth ...	2	6	6		
Watson				Whittlesea	12	11	6		
May 28				Burrow Fenn	6	12	0		
St Ives per Mr Baker of	8	2	3	Deeping Gate... ..	2	6	6		
Moulton				Thornhaw & Wansford ...	7	0	0		
Mr Willes of Exton ...	10	9		19 April. 1715.					
Mr Parakaim of Empingham	2	6		Billingsborough by Jn ^o	9	5	6		
Mr Buswell } of Stamf ^d .	4	0		Toller Esq.					
Mr ^s King }	4	0		April 20.					
In all	1	1	3	Mr Dixon of Bourn by					
May 31				Mr T. Jackson	10	0			
Kirton	14	0	0	Collected & sent per Geo:	30	7	6		
Denton by Mr W Steevens	5	0	0	Lynn Esq.					
New Sleeford	15	16	3	Roger Frumpton of Moul-	1	0	0		
More collected by G.	6	4	0½	ton by Jessop since y ^e					
Lynn, Esq				collection					
Leake per Tho: Charge	2	17	5	Sigismund Trafford Esq... 20	0	0			
June 7				Deeping St. James by Mr	26	13	8		
Alderkirk	12	19	0	Tho Johnson					
Fosdyke	9	5	0	Mr J ^a . Pool by Mr J ^a .					
June 11				Weyman	1	0			
City of Lincoln	20	0	0	Northborough	3	5	0		
Woodson	1	17	6	Ap: 27					
Ufford	3	10	9½	Collected & sent } by	20	0	4		
Morton	5	16	7	p Tho: Swain					
Hackenby	5	5	1	Esqr					
Mr Brittons Subscription	2	3	0	Good					
June 23				Wisbech Meeting by Mr	17	6			
Thurlby by Mr Ambler ...	8	3	7	E Buckworth					
£187 15 6				of Mr Anthony Good of					
Mr ^s Bell by M J....	2	3	0	Holbeach	10	0			
Gedney by Mr Hook...	15	0	5	Lutton by Mr Park ...	7	3	3		
Boston by Mr Abbot & }	62	7	11	Sutton St. Edmunds }	8	12	6½		
M Bell				Sutton St. James }	9	12	0		
Dostrop by Mr Deepup ...	3	17	4	Yaxley	18	7	0		
Wisbech by Mr Gibson	64	13	5¼	504	1	1			
Ap: 18				Tidd St. Mary's by Mr }	13	10	0		
Thorney by Mr Le Pla ...	44	0	0	Adderley					
				517	11	1			

It is to be noticed that in the above lists a guinea is nearly always reckoned as worth £1 1s. 6d.; and there are several half-guinea donations of 10s. 9d. It would be interesting to know for how long this value continued in use.

The Brief, with which this subject is concluded, has been borrowed from another source; the Gentlemen's Society not possessing a copy. An original brief is a great curiosity: there are very few left.



Spalding.

Loss by Fire 20560*l.* and upwards.

To be Collected from House to House.

GEORGE, By the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, and their Officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and all other Spiritual Persons, and to all Teachers and Preachers of every Separate Congregation; And also to all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, Headboroughs, Collectors for the Poor, and their Overseers; And also to all Officers of Cities, Boroughs, and Townes Corporate; and to all other Our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, whatsoever they be, as well within Liberties as without, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it hath been Represented unto Us, as well upon the humble Petition of *Daniel Kent*, Merchant, *Thomas Ives*, and *John Willey*, Wooll-Staplers; *Isaac Hinman*, Mercer, *James Graham*, *Ralph Clarke*, *Sarah Dover*, and *Francis Dove*, Grocers; *John Rishton*, *Thomas Charge*, *William Stagg*, and *Robert Tilson*, Inn-holders; on behalf of themselves and One hundred and nineteen others, Tradesmen and Inhabitants of the Town of *Spalding* in the County of *Lincoln*; as also by a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of our Trusty and Well-beloved *William Ambler*, *Reuben Parke*, and *William Delamore*, Esquires; Our Justices for the Parts of *Holland* in the County of *Lincoln*, Assembled at a General Session of the Peace holden by Adjournment at *Spalding* for the said Parts and County, on *Monday* the Sixteenth Day of *May*, in the First Year of Our Reign, That upon *Saturday*, the Second of *April* then last past, about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, there happened a sudden and lamentable Fire in the Market-Place of the Town of *Spalding*, which, incited by a violent high Wind, did, in the space of Three or Four Hours, Burn down and Consume the Dwelling-houses, Shops, Storehouses, Warehouses, Granaries, and other Buildings, belonging to the said Poor Petitioners, Inhabitants of the Town of *Spalding* aforesaid, to the Number of Eighty four Houses, containing in the whole Eight hundred and six Square of Building, together with almost all the Household Goods, Wearing Apparel, Wares, and Merchandizes, Corn, Grain, and Hay, of the said Poor Sufferers; and that several of the said Goods were removed out of the Buildings into the Market-Place and Streets of the said Town, and there Burnt by the Violence of the Fire spreading on both sides the said Market-Place and Streets, in so terrible a manner, as rendred it impracticable to carry off or save their said Goods and Merchandizes.

That the Truth of the Premises hath been made appear unto Our said Justices, not only upon the Oaths of the said Sufferers, and Our said Justices particular View of the Ruins, but also by the Oaths of *John Sherlock* senior, *John Sherlock* junior, *Samuel Love*, *Thomas Tod*, and *Edward Gilbert*, and other able and experienced Workmen, and the same,

being Computed together, amounts unto the Sum of Twenty thousand five hundred and sixty Pounds, and upwards; and that the said Poor Sufferers, who before this Accident had acquired considerable Substances, and lived in a Reputable manner, and were Helpful to others, are now reduced to Extreme Want, and both they and their Families must inevitably Perish, unless timely Relieved by the Charity of Our Loving Subjects.

Wherefore the said Poor Sufferers have most humbly besought Us to Grant unto them Our most Gracious Letters Patents, Licence, and Protection, under our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to Impower them to Ask, Collect, and Receive the Alms, Benevolence and Charitable Contributions of all Our Loving Subjects, throughout *England, Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, for the Support of the said Poor Sufferers and their Families in this their Distressed Condition.

Unto which their humble Request We have Graciously Condescended; not doubting but that when these Presents shall be made known to Our Loving Subjects, they will readily and cheerfully Contribute to the Relief and Assistance of their said Poor Suffering Brethren, now reduced to great Want, and to all the Difficulties which attend such sad and sudden Calamities.

Know ye therefore, That of Our especial Grace and Princely Compassion, We have Given and Granted, and by these Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, We do Give unto the said petitioners and Enhabitants of the Town of *Spalding* aforesaid, and to their Deputy and Deputies, the Bearer and Bearers of these Presents (Authorized as is herein after directed) full Power, Licence, and Authority, to Ask, Collect, and Receive the Alms, and Charitable Benevolence of all Our Loving Subjects, not only Householders, but also Servants, Strangers, Lodgers, and others, within all and every the Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, Privileged Places, Hamlets, Cinque-Ports, Districts, Parishes, and all other Places whatsoever, throughout *England, Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, for the Relief of the said Poor Petitioners.

And we do hereby Recommend it to all and singular the Archbishops and Bishops of all the Provinces and Dioceses of *England and Wales*, that they, and every of them, do give a particular Direction and Command to all the Parsons, Vicars and Curates, of all and every the Parishes and other Places within their respective Dioceses, for the Advancement of so Charitable a Work.

And therefore, in pursuance of the Tenor of an Act of Parliament made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, Intituled, *An Act for the better Collecting Charity-Money on Briefs by Letters Patents, and Preventing Abuses in relation to such Charities*, (which We trust will have the Intended Effect, and be an Encouragement to Our Well-disposed Subjects to Contribute more largely to the Relief of their Afflicted Brethren, upon Occasions of this and the like nature,) We Will and Require all Ministers, Teachers, and Preachers, Church-wardens, Chapel-wardens, and the Collectors of this Brief, and all others concerned, That they, and every of them, do in all things Conform themselves thereunto; and that when the Printed Copies of these Presents shall be tendered to you the respective Ministers, Church-wardens, and Chapel-wardens, and to the respective Teachers and Preachers of every Separate Congregation, and to any Person who Teaches or Preaches in any Meeting of the People called *Quakers*, that you and every of you, under the Penalties to be inflicted by the said Act, do Receive the same.

And you the respective Ministers and Curates, Teachers and Preachers, and Persons called *Quakers*, are by all perswasive Motives and Arguments, earnestly to Exhort your respective Congregations and Assemblies to a liberal Contribution of their Charity to the said Poor Sufferers.

And you the Church-wardens and Chapel-wardens, together with the Minister, or some of the Substantial Inhabitants within your several and

respective Parishes, accompanying you, are also hereby Required to go from House to House, upon the Week-Days next following the Publication of these Presents, to Ask and Receive from the Parishioners, as well Masters, Mistresses, as Servants, and others in their Families, their Christian and Charitable Contributions, and to take the Names in Writing of all such as shall Contribute hereunto, and the Sum and Sums by them respectively given, and Indorse the whole Sum upon the said Printed Briefs, in Words at length, and subscribe the same with your proper Hands, together with the Name of the Parish or Place where, and Time when Collected, and to Enter the same in the Publick Books of Account kept for each Parish and Chapelry respectively; and the Sum and Sums Collected, together with the said Printed Briefs so indorsed you are to deliver to the Deputies and Agents Authorized to Receive the same.

And We do hereby Nominate, Constitute and Appoint the most Noble *Robert Duke of Ankester and Kestevan*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, the Right Reverend Father in God *William Lord Bishop of Lincoln*, Sir *John Brownlow*, and Sir *Willoughby Hickman*, Baronets; the Reverend Doctor *John Mandevill* Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, and the Reverend *Richard Dongworth* Doctor in Divinity, *Henry Heron*, *William Ambler*, *Reuben Parke*, *William Delamore*, *Maurice Johnson* senior, and *Maurice Johnson* junior, Esquires; the Reverend *Stephen Lyon*, and *John Wareing*, Clerks; *Theophilus Buckworth*, *Walter Johnson*, *John Weyman*, *James Bolton*, *Thomas Hargate*, and *John Butler*, Gentlemen; to be Trustees and Receivers of the Charity to be Collected by Virtue of these Presents, with Power to them, or any Five or more of them, to give Deputations to such Collectors as shall be Chosen by the Petitioners, or the major part of them: And the said Trustees, or any Five or more of them, are to do all other reasonable and necessary Acts for the Advancement of the said Charity, and Distribute the Monies when Collected to and amongst the said Poor Sufferers, in such manner as may be most Beneficial for them, with due regard to their respective Losses and Conditions.

And Lastly, Our Will and Pleasure is, That no Person or Persons shall Receive any the Printed Briefs, or Monies Collected thereon, but such only as shall be so deputed and made the Bearer and Bearers of these Presents, or Duplicates hereof.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, and to continue in Force for One whole Year, from *Christmas* next, and no longer. Witness Our Self at *Westminster*, the Twentieth Day of *September*, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Roberts.

London, Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1715.

At the back of the Brief is a form to be filled up by each collector, with the date and amount collected, and the names of the contributors. A few words are obliterated. The Brief here copied was circulated in the parish of Thorndon, in Suffolk.

Pray Return all Briefs the next General. *Thomas Nicolls* Collector.

Collected upon this Brief at the Parish of Thorndon in the County of Suffolk the Sum of four Shillings and Nine pence this Sixteenth Day of July in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and [fifteen.]	} s. d. 4 . 9

By <i>Charles Robyns</i>	} Minister
<i>Daniel Wright</i>	
<i>John Edwards</i>		} Church-wardens.

[Rev. Charles Robyns] Rector	01 00	[A name here pasted over.]	
Jn ^o . Tiler... ..	00 01	W ^m er	00 01
Will ^m . Moss	00 02	Robt: Woods	00 02
Tho: Mortemer	00 01	Jn ^o Seaman	00 04
Sam: Pisey	00 01	Jn ^o Edwards	00 02
Robt. . . . nge	00 02	Mr George Wood sener ...	00 04
W ^m . Palmer sener	00 01	Jn ^o Calhier	00 06
Rob: Hamant	00 02	Jn ^o Pollard	00 02
Ralph Carey... ..	00 02	R Tho: Hamant... ..	00 02
Marke: Euerson... ..	00 02	Mrs Goddard	2
Rob: Hayward	00 03		
Tho: Pallard	00 02		
			4 : 9

[I do not remember to have ever seen an original brief before: though I have examined a very large number of parish documents in all parts of England.—ED.]

659.—Fen Provincialisms (621).—

SKIT.—(1) A disorder in young cattle. Diarrhoea. (2) An oblique stroke of wit or light satire. A reflection. A.S.

Or some nice pretty little skit
Upon the times and full of wit.

(*Dr. Syntax*: II. vii.)

SKRADGE.—Cradge: perhaps a corruption of ridge. A small bank raised on an old one to prevent overflow of water on lands adjoining. (Wells, 638.) See Art. 304.

SKRIGGLE.—To struggle, or wriggle: to squirm like an eel. Blomfield, in *The Horkey*, has:—

They skriggled and began to scold
But laughing got the master,
Some quackling cried, "Let go your hold,"
But the farmers held the faster.

SLACKER.—A small sluice for regulating the flow of water by means of a sliding door. Larger outlets were known as sluices, gowts, or gotes (i.e., go outs) as, Tydd Gote and the Four Gotes near the North Level Main Sluice. In earlier times we have the word Sasse: "A navigable sasse, a sluice at Stanground." (Wells, *Bedford Level*, i., 130, 197: *Fenland*, 365.)

SLAMP.—From slump, wet, boggy, earth. The strip or slipe of land at the back of the Fen river banks. The banks, haling ways, and foreshores of a river, with the slamp or floors at the back, were sometimes named when describing such Fenlands for letting by auction.

SLAP, SLOP.—(1) To spill. "He slapped the milk all over."
(2) To strike with open hand.

SLAPE.—Soft, slippery, smooth. Hence by a metaphor, crafty, cunning. A slape shilling is one worn smooth.

SLAPE-FACED.—A soft-spoken, deceitful, fellow. We have heard such a man described as “a slape-faced, oily-tongued, mealy-mouthed, humbug.”

SLARE.—An indirect satirical hint or allusion. “Don’t now : let’s ha’ none o’ yer slares.”

SLATE.—(1) To scold, to ridicule. “I got a severe slating, I assure you, and was then sent to Coventry for a month.” (2) To put up a score at a public house. This was done by chalking up each man’s account for drink, tobacco, &c., in a conspicuous place in the room. In one house I knew well as a boy, credit customers were assigned each a different position on the door, or wall, or mantel-piece. Slating them in that way was said to act as a wholesome check ; as all could see how much each man was in debt. Frequent were the hints, by way of joke, that old scores had best be wiped off. Arbitrary signs were used, few at that time in humble stations being able to do more in the way of writing than making their mark. We have heard of a publican of the gentler sex being accused of using a chalk with a nick in it, so that two marks were made at one operation, the slating being of course done in the presence of the company. Q was put for quart, a long vertical line signifying one quart, the upper half only of the line meaning a pint, and the lower half only half a pint. A circle with a cross was put for a loaf of bread. A plain circle indicated tobacco, ounces and half ounces being indicated by lines in the same way as the beer. A small square was chalked to represent that a man had done a day’s work ; one, two, or three, sides of the square, meant a quarter, or a half, or three-quarters, of a day’s work.

SLATTERY.—Rainy. Applied to showery weather in time of harvest. Hence wasteful. From the Norse. In the first meaning it may be connected with sleet, from Icel. sletta, to dash : in the second with the root of slattern.

SLECK.—To cool, as iron. Also, to satisfy thirst. Dan. sleekke, Icel. slagi, to quench. The blacksmith has his sleek trough attached to his forge.

SLED.—A sledge used for carrying the fowling-piece, or large duck-gun, on the ice in the washes and meres. An implement used for moving ploughs, harrows, &c. “A truck or sled with low wheels.” (Florio.)

SLEEPERS.—Balks to support a floor. Adopted into railway language for the cross beams supporting the rails.

SLEWED, SLUED.—(1) Twisted, swerved. (2) By an easy transition, intoxicated. “He was just half-slued, half seas over : not drunk, you know : three sheets in the wind.”

SLINK.—(1) A cow slinks her calf when she drops it prematurely. In the same circumstances a mare is said to slip her foal. (2) A calf so dropped is known as a slink.

SLIP.—A child’s pinafore, an overall.

SLIP-COAT CHEESE.—Formerly much eaten. In *The House-keeper’s Oracle*, 1697, we are told how to make them.

SLIPE, SLYPE.—(1) A narrow strip of land. There is one so called near Powder Blue Farm in Eye parish. Compare the architectural use of the same word for a narrow covered passage leading from one part of a monastery to another. (2) As a verb ; to strip the bark from a tree, or the feathers from a fowl.

SLIP-WAY.—A road over a bank. A raised cart-way at a slight angle, leaving the strength of the bank unimpaired. Sometimes called a straight.

SLIVER.—(1) A splinter. (2) A slice. “Give me a good sliver of bread.” (3) A sliving, or slithering, fellow is one that is idle, worthless, wasting his time. Dan. sleever. The queen in Hamlet, speaking of the willow by the scene of Ophelia’s death, says :—

There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke.

SLOMMACKING.—Awkward, blundering, clumsy. Often said of horses.

SLOP.—A smock frock. A loose over-garment, made of thick cotton or linen, blue, or drab, or white. It is elaborately decorated on the arms, back, and breast, with work known as smocking. The word may be, as I believe is commonly supposed, taken from the garment protecting other clothes from

slops, wet, and dirt. Or it may come from its being slipped over the other clothes. And there is the A.S. slop, an outer garment, and sloppe, a night-dress. The genuine slops, or smocks, are now seldom seen in these parts, but not many years ago they were common enough among farm labourers, especially waggoners, and those engaged with stock, whose work did not require very rapid movements. Occasionally they were rolled up round the waist.

SLOT.—A bar or fastening for a door. Dutch.

SLOUGH.—As a verb, to cast off; rhymes with rough. Also a home-made wooden shovel for casting out mud or slough from the Fen drains.

SLUB, SLUD.—Sludge, slush, soft mud. Dan. slud.

SLUGGER.—A heavy blow: a black eye.

SLUGGY.—Sluggish. A.S.

SLUMP.—(1) A verb; to sink or drop suddenly, when walking over a boggy place. (2) Also to combine many articles in one purchase. "Slump the lot: how much for the lump?" (3) A noun; same as slamp.

SLUNT.—Abrupt, without manners. "Speaking of so-and-so, he's a slunt sort of a fellow." O.N. lunte (*Fenland*, 129), rustic, surly.

SLUR, SLUTHER.—Also slir, slither. To slip or slide on ice.

SLUT.—(1) A dirty, untidy girl. (2) A large apron.

SMACK.—(1) A taste, a small quantity. "Just a smack, please." (2) To slam, as a door. Dan. smackke.

SMART.—A fine. "He paid the smart."

SMART-MONEY.—Money paid to liberate a person from serving in the army.

SMASH.—To break. "Smash his head if he comes again."

SMEETH.—Pronounced smee. A level plain, as, Marshland
Smeeth. A.S. smoeth, smooth.

SMEUSE, SMUISE.—A hare's track through a hedge.

SMIT.—(1) To infect. (2) To smite. Hence the surname Smith, "because he smitheth or smiteth with a hammer."

SMITHEREENS.—Fragments. "He broke the jug all to smithereens."

SMITHY, SMIDDY.—Besides the shop of the blacksmith, this word is used of a low, dirty, public-house, a place for gossip. Dan. smeedie.

SMOCK.—See “slop.”

SMOCK-FACED.—Pale-faced.

SMOCK-MILL.—See Art. 446.

SMOKE.—To find any one out: to discover a secret.

SMOKE-REEKED.—Smelling of smoke. At the time when turf fires were common in the Fens, and when food had been smoked in cooking, it was said to be smoke-reeked. Old women who indulged in “stuff” (opium), and sat much by the turf fire on the hearth, were smoke-reeked.” According to Artemus Ward, “Dried up, wizzened up, brethren.”

SMORE.—(1) A verb; to abound, swarm. “They were smoring in every direction.” (2) A noun; a crowd, a multitude.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

660.—Fen Pike in the Floods.—In Gunning’s *Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge*, is an account of a very great flood that occurred at Cambridge in February, 1795. In some houses the water stood seven feet deep. The flood rose with great rapidity in the early part of the night; and at a Freemasons’ Ball given that evening, the company seems to have been altogether unaware of what was taking place out of doors. The author narrates a curious circumstance connected with this flood, which will be of interest to students of natural history among our readers. Have similar occurrences been observed in later days? His description (ii. 2) is as follows:—

Subsequently to the setting in of the frost, there had been a heavy fall of snow, and the frost broke up with a heavy rain. The bridge near Magdalene College, then called the Great Bridge, consisted of three small arches which effectually prevented the efflux of water. The present bridge is so constructed that the flood, however large, passes under it without difficulty. Mr. Beales lost many chaldrons of coals which were carried by the flood nearly a mile from his premises, and were stopt by the shallows on Midsummer Common, where for a long time a great number of boys supported themselves by dredging for them. In the autumn of the same year, myriads of small jacks were observed along the whole course of the river, particularly in that part near the Mills; they were so numerous, and so voracious, that a boy with the most ordinary tackle could, with a little patience, carry off two or three hundred jacks, about the size of gudgeons, in the course of a few hours. Old persons, who had passed all their lives

in the Fens, had noticed the same phenomenon after every unusually high flood in the spring. They account for it in the following manner:—The pike in December and January quit the main river, and go into the dykes connected with it, for the purpose of depositing their spawn. At the period I am speaking of, no oats could be sown in the Fens until, by means of engines, or mills as they were sometimes called, which were very numerous, the superfluous waters had been pumped off, and consequently left the ditches dry. If the weather were windy, so that the engines could do their work effectually in the early part of the year, the spawn was left perfectly dry, and consequently unproductive. It was the opinion that this spawn, unless it came in contact with water, would retain for a prodigious number of years the capacity of producing fish; so that when an unusually high flood came, the spawn of half a century would then produce fish.* I have, in my shooting and fishing excursions, passed a good deal of time in the Fens, and from my own observations account for it in a different way. It is true that pike deposit their spawn in the ditches; if there be *spring* floods, the fish produced from this spawn have the opportunity of getting into the river; but if the ditches are dry early in the spring, millions of them perish in the ditch in which these pike were produced. In the following year they were as large as herrings, and afforded a profitable amusement to a number of fishermen.

H.R.S.

661.—Bishop Cumberland's Monument.—I have been more than once asked to explain the last two lines on the tablet in the New Building of Peterborough Cathedral erected to the memory of Bishop Cumberland. The inscription is this:—

Iuxta jacet
Doctissimus Sanctissimusq; Præsul,
RICARDVS CUMBERLAND
Hujus Civitatis Episcopus:
Qui Cum Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ
Diu, et Fæliciter invigilaverat,
Migratus ad Aliam,
Quam Solam quærebat Civitatem.
Honorum et Dierum Satur,
Obdormivit in Domino,
Anno { Xti 1718
 { Ætatis 86.
“Macte, Malæ Fraudis Domitor, Defensor honesti,
“Legum Naturæ, Iustitiæq; Pupil!
“O quantum debent, quas læserat Hobbis ambas,
“Recta simul Ratio, Religioq; Tibi.”
Duport in Hobbium
a Cumberlandio Confutat^m

* “There are instances on record where the sedge which covered an old barn, about to be re-thatched, has been thrown into a pond, that the water has in a very short time abounded with small jacks.”

This may be freely translated :—Near this spot lies the most learned and holy Prelate, Richard Cumberland, Bishop of this City : who, after he had long and happily watched over the Church and State, departed to that other City which alone he longed for. Full of honours and of days he fell asleep in the Lord, in the year of Christ 1718, and in the 86th year of his age. “Well done, thou that subduest wicked fraud and defendest honesty, thou champion of the Laws of Nature and of Justice ! O how much do right Reason and Religion, both of which Hobbes had injured, owe to thee.”

Duport, on the Confutation of
Hobbes by Cumberland.

Bishop Cumberland's great work, *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica*, had been written in answer to the political and moral writings of Hobbes. In this work he charges Hobbes with atheism. This was published in 1672. Dr. James Duport, who had been Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, was at that time Dean of Peterborough. In 1674 he published a volume of Latin and Greek verses, containing translations, epigrams, elegies, and other similar poems, entitled *Musæ Subsecivæ*. In this occurs a set of twelve elegiacs, headed “In Hobbium a Cumberlandio Confutatum.” These may be quoted, but the translation may be left to the ingenious reader.

*Pellibus exiguis includitur Hobbius ingens,
Ingens et vasto corpore Leviathan.
Ecce Gigantem istum jam Cumberlandius heros
Prostravit : cessat* ludere Leviathan.
Et tu desinis, Hobbi, equitare in arundine longa,
Postquam hæret lateri, talis arundo tuo.
At Cumberlandi quam formidabile nomen,
Tali de monstro qui spolia ampla tulit !
Macte, malæ fraudis domitor, defensor honesti,
Legum Naturæ, justitiæque pugil.
O quantum debent, quas læserat Hobbius ambas,
Recta simul Ratio Religioque tibi !*

Hobbes' book was entitled *Leviathan*. The reference to the monster's ceasing to “take his pastime” in consequence of Cum-

* Ps. 104. 26.

berland's refutation is rather quaint. The words italicised in the fifth line are from Horace's Satires, those in the following line from Virgil's *Æneid*. The first words in the tenth line refer to the title of Cumberland's book. "Recta Ratio" was the expression he employed in it to denote the set of faculties employed in the determination of moral good and evil.

ED.

662.—Wool Sale, 1830.—I forward the particulars of a wool sale of nearly 70 years ago, which is of interest as shewing the prices of that time as compared with those of the present day, also the use of some terms which are now nearly obsolete. It will be observed from the letter enclosing statement of account that the commission agents were members of the Society of Friends.

Respected F^d.

Bradford 9mo. 17th 1830.

Sam^l. Egar

We have the pleasure of subjoining a full statement of our Sales on thy acc^t, hope they will be satisfactory, and the statement of acc^t be found correct, please pass the enclosed Bills for Three Hundred Pounds to our credit and own receipt in course of post, the remaining small bal^{ce} of £4 will be paid at some further opportunity, perhaps thou may be good enough to favor us with a further consig^t at thy earliest opportunity. May depend on every attention being paid to the Sales for thy Interest. Demand for Stuff Goods continues tolerable brisk, tho' perhaps not to the same extent as two Months back. Prices of Long Wools are now pretty steady, and so likely to remain during Present Year.

Awaiting thy acknowledgment of inclosure and further favors

We are very respectfully

Thy obliged F^ds

Hustler & Blackburn.

Wool sold for Sam^l. Egar by Hustler & Blackburn.

1830									
7-8	Rushworth	4	10	14	Mid Hogs	...	3m ^s	10. 10	49 12 0
8	Murrin	...	1	14	2	Super Tender do.	...	8. 15	20 6 6
	"		3	3	12	Middle Tender	...	8. 15	28 8 6
10	Rushworth	22	5	13	Parcell W ^{rs} altoget ^r	...	"	8. 6	185 16 0
29	Keighley	...	2	14	7	Com Hogs	...	9. 0	26 13 0
28	Wright	...		6	12	Cloth ^s fleeces	...	1m	10. 5
8-9	"				13	Grey	...	7. 10	8 0
	"			1	1	Unwashed fleeces...	...	5. 5	7 0
	"			10	7	Cotts	...	7. 0	4 17 0
9-15	Webster	...	1	9	7	Locks	...	5. 0	8 2 6
.			38	3	2				329 2 6

Dr.		Sam ^l . Eggar in a/c w ^h . Hustler & Blackburn.		Cr.	
1830					
6-26	To ft 22 Sheets to Bradford ...	9	14	0	By above Sales ... 329 2 6
	To com ⁿ on Sales 38.3.2 at 7.6...	14	6	6	
	To use of 22 Sheets	1	2	0	
9-17	To Bills ...	300	0	0	
	To bal ^{ce} ...	4	0	0	
		329	2	6	
					By bal ^{ce} 4 0 0

The wool was sold by the pack of 240 pounds, or 15 stones of 16 pounds each. Hence calculation were easily made, 1*d*. per pound being equal to £1 the pack. Now wool is usually sold in the country by the tod of 28 pounds, on which half a pound is allowed for drafts, so that the stone is practically 14½ pounds.

In the first column we have the month and day of the month ; 7-8 meaning 8 July. In the second column the purchaser's name. In the third column the weight in packs, stones, and pounds. In the fourth column is the description of goods sold. "Mid Hogs" is a medium quality Hogget wool, or first shearing. "Super Tender" not so strong as the last. "Middle Tender" is of still less strength. "Parcell of W^{rs} altoge^r." is a parcel of Wethers (wool from old sheep). "Com Hogs" is strong, but of inferior quality. "Clothing fleeces" were selected from fine wools, now almost entirely superseded by imported wool from foreign countries. "Grey" means fleeces from black sheep. "Unwashed fleeces" are those from which the grease and dirt had not been washed. Buyers say the waste or loss in weight from washing is nearly one half ; but of this I have no proof. "Cotts" are matted fleeces from which the staple cannot be drawn. "Locks" are the dirty wool cut from the hinder parts of the sheep and washed. In the fifth column is given the discount allowed, 3 months, or 1 month. In the sixth column is the rate per pack in pounds and shillings. In the last the price realised.

It may be observed the carriage was a serious item ; at that time wool was conveyed by sea from Wisbech to Hull, and thence to Bradford by canal, the charge being one-third more than the

present railway rates. Postage too looks alarming when compared with to-day, 2s. 7d. being charged for the single sheet, without envelope, on which the above communication was written.

The wool first named above realised £10 10s. per pack, or 10½d. per pound. Wool of similar quality now would be worth 9d. a pound.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

663.—Huntingdonshire Fens, 1786.—We extract from *Historical Descriptions of New and Elegant Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales*, by Henry Boswell, F.A.R.S., a few passages relating to that part of Huntingdonshire which lies within the Fenland district. The title above is a much abbreviated one, the neat title-page of the work being as long as an ordinary preface. The general description of the work occupies a page and a half, folio. We are told that the “air in the north and east parts is not very wholesome or pleasant, by reason of the several fens and moors.” The account of Ramsey is this:—“Ramsey, about eight miles north-east of Huntingdon, has a market on Wednesdays, one of the best and cheapest in England for fat cattle and water fowl. On one side of it (for every where else it is encompassed with impassable fens) lies Ramsey-Isle, separated from the firm land by a causeway, which is continued for two miles, surrounded with alders, reeds, and bulrushes, that make a beautiful show. This island has gardens, corn-fields, and rich pastures, which in the spring ravish the eyes of the spectators. The neighbouring meers, especially that called Ramsey, abound with fowl and fish, particularly large pikes.” Yaxley is said to have a market on Tuesdays. We wonder how long it lasted, and if it was ever of any account. “Whittlesey-Meer, north of Ramsey, has its water clear and full of fish; yet, like the rest, is subject even in calm weather to violent water-quakes. The air about it is thick, foggy, and stinking; but the plenty of fish, pastures, and turf in the neighbourhood makes an amends: and though the air is fatal to strangers, the natives bear it well enough, and live long.”

ED.



664.—Map of the Fens, 1645.—The map of the Fens entitled “*Regiones Inundatæ in finibus Comitatus Norfolciæ, Suffolciæ, Cantabrigiæ, Huntintoniæ, Northamptoniæ, et Lincolnæ,*” was engraved and published by Blaeu in 1645. It was printed in Amsterdam. Blaeu was a famous engraver of maps in the 17th century, and his maps of Britain and the various counties are well known, but rare. They are all well coloured, and the coats of arms of the nobility, &c., most carefully emblazoned in their proper colours. The letterpress describing the counties is in Dutch. This is one of the very earliest maps of the Fens ever issued.

CHARLES DACK.

665.—The French Colony at Thorney.—Before I proceed to analyze the Baptismal Register, given as an appendix to Mr. Warner’s *History of Thorney Abbey* (Leach, Wisbech, 1879), I here reproduce the list of the early immigrants from Santoft. It appears that fourteen whole families moved to Thorney; also some members of twenty-two other families. The notes will shew how long these names were retained at Thorney, and inferentially we may gather who were the most influential people.

The dates following the letter B are when baptisms first and last occur of the names. S signifies that one of the name is entered as a Sponsor. The first entry of any name in this list is the baptism of Marie Flahau, Juin 24, 1655. As might be expected in baptismal registers, some names drop out for a time and then appear again.

Blentiland	Benitland (?)	B. 1664, 1672. [1683.
Blanchart	Blancar	B. 1665, few entries till
Deschamps		B. 1663, 1712.
Egar	Egare, Accar, 1669 (?)	B. 1660, 1717: 22 in all.
Flahau	Flahaut	B. 1657, 1695. Often as S. to 1700.
*Le Haire		B. 1681, 1715.
Hardieg		
†Harley		B. 1655, 1724.
‡De la Haye	De la Haie	B. 1664, 1724.

* Abraham le Haire, Avril 10, 1715.

† There are three separate families of Harley traceable.

‡ Sara de la Haye, Juillet 19, 1724.

De Lespierre	Lepiere, 1685 de le Spiere	B. 1659, 1701 ; S. to 1727.
Massingarbe	Mazingarbe	B. 1656, 1727.
Du Quesne	Desquien, 1670 Descous, 1672	B. 1670. Several S.
Taffin	Tafin	B. 1656. S. in 1675,

Members of 22 other families also came from Santoft. The first names in this list are Susanne Doby, Fev., 1654, and Sara Amory, Aout 19, 1655.

Amory	Amourry, Amaury	B. 1655.
Beharrel	Beharelle	B. 1672, 1696. Many [entries S.
Blique		
Du Bois	Du Bo ; Doby ; Du Boy, 1673	B. 1654 ; many entries to Sep. 1727.
Clairs	Le Cler, 1668 (?) Clair, 1681	Few entries. [S. also.
Le Conte		B. 1660; many till 1711;
Coqueler	Coquelard	S. 1674.
Desbiens	Desbier, 1680, S.	B. 1688, 1711.
Ramery		
Le Roy	(Marie le Roy, wife 1656)	S. 1683, B. 1689, 1720.
Desquiers	Desquin	B. 1666.
*Le Fleur	Flour, generally	B. 1665, 1705 ; S. 1664.
Fontaine		
Frouchart	Frouchard, 1691 Frouchar, 1711-15 Frushar, 1717 Froushar, 1726	B. 1691, 1726. [1703.
Gouy	Gouï, 1695	S. 1656, 1722 ; B. 1661,
Haucer	Hancar, 1657 (?) Hancur, 1660	B. 1657.
Le Lieu	Le Loue, 1659	
Marquillier	Morquilly, Mequily, Merquillier, 1690	B. 1666 ; few till 1717 ; S. 1727.
Renard	Renan, S. 1670 Renaud, 1694 Le Renan, 1667	B. 1694, 1699 ; S. 1707.
Le Roue	De la Rue, 1660 (Roux ?) Rou, 1706	Many to 1725.
Le Talle	Le Tal (Anne le Talle, wife 1656)	B. 1657, 1714 ; S. to 1725.
De Lanoy	De la Noy, Lannoy	B. 1661, 1705. About 20 entries ; several S. to 1724.

* For marriage of Anthoine Leflour at Santoft, 1645, see Art. 652, p. 324.

Vennin Venins, 1690, S. . . . B. 1695, 1711; S. 1725.
 (wife, 1662) (? Vermin, 1669)*
 (? Hennin, 1665)

Throughout this register the maiden name of the wife is given, and the father's surname follows the child's christian name; also in every case the names of the male and female sponsors, thus :—

DATE.	† CHILD'S NAME.	PARENTS.	SPONSORS.
1655			
Juin 24	Marie Flahau	Jacques et Jenne	Marc le Pla
1657		du Shattelot	Marie Massingarbe
Aoust. 8	Susanne Blancart	Antoine et Jenne	Lievin Morrier
		de le Spiere	Susanne Gouy

There is an exception in 1682: Jacques Halo; Jean et sa femme.

In many cases the child has the Christian name of the sponsor.

The Santoft register (Art. 652) does not shew the same uniformity, but the wife's maiden name is there always given, as :—

1652. Abram de Lannois fils de Jean et de Marie Pincheon, ‡ Bapt.

1657. Marie file Pieire Egar et de Sara Vandebec, Bapt.

I find one instance, in 1671, in which the surname of the mother only could be given, and then the child took the christian name of the female sponsor.

Twins were registered, *i.e.*, Piere and Ester Egar, in 1668; Jeanne and Ester Sigé, in 1688; Esther and Pierre Lisy, in 1690; Marie and Daniel Clays (mother Ester de Lespierre) in 1695; Marguerite and Sara Le Pla, in 1696; Jonathan and David Bailleut, in 1696; Isaac and Jacob Garbaut, in 1699; Joseph and Benjamin le Roy, in 1703; Elizabeth and Mary de la Haye, in 1707; Elizabeth and Susanne Goglar, in 1707; Marie and Susanne du Pont, in 1708; 11 cases in all.

Triplet: 1713, Marie, Elie, and Susanne Bakley; parents, Elie (Bakley) et Jeanne Wilson; each child had two separate sponsors.

* Vermin, found several times in the printed Register, must be a misprint. Vienin, 1643, in Santoft Register; also Vennin, 1644. Many other refugees joined this French community very soon after their settlement here, such as Le Fevre (B. 1655), Le Pla (B. 1655), Ugille (B. 1656) afterwards (?) Usill (Usille, B. 1674), names still retained in the district; also de Bailleu (B. 1659) now Bayley, Milleville (B. 1660), Merkillier (B. 1689), Holmes (B. 1657), Grome (B. 1656).

† I was much puzzled with the heading of this column in Mr. Warner's book. He has "child's Christian name" only, whereas it is the child's Christian name and father's surname. I do not find any double Christian name in the register.

‡ This name is in Thorney list as early as 1660; no father's name.

The sponsorship among these people seems to have been religiously observed, in fact, it was a veritable system of guardianship.

I have made a separate entry of all dates of individual sponsors, but too detailed to be reproduced here. The following names appear most frequently as sponsors: Beharrel, Le Conte, Flahau, Gouy, Harley, De la Haye, De Lanoy, De Lespierre, Massingarbe, Marquillier, Du Quesne, Taffin, Le Talle; next to these Du Bois (Du Bo, Doby, &c.) and Flour.

The following table gives the number of baptisms in each year.

DATE.	M.	F.	DATE.	M.	F.	DATE.	M.	F.
1654	1	3	1684	16	11	1714	4	8
1655	5	11	1685	8	19	1715	5	6
1656	16	10	*1686	7	20	1716	3	1
1657	18	23	1687	18	11	1717	8	5
1658	4	3	1688	12	13	1718	5	3
1659	22	20	1689	13	9	1719	1	5
1660	14	25	1690	7	10	1720	2	6
1661	17	18	1691	10	17	1721	5	0
1662	10	21	1692	12	12	1722	4	2
1663	23	26	1693	7	10	1723	3	3
	130	160		110	132		40	39
1664	17	18	1694	10	4	1724	6	3
1665	24	22	1695	18	11	1725	2	4
1666	16	21	1696	11	14	1726	3	2
1667	21	18	1697	12	11	1727	4	4
1668	21	16	1698	10	8		15	13
1669	17	21	1699	12	15	TOTALS.		
1670	19	13	1700	13	11	DATE.	M.	F.
1671	18	17	1701	19	6	1654 }	130	160
1672	22	17	1702	11	7	to 63 }	197	182
1673	22	19	1703	9	13	to 73 }	134	126
	197	182		125	100	to 83 }	110	132
1674	18	18	1704	9	16	to 93 }	125	100
1675	15	21	1705	17	9	to 13 }	93	108
1676	16	9	1706	8	8	to 23 }	40	39
1677	16	7	1707	10	16	to 27 }	15	13
1678	12	11	1708	10	10		844	860
1679	9	18	1709	12	13	= 1704 Baptisms.		
1680	6	7	1710	8	11	25 entries were lost.		
1681	9	17	1711	5	11			
1682	22	9	1712	9	6			
1683	11	9	1713	5	8			
	134	126		93	108			

* In 1686, 14 girls in succession.

From this register, the colony would appear to have been most flourishing in the second decade, *i.e.*, from 1664 to 1673, and to have declined at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Then it seems to have migrated or became gradually blended with the neighbouring population. Mr. Warner remarks :—"The merging of the settlers with their English fellow parishioners eventually rendered a separate ecclesiastical establishment unnecessary, and the Baptismal Register ceases to be distinct from the English register, Oct. 3, 1727."

It would be interesting to obtain as full a list as possible of those, now in the district, who can claim descent from these interesting people. Wells speaks of the De la Pryme family. Matthew emigrated from Ypres, in Flanders, during the persecution of the Duke d'Alva (? 1666), and settled at Hatfield Chase soon after it was drained by Vermuyden. Prime, Priam, and Priem, occur in the Santoft register. Matthew de la Pryme had a son born at Hull, the Rev. Abraham Pryme, who became Minister of Thorne. Of him Mr. Wells remarks, "How interesting and affecting a narrative would Abraham De la Pryme, the antiquary and philosopher of the Levels, have produced had he lived to perfect his admirable design of giving a complete history of this singular colony! We read with peculiar pleasure the simple and touching inscription on the monument of Matthew De la Pryme, in the Church at Hatfield." He died at the age of 34 years; but I have not found the words inscribed on the monument. Can Mr. Egar supply this inscription?

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

666.—Place Names (649).—The name of the parish of Newborough is no older than its enclosure. It was formerly a common, enclosed about 1822, and the Act of Parliament constituting the parish was passed in 1823. It is said to contain 4,940 acres. Borough Fen, now situated in the parish, was formerly an extra-parochial district. The population of Newborough in 1801 was 129, and of Borough Fen, 116: the combined population in 1891 was 908. In the early years of the century the district was very lonely and the roads bad. My

grandfather used to tell how he and my father, coming one night from Glinton, by Powder Blue, to Wryde, got lost on Borough Fen Common, and after long riding found themselves at the back of the village of Eye. Eye was enclosed in 1822.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

667.—Dikes and Dykes.—An esteemed correspondent, in commenting upon a communication I had made to him in which I had written “dyke” for the deep ditch or drain of the Fen country, wrote that the spelling “dyke” should be confined to the raised bank (like the Devil’s Dyke), and that the dug out ditches should be spelt “dike.” It would certainly be very convenient if this distinction could be universally accepted. But is there any recognised rule in the matter? No doubt the words are identical, and probably the original meaning of the word included both the ditch dug out and the raised embankment by its side formed of the earth so dug out. As far as I can find out both forms of the spelling have been used indifferently. Bailey gives the spelling “dike” only, which he defines as “a ditch or furrow,” and does not give the other meaning. Johnson also does not give “dyke,” but he assigns both meanings to the other spelling. So that the form “dyke” would seem to be comparatively modern.

ED.

668.—Spalding Fireworks, 1749.—The treaty of peace, after the war with France in the reign of George II., was signed at Aix la Chapelle on 7 Oct., 1748. Though believed by those who felt for the honour of the country to be inglorious, it was not unwelcome to the nation in general. After an Order in Council, dated 1 Feb., 1748 (*i.e.* 1748–9), proclaiming this peace, there were general rejoicings all over the country. In Smollett’s *History of England*, we read :—

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was celebrated by fire-works, illuminations, and rejoicings, in which the English, French, and Dutch, seemed to display a spirit of emulation, in point of taste and magnificence; and, in all probability, these three powers were sincerely pleased at the termination of the war. England enjoyed a respite from intolerable supplies, exorbitant insurance, and interrupted commerce. Holland was delivered from the brink of a French invasion; and France had obtained a breathing

time for re-establishing her naval power, for exerting that spirit of intrigue, by dint of which she hath often embroiled her neighbours, and for executing plans of insensible encroachment, which might prove more advantageous than the progress of open hostilities.

The Gentlemen's Society at Spalding undertook the arrangements for celebrating the conclusion of peace at that town. Among its papers are preserved several documents connected with the occasion, which, by the kindness of the President, Dr. Perry, are here given.

I.

To his Grace the most Noble John Duke of Montague &c &c &c Master General of his Majesties Ordinance. The Honble the Lieutenant General and Other the Officers or Commissioners of his Majesties Board of Ordinance

The humble Petition of the underwritten President and Members of the Gentlemens Society for Cultivating Friendship and Promoting Literature and all Arts and Sciences And also of Other Inhabitants of the said Town in Lincolnshire

Sheweth

That your Petitioners out of a Sense they have of the Blessings of Peace and in Obedience to his Majesties Order in Councell of 1st. February 1748 for the Proclaiming It, Attended and Assisted the Sheriff's Officer of the said County on the 14th when Pursuant thereunto he proclaimed the Peace at High Markett on the Stone Steps where Antiently a Sumptuous Cross stood in the midst of the Markett Place there: And afterwards that Evening Subscribed towards erecting a Triumphal Arch thereon against the Thanksgiving for the same to be Illuminated with fixed fireworks Under the Directions of Mr: Thomas Ives Chief Constable of this Wapontake of Elloe Holland, Mr: William Sands Architect and Free Mason, Mr: John Grundy Master of Mathematicks, Engineer and Agent for the Adventurers for Dreyning our Fenns and James Weatherell Joyner and Operator in Fireworks Which If Executed wee conceive will Yeild more Delight to the Spectators and do more Honour on the Occasion, than Sticking up Candles in Windows and be also much safer than flying fires in a Town which has Twice severely Suffered by fire within these Thirty Six Yeares and wherein many Buildings are covered with Reed

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly request yr. Graces, or the Honoble Boards, Orders and Directions, wt: Warrant of Leave or Licence for the same, or other like fixed fireworks, to be made used and fired by the said beforenamed Persons, or any of them Authorized accordingly pursuant to the Statute in that Case made and Provided

And your Petitioners shall ever Pray &c

Tho ^s . Ives	John Bullen	} M Johnson Pr. & Steward of the Mann ^r . of Spalding cu' Membris John Green Sec ^{ry} . for himself and the Society by their Order.
W ^m . Sands	Collector	
James Wetherell	of the Subscriptions	

A Copy of the Subscription paper and Names of Subscribers hitherto. Spalding the 14th of February 1748.

Wee the Underwritten Inhabitants for avoyding the Dangers which Happen by Setting Candles up in Windows, Do agree That Instead thereof Wee will Pay to Mr: Thomas Ives Chief Constable the money against our Names respectively set, to be employed in Erecting a Triumphal Arch upon the Cross, with Safe fireworks therein, in Honour of the Peace, upon

the Day to be Appointed for a Thanksgiving On that Occasion by or under the Direction of Mr: William Sands and James Wetherell

Examined with the Original

By me

John Newstead

A Copy of the Subscription paper within referred to in the Hands of Mr: John Bullen Collector thereof.

Names of the Subscribers as thereto Set by them.

	s	d		s	d
M Johnson	5	0	Sam ^l . Inett	2	6
J Dinham	5	0	Tho ^s . Hebblethwait ...	2	6
John Green	3	0	Th: Gates	2	6
John Dinham	3	0	The Rev ^d Mr Johnson	} 2	6
John Grundy	2	6	Minister of Spalding...		
John Hursthouse ...	4	0	Michael Cox	2	6
Stephen Bell... ..	2	6	Tho ^s . Day	2	6
Joseph Hill	2	6	W ^m : Sands	2	6
Thomas Ives	2	6	John Kingston	2	6
John Rodgerson...	2	6	Jn ^o : Taylor	2	6
Joseph Hinson	2	0	Basill Beridg	5	0
Ja ^s . Thompson	2	6	Jn ^o : Ingram	2	6
J. Rowland	2	6	Jn ^o : Slight	2	6
G Stevens	5	0	Eliz: Buckworth	2	6
Henry Boulton	} 5	0	C: Richardson	2	6
John Richards			E: Graham	2	6
Samuel Whiting	2	6	M: Ambler	2	6
Geo. Worrall	2	6	M: Bold	2	6
Ev ^d . Buckworth	5	0	M: Weyman	2	6
John Hinson	2	6	Ann Thompson	2	6

Examined with the Original

By me

John Newstead

II.

[Endorsed.]

The hon^{ble} Charles Frederick Esq Storekeeper of his Mg^{ty} Ordnance

That the Board have Signed & Sealed a Licence to empower Us execute Fireworks on Occasion of the Peace

Dated 25 March 1749.

The Royal Fireworks in the Green Park by St James's are to be exhibited on the 27th of April.

Sr:

I really am so much employed upon the Account of the Royal Fireworks that are to be exhibited on the 27th: of April that I have only time to return you my best thanks for your kind Letter, and to inform you that a license is signed and Sealed by the Principal Officers of His Majestys Ordnance this day to empower you and the rest of the Gentlemen at Spalding to execute such Fireworks as you shall judge proper on this Occasion and which will be sent to you by this Nights Post. I can only add I shall be happy in any farther Commands you shall be pleased to transmit to me either in regard to yourself or the worthy Members of your Society, for whom I have the greatest Veneration.

I am

Sr.

Your Most Ob^t: Humble Serv^t:
Charles Frederick.

Berkeley Square
25th: March 1749
To Maurice Johnson Esq^r:

III.

Office of Ordnance
27 March 1749

Sr

You will be pleased to receive herewith the Licence You desired from this Board to exhibit some Fireworks on occasion of the General Peace, and do me the Justice to beleive that

I am with great respect

Sr Your most obedient humble Servant

Maurice Johnson Esq of Spalding
Lincolnshire.

Charles Bush.

IV.

[A large wafer at the head is stamped with the arms of the Ordnance Department; 3 cannons with as many besants in chief. The legend round the shield cannot be read.]

Whereas by an Act made in the Ninth and Tenth of King William the Third, Entituled An Act to prevent the Throwing of Squibs Serpents or other Fireworks, It is thereby Enacted "That no Person shall prepare or "Fire any sort of Fireworks without Leave given them by the Master, "Lieutenant, or Commissioners of his Majestys Ordnance for the time "being.

And Whereas Maurice Johnson Esq' has applyed to Us in the Name and on the behalf of a Society of Gentlemen and of others Inhabitants of the Town of Spalding in the County of Lincoln, for leave to Prepare Direct and Execute some Fireworks in or near the said Town on occasion of the General Peace And We being willing to grant their request, and being satisfied of their Loyalty and Discretion herein, Do hereby give leave to the said Maurice Johnson Esq' and the rest of the Members of the Society of Gentlemen, and others Inhabitants of the Town of Spalding aforesaid to Direct Prepare and Execute such Fireworks as They shall Judge proper on the Occasion aforesaid

Given at the Office of his Majesty's Ordnance under Our Hands and the Seal of the said Office this 25th Day of March 1749.

W R Earle
Tho: Lapelles
A Wilkinson
Charles Frederick

The last document contains a description and drawings of the proposed triumphal arch and of its decorations. These we cannot reproduce, but some description is added so as to give some idea of what the designs are like. The sketch for the arch shews one only of the four sides. At the top is an urn, and a little lower a vase on each side. Between these vases is a shield with the royal arms encircled with the garter, and surmounted by the crown. Beneath this is the motto, BEATI . PACIFICI; and beneath this the inscription GEORGIO . II . M . B . R. From the notes appended to the designs which correspond on the other faces to the royal arms given on the sketch of the arch, it appears that the sketch is of the western face of the arch. It is clear also that, though called an arch, the erection was really a canopy or tabernacle of a square plan, with heavy pillars at the four corners.

V.

Armes Cognizances

Decorations and Mottos For

The Four Sides of this Triumphal Arch Proposed to be Erected on the Steps where the Stone Cross in Spalding Market Place stood, to be Illuminated with fixed Fireworks on the Day of Thanksgiving for the general Peace.

[Urn.]

[Urn.]

M Johnson designd
this Fire Pott.

[Sketch of Arch.]

G Vertue designd
this Fire Pott.

Four Fire Wheels are proposed to be fixed herein One under Each Arch to fill those Vacancies: with Fire Pumps and Balloons thereunder, on the uppermost, & next stepp of Stone, and the like pumps in the Vases at the 4 Corners, and in the Urne atopp.

CULLODEN RESTITUIT REM.

At Culloden Tranquillity
Restored.

[Design
A.]

GULIELMO . D . CUMBRIÆ.

On the East Pediment.

This is the Cognizance of his Royal Highness the Duke, & of his Illustrious House of Hannover; &c their ancient Motto as on their Coines and Medals appeareth, particularly on a Silver Dollar of Augustus Duke of Brunswick Struck 1642, and on Another $\frac{3}{4}$ dollar in the Collection of M Johnson 1748

ALIT . ARTES.

PAX . REDDITA . TERRIS

Peace Restored cherisheth
Arts.

[Design
B.]

On the South Pediment.

Vicinas Urbes alit. Hor:

de Palude Pomplina Siccata

Regis Opus Sterilisq; diu

Palus Aptaq; remis

Vicinas Urbes alit & grave

sentit Aratrum.

These are the Armorial of the Township of Spalding & of the Gent. Soc. there with Its Motto. They were the Armorial of the Priory here granted by the Owner & Lord Patron Advocat' dei Prioratus Ranulf de Meshines Earle of Lincoln & Chester temp H: 3. about A^o Dni 1218. on a Town Ticket of Copper heretofore Enamelled Used for Invitations to Tournaments Tilts and Mommyng plays penès M Johnson 1748.

COMMERCIIIS . AVCTUS.

NAVIGIO . DITATUR.

Encreased by Commerce,
enriched by Navigation.

[Design
C.]

On the North Pediment.

1748

This is the Device cutt in a Large Silver Seale & Circumscription thereof being the Seal of Office of the Kings Custaner at Spalding made temp: C R over It for Caroli i e. 1. Regis whereunder P(er)-mits & transire are daily passed. As a Port it sent Members to the National Great Councils of Trade. this Seale is in the custody of M^r W Stagg 1748.

M J design. W S Archit. cum Licencia
of his Maj^{ty's} Honorable Board of
Ordinance as to the Fireworks therein
intended

J Newstead del.

Design A has the Running Horse of Hanover, encircled with the motto "NEC . ASPERA . TERRENT .", and surmounted by a crown.

Design B has three garbs (wheat-sheaves) with a star of eight points above them. Around is the motto "VICINAS . ALIT . URBES .", and above is a collection of literary articles, pens, foot-rule, compasses, gum-brush, pencil, and a globe on a stand.

Design C has a portcullis. Around it is the legend "SIGILLUM . PORTUS . DE . SPALDING ." Above it are two horns of plenty.

669.—Abbot's Cope at Peterborough.—In *The Mirror* for 11 May, 1833, there is a short history of Peterborough Cathedral, illustrated with a view of the West Front and of a cope which belonged to Abbot de Caleto. The latter is described as follows:—"Another relic is the cloak of Abbot Caleto, which was found when the church was newly paved, not many years since, in a stone coffin. It is elegantly embroidered with sprigs, fleur-de-lis, and gloriolæ; in the centre is a Madonna; and there is a border for the neck, ornamented with figures of saints under double niches. The cloak is as it appeared a few years since, nailed upon a white cloth, just over the abbot's stone, at the back of the altar."

This cope was I believe still shewn, as stated, in the early fifties; and from enquiries I have ascertained that in consequence of its exposure to the air, and not having proper care taken to preserve it, the cloak began to fall to pieces, and was ultimately burned, as one of the old vergers (long since passed away) said, "with other rubbish." I think an etching of the cope was also issued by the Society of Antiquaries. The engraving shews that the cope was in a very dilapidated condition.

CHARLES DACK.

A few tiny fragments of this cope are preserved in private hands. There is also a small piece in the Museum of the Archæological and Natural History Society. By the "abbot's stone" in the above quotation is meant the ancient monument generally known as the Monks' stone.

ED.

670.—Ealdorman Brihtnoth Buried at Ely.—My purpose in writing under this head is to make a correction, and to ask a question. In the *History of the Norman Conquest of England*, 2 Ed., vol. I., p. 272, Mr. Freeman has a note referring to the *History of Ely* (Lib. ii., 6). Now this paragraph, 6, gives a brief account of the first Abbot, called “Brihtnothus Abbas” (963–981), whereas the note really applies to ii. 62,* which treats of the battle of Maldon in which Ealdorman Brihtnoth was slain by the Danes in 991. The enemy took away his head as a trophy. The great Earl had been a benefactor to Ely, and Ælsius, the second Abbot, hearing of the slaughter, repaired to the scene of the disaster and carried off the headless body to Ely: and, as Mr. Freeman says in the note, “the Abbot supplied the loss with a mass of wax.” But here is a quotation from *Historia Eliensis*, ii. 62. “Abbas vero audito belli eventu, cum quibusdam monachis ad locum pugnæ profectus, corpus ipsius inventum ad hanc ecclesiam reportavit, et cum honore sepelivit; *in loco autem capitis massam ceræ rotundam apposuit*:† quo signo diu postea in temporibus recognitus honorice inter alios est locatus. Fuit autem vir iste pius et strenuus diebus Edgari, Edwardi regis et martyris, et Ædelredi regum Anglorum, et mortuus est anno regni ipsius Ædelredi XIV; ab Incarnatione vero Domini anno nongentesimo nonagesimo primo.” Thus it appears a head modelled in wax was affixed to the body before the interment of the mutilated remains of this notable chief of the East-Saxons. Mr. Freeman remarks, “The remains of Brihtnoth were buried in the newly hallowed Minster, the humble predecessor of the most stately and varied of England’s Cathedral Churches. Under its mighty lantern the brave and pious Ealdorman slept in peace, till under pretence of restoration, his bones were disturbed by the savages of the eighteenth century.”

My question is, Can the place to which these bones were translated be identified at the present day?

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

* Both paragraphs—6 on p. 114, and 62 on p. 180—refer to a Brihtnoth, and by inadvertence Mr. Freeman put the former in his note.

† The italics are mine.

671.—Gentlemen's Society at Spalding.—This Society has recently acquired by purchase a valuable addition to its library. The acquisition includes several printed books and manuscripts of great local interest. The most important of the manuscripts are the following :—

A volume on the bond tenants, constitutions, orders, compromises, conventions, customs, &c., of the Priory and Manor of Spalding. By Sir Lawrence Myntling. Vellum: circa 1455.

Registrum brevium, Statuta vetera, Summaria legis. Probably about A.D. 1300.

Middlecot's Exchequer Records.

Rental in com. Lincoln.

Catalogus librorum Societatis Spaldingensis, by Maurice Johnson.

Collection of MSS. by the same on the Sewers of Lincolnshire.

Statutes of Sewers. This volume contains Callis's original MS. of his reading of the Statute of Hen. VIII., cap. 28.

Pleas of the Crown, together with a large treatise on the Clergy. By Maurice Johnson.

Sir John Harrington's History of Croyland; translated by Sir J. Lambert, of Weston S. Mary.

672.—Sir Lawrence Myntling.—Since the above was written, Alexander Peckover, Esq., the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, who is a member of the S.G.S., has written to say that he wishes to undertake all expenses connected with the purchase and repair of the Myntling MS. This generous offer has been thankfully accepted by the Society. With respect to Sir Lawrence Myntling, I should be glad to ascertain any particulars of his family or career. All I know of him is that he professed at Spalding in 1452, and was librarian of the monastery here. He was an excellent scribe and limner.

Spalding.

MARTEN PERRY, M.D.

673.—Spiders a Cure for the Ague.—Forty years ago there was some correspondence in *Notes and Queries* (2nd S. iii. 206, 437, 519) upon the attractive subject of eating spiders. Two correspondents, one of them being the late Rev. E. Bradley, mentioned the fact that the spider was considered a cure for the ague; in one instance the creature was worn, alive, in a bag tied round the neck; in others (and Mr. Bradley said that he knew of more than one case) the spider "was swallowed *alive*, wrapped up, pill fashion, in paste." The belief in this remedy is

stated to be not uncommon, and not "confined to the more ignorant." Many cases of ague in the Huntingdonshire Fens were believed to have been cured by this recipe.

The genuine Fen ague of the early part of this century is now almost a thing of the past, or at least is confined within very narrow limits. But it is quite possible that this remedy may be still known, and perhaps adopted, in some remote districts. Can any reader, from his own experience, say if the belief is still in existence?

There is, so to speak, classical authority for the spider as a remedy for the ague. In Ellis's edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities* (iii. 287) is a quotation from the Diary of Elias Ashmole, 1681, wherein he says, "I took early this morning a good dose of elixir, and hung three spiders about my neck, and they drove my ague away. Deo gratias." Ed.

674.—Earl Harold a Benefactor to Peterborough.—

Mr. Freeman, reviewing the character of Harold, (*History of the Norman Conquest*, vol. II., p. 41,) remarks that the Earl was not specially liberal to the monastic orders, though he instituted the great secular College at Waltham, Essex, but, "he was however a benefactor to the Abbey of Peterborough." In proof of this assertion he quotes from the local historian, Hugo Candidus (*Ed. Sparke*, p. 44) thus:—"Comes Haroldus dedit Cliftune et terram in Londone juxta Monasterium Sancti Pauli, juxta portum qui vocatur Etheredishythe." This seems a direct gift; and it may be added that King Eadward made a grant to Abingdon through Harold's advice.

Mr. Craddock does not refer to this in his *History of Peterborough Cathedral*, but he mentions the Earl in a way which is misleading. Speaking of the Abbot Leofric's time, and the confirming of grants by the Confessor, he remarks (p. 23):—"Edward the Confessor died, Harold seized the crown, and the great revolution called the Norman Conquest commenced." That assertion "seized the crown" is an error. No King was ever more legally or peacefully enthroned. Eadward favoured

Harold's nomination as his successor. Harold became the elect of the Witan, and the anointed of the Church ; the northern part of the realm accepted the choice of the great southern Gemót, and the allegiance of the Northumbrians was obtained without the King striking a blow. I need not apologise for thus defending him whose earldom, from 1045 to 1053, embraced the Fenland in its area.

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

675.—Egar Family of Thorney.—Notes on a Huguenot family settled in the Fens, abstracted chiefly from the French Registers of Thorney and Santoft, supported by evidence from private documents and other sources.

The name, according to Haag, is of Provencal origin ; but we have no direct proof whence they came to Santoft. We find them there in connection with the Participants in the Drainage of the Isle of Axholme. There were more than one of the name as the Register proves, but whether brothers or how related, if at all, we have no information.

Noe Ager *m.* Jenne Caidoy, 1643. Ager is afterwards Agar, Agard, Egard, Egar, and Egarr.

David, son of John, whose wife was Mary Morfin.

Jaques appears as sponsor at Thorney, 1663.

John who moved to Thorney and *m.* Mary Giepson.

Peter who *m.* Sarah Vandebeck moved to Thorney with two children. The family of Peter and Sarah and their descendants are those with whom the narrative principally deals.

I. Peter Egar *m.* Sara Vandebec. Lived at Santoft, had issue as follows :—

- 1 Jehan or John, *b.* Fevrie 25, 1654. A Red Hall or a Santoft Ses Tesmoins* sont Jehan filz de Jehan Egar and Mary Quoy femme de Jaques Iserby.
- 2 Marie *b.* Oct. 18, 1657, at Santoft.
- 3 Sara *b.* Thorney, Sep. 23, 1660. (T) Peter Vandebeck and Marie Vandebeck. F.R.
- 4 Susanne *b.* Thorney, Aug. 31, 1663. (T) Jaques Egar and Susanne Vandebeck. F.R.

- II. 5 Peter *b.* July 22, 1666. Thorney (T) Abraham Vandebeck and Susan fille de Jean Delanoy. F.R.

* Tesmoins hereafter abbreviated (T).

6 Abraham *b.* Nov. 7, 1669. Thorney (T) Robert Holmes and Susanne Vandebeck femme de Abraham Le Pla. F.R.

III. 7 Daniel *b.* March 10, 1671. Thorney (T) Isaac Vandebeck and Sara Holmes femme de Jacob Flahau *m.* Susan Du Bois. F.R.

II. Peter Egar *b.* July 22, 1666, *m.* Jane Fillingham†, May 8, 1694. Jane Egar mater died 1719. Reg. Book B. "Petrus Egar maritus sepultus est 29 April, 1726." Reg. Book C. Leaving a family of six; *m.* second wife Anna Hemmant, 1723, Jan. 3.

1 Daniel *s.* of Peter and Jane Egor, *b.* Feb. 26, 1696. E.R. *d.* (Bachelor) 15 March, 1752. There is a stone in the Abbey yard to his memory. He held Lands in New Cutt at £48 4s. 6*d.* a year in 1748. Was on the Jury at a Manorial Court at the Manor House (Hall) 1748, Aug. 3. "He held Lands with Stokes and others which did him hurt." See Thorney Black Book MS. He paid his mother Anne Egar's Rent in 1749-50.

2 Susanna Egor, *b.* 1698, Feb. 26. Susanna Egor virgo *d.* 1719.

IV. 3 John *b.* 1701, died Feb. 1st, 1763, aged 62 years. The figures on the stone are very distinct. Susanna Egar married (first wife of John), interred 10 March, 1746, aged 48 years. There is proof of his connection with Daniel Egar (1), Stokes, &c. He *m.* 2nd wife Susanna Stokes (?) who survived him. She *d.* at Wisbech St Peter a widow, 1769. She by will left various legacies to be paid out of moneys in the hands of Sir Philip Vavazor. John Egar was a Commissioner appointed for 3rd District under 1st North Level Drainage Act, 1753.

4 Samuel *b.* 1704, Aug. 27. Reg. Book B. Samuel Egar (bachelor) *d.* Dec. 6, 1733. Reg. Book C.

5 Jane *b.* 1707, *m.* 1732, Robert Stokes, *d.* 1742; *vide* stone.

6 Maria Egar *b.* 1709, Dec. 27. This is the first entry in English Register spelled with an "a." The name had previously been entered Egor, although undoubtedly of the same family.

III. Daniel Egar *b.* 1671. (T) Isaac Vandebeck and Sara Holmes femme de Jacob Flahau. F.R. *m.* Susanne Du Bois, *d.* 1741, Nov. 15. *Hist. Thorney*, p. 243. His monument under the east window was removed in 1840, when the Abbey was enlarged. E.R."C." From these we have a large family, as follows:—

1 Abraham *b.* 1697, July 11. (T) Pierre Vandebeck and Judith Marie femme de Isaac Du Bois. F.R.

2 Daniel *b.* 1698, Dec. 11. (T) Jean Manié and Catherine Holmes femme de Jacob Wantié, *m.* Mariam Scribo de Emne (? Emmeth). Lic. 1732, Dec. 26, *d.* 1734, Oct. 7. E.R."C."

3 Sarah *b.* 1700, Dec. 22. (T) Daniel Du Bois and Sara Smack femme de Richard Vandebeck. F.R. *d.* 1724. Sara Egar virgo sepultus est, Martii 4. E.R."C."

4 Peter *b.* 1702, Dec. 7. (T) Luc Manié and Sara Bailleul femme de Abraham Du Bois. F.R.

† Jaques Feallingam occurs F.R., Feb. 12, 1659.

- 5 Isaac *b.* 1705, Dec. 16. (T) Jacob Manié and Marie Ris femme d' Estienne le Conte, *d.* 1728, June 19. E.R. "C."
- 6 Susanne *b.* 1707, Dec. 21. (T) Jaques Uzill and Anne Du Bois.
- 7 Jacob *b.* 1709-10, Feb. 26. (T) Daniel Egar and Susanne Desbiens. F.R. *d.* 1741, Dec. 5. E.R. "C."
- 8 Marie *b.* 1712, June 25. F.R. (T) Jaques Parens and Marie Desbiens, *m.* John Morton. Lic. 1740, April 4. E.R. "C."
- 9 Rebecca *b.* 1714-5, Feb. 24. (T) Abraham Du Bois son oncle and Sara Mazingarbe femme de Jean Vandebeck. F.R. Abrahamus Sygee and Rebeccam Egar duxit 1733, Nov. 20.
- 10 Benjamin *b.* 1717, July 15. (T) Isaac Vandebeck and Elizabeth Foster (? Faster). F.R.

The last of this family and last of name found in F.R.

Peter, John, Jenne, and Jaques Egar are persons met with who migrated to Thorney, followed by David, filz Jan Egar and Mary Morfin, bapt. 1666, July 4, at Santoft. David *m.* Sara Sigè at Thorney, had a family, whose baptisms are recorded in the F.R. as follows:—

- 1 John (Jean) *b.* 1691, May 17. (T) Jean Milleville and Susanne Desbiens.
- 2 Abraham *b.* 1693, Jan. 8 (1st Warner?). (T) Isaac Sigè and Esther le Grain. F.R. Tablet in Crowland Abbey.
- 3 Susanne *b.* 1695, Jan. 30. (T) Daniel Egar and Sara Vandebeck. F.R.
- 4 Marie *b.* 1697, Oct. 14. (T) Pierre Egar and Marie Beharel. F.R.
- 5 David *b.* 1699, Dec. 25. (T) Jaques Iserby and Susanne Sigè *fme* de Jean Melville. F.R. *d.* 1748, Sep. 19. E.R. "C."
- 6 Jaques *b.* 1701-2, Feb. 1. (T) Jean de Lanoy and Rachel Le Tall vefve d'Isaac Hanoe. F.R.
- 7 Sara *b.* 1704, April 17. (T) Jean Vandebeck and Marie de Lanoy. F.R.
- 8 Jeanne *b.* 1706, Oct. 27. (T) Jean le Grain and Jeanne la vefve de Jean Gouy. F.R.
- 9 Bengamin *b.* 1712, July 6. (T) Jaques Ugill (? Uzill) and Sara Wantié.
- 10 Judith (fils, son, which I take to be an error for fille, daughter) *b.* 1714, July 18. (T) Jean le Haire and Jeanne Sigè. F.R. Benjamin Le Haire *m.* Judith Egar. Licence Oct. 23, 1749.

IV. John Egar *b.* 1701. No note of his baptism is found. A stone in the Abbey yard has the following: "In Memory of John Egar who departed this Life Feb. y^e 1, 1763. Aged 62 years." *m.* Susanna who died 1746, E.R. "C," aged 45 years; *vide* stone in Abbey yard. *m.* 2nd wife Susanna Stokes, who survived him. Died at Wisbech, 1769. By will leaving legacies to Peter, John, Samuel, Abraham, Jane and Susanna; moneys to pay which were in the hands of Sir Philip Vavazor. John Egar was a Commissioner appointed for the 3rd District

under the 1st North Level Drainage Act, 1753. (Wells' *Bedford Level*.) His family were as follows :—

- 1 John *b.* 1724, Oct. 12. E.R. "C." Died young.
 - 2 Jane *b.* 1726, Sep. 23. E.R. "C." *m.* John Ashall and left a family, Susanna and Elizabeth, John and Joseph. See will.
 - 3 Peter *b.* 1729, Sep. 29. E.R. "C." Lived at Wisbech a Cordwainer; *d.* 1787. By will, date 1782, left legacies to brothers, &c.
 - 4 Maria *b.* 1731, Dec. 27. E.R. "C." *m.* W. Bennett, 1755.
 - 5 Susanna *b.* 1735, Aug. 2. E.R. "C." *m.* J. Mitchell; *d.* 1821, aged 86; *vide* gravestone. Lived at Wisbech.
 - 6 John *b.* 1737; *d.* 1815, aged 78. *m.* Sarah 2nd wife Elizabeth, who survived him. No family. By will, date 1807, he left all to his wife, who by will, date 1815, left all to her kinswoman Elizabeth Snow. He lived near the "Three Pigeons" in Knarr Fen.
- V. 7 Samuel *b.* 1737, Nov. 23. On the gravestone we find "Samuel Egar, died Oct. 20, 1807, aged 70 years." *m.* Susanna Stokes, who died 1820, May 8, aged 80 years. He farmed West of New Cut South of English Drove until the Great Drowning, 1770, which flooded the District several feet deep. After the water had subsided and the Land fit for cultivation again, 1772, he was given the choice of three Farms and selected Wryde. He bought the Knarr Lodge Farm, Wisbech Heye Fen, in 1802.
- 8 Abraham *b.* 1740, Oct. 14. E.R. "C." Lived with his brother. Died bachelor.

V. Samuel *b.* 1737; *d.* 1807, at Wryde, and Susanna Stokes. Left a family as follows :—

- VIII. 1 John *b.* 1774, April 26. E.R. "C." Lived at Upwell. *m.* Failes; *d.* 1814, was buried at Cambridge, of whom more hereafter.
- VI. 2 Samuel *b.* 1775 (private), June 7. *m.* 1797, July 4, at Thorney, Elizabeth Fox, who died April 15, 1845, aged 72 years. He died August 30, 1851, aged 76 years; *vide* stones.
- 3 Jane *b.* 1777, May 16. *m.* Thomas Gee of Knarr Cross in 1804, August 2nd.

VI. Samuel Egar *b.* 1775, June 6. *m.* Elizabeth Fox, who was born 1773, Nov. 9, 1797, July 4, at Thorney. A young man when the four Irishmen committed a murder in Wisbech Fen in 1794. He with a constable followed and overtook the murderers at Uttoxeter in Staffordshire. Brought them back; they were tried and executed at Wisbech (see *F. N. & Q.*, Vol. I., Art. 158). The remains of two were hung in irons (gibbeted) about half a mile from the scene of the murder. After his marriage he lived for some time in Ramsey Hollow (White Hall), then at Knarr Lodge, Wisbech Fen, after at Wryde, where he died in 1851, leaving a family.

- 1 Eliza *b.* 1798, July 12, at Ramsey. *m.* Stephen Sharman, of Thorney, 1827, Feb. 26. *d.* 1871, May 19.
- VII. 2 Samuel *b.* 1799, Sep. 24; *d.* Jan. 9, 1866. *m.* Maria Wilkinson, dau. of Thomas Wilkinson, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, in 1833. Lived at Knarr Lodge. Took Wryde in 1852.
- 3 James *b.* 1802; *d.* 1823; *vide* stone.
- 4 Jane *b.* 1803, Nov. 6. *m.* Dr. P. Headley, of Whittlesea, 1856. *d.* Jan., 1890.
- 5 John *b.* 1805, Jan. 27; *d.* 1892, June 10. *m.* 1st, Eliza Hemmant, who died 1832, July 17, aged 22. 2nd, Harriett Pears, of Thorney, who died 1856, Oct. 18, aged 40. S.P.
- 6 Mary Ann *b.* 1807, June 9. Now living at Whittlesea, who supplied notes for this narrative. "We are told, Honour your father and mother. This narrative is simply an extension of the V. Commandment."
- 7 Susan *b.* 1810, Jan. 10, who still lives at Delph Street, Whittlesea. (Four boys died in their infancy.)

VII. Samuel Eggar, of Knarr Lodge, *b.* 1799; *d.* 1866. *m.* Maria Wilkinson, 1833. He and his brothers, James and John, were noted in early life as fast skaters. Their feats and challenge were duly chronicled at the time, and we find them embalmed in *The Annals of Sporting*, 1823. He had issue:—

- 1 Samuel *b.* 1836, Feb. 23. *m.* 1870, Oct. 10, Elizabeth C. Murley, of Walsoken, *b.* 1839, Nov. 15, and has issue, one son and six daughters.
- 2 Elizabeth *b.* 1839, May 6. *m.* S. C. Wilkinson.
- 3 James *b.* 1840, Dec. 23; bachelor. Living at Knarr Lodge.
- 4 Sarah Jane *b.* 1842, Oct. 16.

VIII. John Eggar *b.* 1774, April 26. E.R."C." He had a business at Upwell. *m.* Miss Failes. *d.* 1814, was buried at Cambridge. A man with extreme religious views. "His bible was his treasure." In it, 16th March, 1839, he wrote: "Finished reading the bible 100 times. John Eggar, 65, 1774." His family were:—

- IX. 1 John *b.* 1803. Lived at Cambridge, a Draper. *m.* — Hodson, of Scottlethorpe, at Wainfleet Church. She died 1870, Jan. 1st, aged 64. He died leaving issue.
- X. 2 Samuel *b.* *m.* Miss Hodson, cousin of Mrs. John Eggar. *d.* 1840, leaving two sons.
- 3 Ann *m.* Luke Curtis.
- 4 Susan *m.* — Collins.
- 5 Eliza Jane *d.* unmarried.

IX. John Eggar *m.* Hodson, had a family, two of whom survive:—

- 1 Elizabeth *m.* Rev. John Hunter Bishop, of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, now in Malabar, S. India.
- 2 Mary *d.*

- 3 William John *b.* 1835. M.A. of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, 1875;
Rector of Geldeston, near Beccles, 1887; *d.* 1891. S.P.
- 4 Samuel James *d.* 1858.
- 5 Susan *m.* Clark.
- 6 Amy *b.* 1847.

X. Samuel Egar. Lived at Upwell. *m.* Miss Hodson. *d.* 1840(?)
leaving issue, two sons, who with the mother went to America
after the father's death.

- 1 John Hodson *b.* Educated in Westmorland. Went
to America; since became Principal of Madison College,
Wisconsin.
- 2 Samuel James. Died young. S.P.

676.—John Pocklington, D.D.—Dr. Pocklington, rector of Yelden, co. Beds., vicar of Waresley, co. Hunts., prebendary of Lincoln, Peterborough,* and Windsor, was in high favour with King Charles I. In 1637 he published two pamphlets, one entitled "Sunday no Sabbath," and the other, "Altare Christianum or the Dead Vicar's Plea. Wherein the Vicar of Grantham, being dead yet speaketh and pleadeth out of antiquity against him that hath broken down his Altar." Nominated chaplain to the king as a mark of royal favour, the Doctor was on the highway to promotion, when one Harvey was induced to petition the House of Lords against him for introducing innovations in the Church of England. The petition alleges that,

1. He hath been the chief author and ringleader in all those innovations which have of late flowed into the Church of England.
2. He hath in his church of Yalden turned the communion table altar-wise.
3. He bows to or before the altar very low, as often as either he passeth by it or makes his approach thereunto.
4. He hath placed a cross in a cloth behind the altar, called the altar cloth.
5. He hath caused a bell to be hung up in his chancel, called a sacring bell, which the clerk always rings at the going up to second service.

* Prebendary of the 4th Stall, 31 Oct., 1623.

In the result, the Doctor was sentenced by the Lords to be excluded from the verge of the Court, to be deprived of all his preferments, and his two books were ordered to be burnt in London and in the Universities by the common executioner. Several supplementary orders followed. On 15 Feb., 1640, it was ordered "that all images and superstitions set up by the Doctor in churches where he is incumbent be demolished." Dr. Bray got into trouble for licensing the books, and being summoned saw through his error and submitted. He was ordered "to make a recantation sermon by Sunday come month at S^t. Margaret's Church in Westminster touching his former opinion licensed in Dr. Pocklington's books." Our Doctor refused to recant. Dr. Bray performed his penance adroitly. He began thus, "If canto be to sing: recanto is to sing again"; thus he recanted his offending opinion by repeating it.

Dr. Pocklington's life was full of troubles. He was nominated by the Dean and Chapter for the rectory of Northborough, but had to give it up to make way for Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner's petition to Archbishop Laud will explain the cause of the Dr.'s resignation:—

To the most Rev^d Father in God the Lord Archbp. of Canterberie his
Grace Primate of all England and Metropolitan.

The petition of Robert Sumner priest and Prebendarie of the cath:
ch. of Peterborough:

Humbly shewing

That the Deane and Chapter of the said church having severall benefices in their gift, Advowsons of some of them have beene granted to some of the Prebendaries and one of Norborough in Northttonshire to Jo. Pocklington, w^{ch} nowe beinge voyde by the death of the late incumbent, he hath procured yo^r Graces letters to the Lord Bp. of Peterburgh that institution should be given him upon the advowson.

Nowe (may it please yo^r Grace) it is soe that this Advowson was granted in the late reverend Deane's tyme; That the nowe Deane and greater parte of Prebendaries as yo^r petitioner well hopes will prevent him; That they wch enjoyed the benefit of advowsons heretofore were such as had the benefices fall in the tyme of the Deane wch granted them; That if y^s institution should be granted upon this advowson others who have like advowsons granted in the former Deanes tyme will expect the same benefit; That this Rectorie of Norborough is not better by 20^{li} a year than that wch Do: Pocklington should leave.

Wherefore (in respect the pet^r hath ever synce his being Prebendarie beene resident for the space of 9 yeares constantly and solely attending upon the service of the church and had a greate charge and no other spiritual living or better hopes), he most humbly and earnestly imploreth yo^r grace to be pleased to take these particulrs into yo^r pious consideracon

and to signifie such yo^r dis-ingagement of the sayd Lo. Bishop in the premises that he may be left w^t latitude of libertie to institute such clerke as his Lop. in equitie and conscience shall think fit.

And he shall daily pray y^r

[Endorsed.]

I desire S^r John Lambe to speake wth D^r Pocklington con^s this business and in regard he is to leave a living within 20^{li} as good as this and y^t the Peticoner hath taken great pains in y^e Church it were good that some feyre end were made of it to his content wch I shuld be glad to heare.

March 5, 1639.

W. Cant.

A like ill fortune befell the Doctor at Houghton Conquest and Houghton Gildable, co. Beds., where it happened that the owner of the advowson of the rectories was a Roman Catholic, but "not convict and with a privy seal to protect him from being troubled about his recusancy." This plea did not avail with the Lord Keeper, who deemed the royal title to accrue by lapse. A presentation followed which involved the patron in a suit of *quare impedit* and obliged the Doctor to abide its result. The suit outlived the Doctor. He died in 1642, and was buried in the churchyard of the Cathedral, his burial being thus attested in the Cathedral register:—

1642. Dr. John Pocklington late prebendarie of the Cath. Church departed this life the 14 November and was buried the 16th in the Monks churchyard at the east end of Abbot Hedda's grave otherwise called the Monks stone.

The Doctor's last will (Lansd. MS. 990, fo. 74) is as follows:—

Testam^m Doct^{ris} Jo. Pocklington de Peterburgh.

In Nomine Dei Amen. I John Pocklington Doct. in Divinity of Peterborough com. Northan doe make this my last will and test. in manner and forme following Imprimis In manus tuas Dne comendo Animam meam, let my body be buried in the Moncks Churchyard at the feete of those Moncks martirs whose monument is well known. Let there be a faire stone with a great crosse cut upon it layd on my grave Item my goods and lands I thus bestow; To my daughter Margaret I give the licensed land now in the occupacon of Thos. Woodham of Newton Broms-wold in coy Northon with the evidences thereto belonging and my will is that if she sell the same she give to my daughter Elizabeth three hundred and fifty pounds for her porcon or if she keep it unsold that then my daughter Elizab. shall receive an annuity of eighteen pounds a yeare for ever out of the said lands to be truely paid her by moities and if any part of the said annuity be belynd at such time as the said Elizab. shall appoint for the payment thereof that then it shall be lawfull for the said Elizab. to enter upon all the said lands and to hold the same until her said annuity be fully paid And I do give to my daur. Margaret soe great a porcon in land for ever above her sister in regard of the annuity of five pounds yearly during her life given her by her godfather my uncle M^r. William Pocklington who bought it of me for fourty pounds and in regard that the arrearages of the said 5^{li} had not been paid to her since my uncles death wherefore in full discharge of the arrearages and that the said Margaret

doe not require them at the hand of my executrix I doe give to her the said Margaret three times the value of what she can claim by virtue of the annuity And whereas my son John Pocklington hath six sellions of the said land in the occupation of Woodham by cotype of Court Roll from the Quenes Ma^{ty} in Higham Ferryes my will is that my said sonne doe passe over this estate soe soon as he comes to age and is thereunto required by my daughter Margaret or her assigns unto her the said Margaret or her assigns for her or her assigns to take the said cotype againe from the Quene as she or they shall think good and if my said sonne shall refuse to part with the said cotype that they my said daug^r or her assigns shall receive yearly five pounds during the time my said sonne hath in the said cotype out of the said lands wch I have bequeathed to him in this my last will and testament lying in Brington in coy of Huntingdon and if he shall not pay unto her the s^d Margaret the said five pounds yearly at such two times in the year by moities as she shall appoint then it shall be lawfull for her or her ass^{ns} to enter upon all the lands to him the said John bequeathed and to take the profit of them till the said annuity be fully paid Item I give to my sonne Oliver all the lands that I have now in Brington afs^d in actual possession of me or my assigns to him and his heirs for ever Item I give to my sonne John all the lands that I bought of Philip Clarke in revercon with the deeds of conveyance and are now in the possession of one Cosens who married Philip Clarke's mother Item my will is that if either of my daughters or my sonne John dye without issue that then the lands and annuities bequeathed to any of them come to my sonne Oliver and if he dye without issue then all the said land and annuities of him the said Oliver and my said daughter come to my sonne John And he shall give to Sidney College in Cambridge ten pounds yearly to be bestowed upon ten poore good scholars of good life Item my will that five pounds he gives to the poor at my funeral and xx^s to the preacher which I desire to be M^r Amye of Great Catworth or M^r Huson and xx^s for gloves to the quire and x^s to the quoristers over and above their fees Item I doe make my well beloved wife Anne Pocklington sole executrix of this my last will and testament And my will is that she receive all the rents of the s^d lands during her life and dispose of them during her life as she shall think fit for the good of my children Item I give to my son Oliver my house I now live in in Peterborough with the lease thereof with all the furniture in the gallery and in the four chambers in the library as they are now furnished together with four pairs of flaxen sheets for the two best chambers And two paire of hempe sheets for the meane chambers Item I give unto him the said Oliver all my books trunks and boxes and whatsoever is in my study except the writings belonging to my land in Newton Bromswold and Philip Clarke dec^d. Item to my two daughters I give all my other bedding bedsted lynnens and woollens, plate, brasse and pewter to be equally bestowed between them Item to my son Oliver I give my hacke and pumpe and copper and all the furniture in my parlor and hall as they stand Item to my daughter Margaret I give my clock and to my son John my muskett swords and hedpees and fifty pounds in money when he comes out of his apprenticeship and the use thereof from our Ladyday 1642 till that time And my house or six pounds Item my will is that my land in Brington pay to the poor there x^s yerely for ever upon St John Day in Xmas next iij^s iiij^d by my sonne John and vi^s viij^d by my sonne Oliver And my daughter Margaret shall pay vi^s viij^d for ever to the poor of Newton and Yelden to be equally divided Item I give to my sonne John the xxiiij^{li} x^s due to me from George Clapham and xxiij^{li} due to me from Susan Martin now married to Thomas Hill of Lutton.

This is my last will by me John Pocklington

September the vith 1642.

Dr. Pocklington had been Fellow of Sidney Sussex, and of Pembroke, Cambridge. Some account of him is given in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, in Fuller's *Church History*, in Fuller's *Injured Innocence*, and elsewhere. For the proceedings against him see Howell's *State Trials*, v. 747.

L. GACHES.

677.—Monumental Inscriptions at Surfleet.—In addition to the four inscriptions to members of the Heron family at Surfleet, given in Art. 603, I send the following. I believe these two lists include all that remain within the church.

In nave :—

5 HENRY SMITH of CRESSY HALL died 7th. Feb^y. 1823, Aged 56. Also JANE Relict of the^y above died 3rd. August 1849, Aged 80.

6 To the Memory of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON Gent^t. who departed this Life September the 18th. 1804, Aged 64 Years. And in Memory of HANNAH his wife who departed this Life September the 11th. 1821, Aged 82 Years. Also three Grand Children of the above who died in their Infancy.

7 In Memory of ROBINSON ELSDAILE Gent^t. He died October the 13, 1783, Aged 88 [? 38] Years.

Freed from the Lord of Life, the Vale of Woe,
The Husband, Father, Friend resign'd his Breath.
Faith, Wisdom [?], Virtue could not ward the Blow,
Nor Prayer of Thousands stop the Hand of Death.
Ah ! vain the Pomp of Praise, the marbl'd Urn,
Where pensive Cherubs guard the polish'd Bust ;
In vain they bid the careless Reader mourn
O'er trophy'd Tombs and monumental Dust.
Let such proud trifles mark some other Stone,
Thy worth less failing Testimonies prove,
The Poor man's pangs, the Orphan's, Widow's, Moan,
The Sighs of Friendship and the Tears of Love.

MARY ANN Daughter of the said ROBINSON ELSDAILE and ANN his Wife died in her Infancy.

8 In Memory of Miss ANN ELSDAILE Daughter of SAMUEL ELSDAILE Gen^t, by MARY his Wife who departed this Life March 21. 1768. Aged 21.

In Troops Assembled, all ye Virgin Train,
View well this Stone and (if you can) be Vain.
Ye loveliest of her fair Survivors, know
Not all your Charms can ward the fatal Blow.
Virtue directs, to Everlasting Joy,
Which Time can't interrupt nor Death destroy.

9 In Memory of M^r. JOHN ELSDAILE interr'd Jan. 24th. 1723, Aged 29. Also in Memory of MARY the Wife of SAMUEL ELSDAILE Gen^t. who died Febr. 22. 1757 Aged 40 Years. Also two of their children who died in their Infancy.

On the south wall :—

10 Sacred to the Memory of THEOPHILUS BUCKWORTH Esq^{re}. younger Son of EVERARD BUCKWORTH, Esq^{re}. by JANE PELL, eldest daughter and coheiress of HENRY PELL Esq^{re}. of DEMBLEBY in this County. He departed this Life the 17th. of February 1801 Aged 63 years. Also of ANN his wife the daughter of JOHN NORTHAN Esq^{re}. of HOLBEACH in this County who surviving her beloved husband scarcely ten months departed this life the 12th of December 1801 Aged 55 Years.

11 Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. EVERARD BUCKWORTH LL.D. Died October 3^d. 1792. Eldest Son of EVERARD BUCKWORTH of SPALDING Esq. and JANE, Daughter and Coheiress of HENRY PELL, of DEMBLEBY, Esq : Married August 2nd 1754 FRANCES youngest Daughter of VINCENT and ELIZABETH AMCOTTS (of HARRINGTON Esq.) and one of the Surviving Sisters and Coheiresses of CHARLES AMCOTTS Esq. A Man of Great Learning refined by a polite Education ; deeply versed in the beautiful Works of the Almighty Creator ; affectionate, benevolent, beloved, and lamented by all. His Widow hath erected this Monument waiting until it shall please the Almighty to reunite them in the Grave and call them to a blessed Resurrection.

12 FRANCES BUCKWORTH Relict of the Rev^d. EVERARD BUCKWORTH LL.D. Died the 21st April 1810 Aged 83 Years and lies here inter'd.

13 Hic jacet EVERARDUS BUCKWORTH, Armig^r.

Natus	} 1693
Anno Christi	
Mortuus	} 1751

Qui fuerim ex hoc marmore cognoscis, Qualis vero cognoscas alibi; Eo scilicet supremo Tempore Quo Ipse etiam Qualis tu fueris, Cognoscam. Abi, viator, et fac sedulo Ut ipse tum bonus appareas.

Also the Remains of Mrs. JANE BUCKWORTH who died the 2^d. of April 1770.

14 Sacred to the Memory of ANN Relict of ROBINSON ELSDAILE Esq. R.N. She died 6 Dec^r. 1837. Aged 79. In Hope of Eternal Life.

At the east end of the south aisle:—

15 Many are the friends of the rich Man: be this humble stone Sacred to the memory of the poor Man's friend SAMUEL ELSDAILE who after a Patriarchal life spent in the Exercise of christian Charity died on the 18th. of February 1788. Aged 85 years. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me And I caused the Widow's Heart to sing for Joy.

On the floor of the south aisle:—

16 J. B. 1770.

17 J. P. 1754.

18 SUSANNA his wife who departed this November the 15[? 17]th 1729 . . . Son John who died April 3^d. 17 . . Four days after his birth.

19 A very much worn inscription, a few words only with difficulty to be made out, seems to commemorate more than one person: the last name is something like MARY FYGHNIR, and the date of interment, 2 Jan. 1723.

On the north wall, near the chancel:—

20 In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of HENRY SMITH Esq^r. of CRESSY HALL in this County, who died

the 7th of February 1823 Aged 56. Also JANE, relict of the above and daughter of JOHN and HANNAH ROBINSON who died the 3rd of August 1849 Aged 80. Also rest here four children of HENRY and JANE SMITH who died in their infancy.

21 In affectionate remembrance of ANN Youngest daughter of HENRY and JANE SMITH of CRESSY HALL, in this County, born Oct^r. 23rd. 1810, died Sept^r. 22nd. 1831.

22 Sacred to the Memory of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON Gent^t. who died the 18th. of Sept^r. 1804. Aged 64 years, and three of his grandchildren.

Dear wife, farewell! I'm gone before,
My love to you can be no more;
No grief, no sorrow for me make,
But love my children for my sake.

Also Mrs. HANNAH ROBINSON widow of the above Gentleman died the 11th of Sept^r. 1824 Aged 82 years.

23 Erected by the inhabitants of this place as a token of respect to the memory of the Rev^d. JOHN WILSON vicar of DONINGTON and incumbent of SURFLEET 36 years; who died November the 10th 1850 Aged 92. The memory of the just is blessed. Rev^s. 10 & 7.

One inscription in the churchyard records a murder committed in the parish. It is this:—

24 This Stone is erected in Memory of Mr. SAMUEL STOCKTON late of ASHLEY in the parish of LEIGH and County of LANCASTER who was most barbarously murder'd near this place on the 8th Day* of Dec^r. 1768, for which Murder one Philip Horton was tryed and condemned at Lincoln Assizes and afterwards executed and hung in Chains on the very place where the horrid deed was committed.

Portions of these gibbet irons were in existence in a waggon-shed at Welland Cottage, Surfleet Marsh, in 1868, and perhaps might still be found. The spot where the murder was committed was visible beside the river bank five years ago.

J. T. BEALBY.

* According to the Burial Register this should be 9th Day.

678.—Vermuyden and the Walloon Colonies.—Having been engaged for some time past in an examination and analysis of the Baptismal Register of the French Colony, settled at Thorney, (the entries began 1 Feb., 1654, and ended 3 Oct., 1727,) I have been led to the conclusion that Cornelius Vermuyden was instrumental in bringing those French-speaking people to the Fens. Notwithstanding what has appeared in Art. 564, touching the work of this great engineer, I cannot make my position clear without entering into further details.

Vermuyden's first visit to this country seems to have been prior to his undertaking the work of repairing the Thames banks at Dagenham, in 1621. In his *Discourse*, written in 1642,* he does not give the date of his first visit, but remarks :—

When K. James, of blessed memory, undertooke the drayning, as afore-said (*i.e.* of the Great Fennes), at that time I was come over into England invited to this work. I took several views thereof, went away, returned, and reviewed the same, took advice of the experienced men of the Low Countries, and from time to time did study how to contrive that work for the best advantage, being at that time in proposition to have undertaken the doing of that said work, together with my friends at our own charge, for a proportion of the land.

Wells (Vol. I., pp. 92–3) says :—

But the first exertions of this very extraordinary man, did not take place within the Great Level of the Fens. It is said, that prince Henry, eldest son of James I., making a progress to York, hunted at Hatfield Chase, near Doncaster, and was entertained by one Portington of Tudworth. Vermuyden was in the Suite of this prince; and hence, it is conceived, arose the design of draining those Levels. Having obtained a grant from the crown of all its property, Vermuyden entered into the prosecution of that great undertaking with all the confidence which a knowledge of what had been executed in Holland, and a natural genius for vast designs, could inspire. His own command of capital was scarcely adequate to the object in contemplation; but he was supported by many of his countrymen, particularly by Sir Philibert Vernatti, the Volkenburgh family, the Vampereens, Abram Vernatti, Andrew Bocean and John Corsellis. Some of these embarked with Vermuyden in this design, and subsequently in the scheme for draining the Great Level.

But prince Henry died 6 Nov., 1612; and this was nine years before Vermuyden was employed on the Thames banks. The scheme for draining Hatfield Chase was, no doubt, sanctioned by James I., but not fully entered on till after that king's death; *i.e.* not till 1626. In 1629, Vermuyden was knighted, and then took a grant from the crown for the whole of Hatfield Chase.

* See this *in extenso* in Appendix XVII. of Wells's *History and Drainage of the Great Level of the Fens*, 1830.

The persecutions at that time felt by the people of the Low Countries, on the Continent, induced many to seek an asylum elsewhere. In the United Provinces, only Calvinists could hold offices of state. In Flanders the Roman Catholic religion was dominant, and the provisions of the Edict of Nantes were violated under various pretexts long before Cardinal Richelieu succeeded, in 1629, in bringing the French protestants to a state of subjection. All the industrious and thrifty people, who could, availed themselves of every opportunity of finding employment in free England. They do not appear to have suffered any disability through the changes of government in England. Mr. Warner quotes Gregorio Leti (*Teatro Britannico*) to this effect:—

Charles II., reigning king, with his habitual incomparable kindness, granted privileges to the French population; among others, a church, which had 500 communicants. Every Sunday there were services in English and French. For the latter language there was a Minister named Michael David, of Geneva, a person of learning and great zeal.

Hence the settlement of the French-speaking people (their exact nationality cannot be defined) at Santoft in Hatfield Chase, may be attributed to Vermuyden and those associated with him as leaders.†

But the time came when opposition from the natives of Yorkshire led to another migration, in part at least. We come to the time of the Commonwealth. Five years after the death of King Charles I., part of the colony withdrew from Hatfield Chase. Vermuyden was then employed in the Fens. "In 1654, he joined in the conveyance of land in Hatfield Level." This was his last transaction in that district. In that *same year* we find the French Colony at Thorney, and although I know of no specific record, I infer they came there through the advice and influence of Vermuyden.

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

679.—Headley Family.—Can any reader give me any information about this family? The name appears as above, and also as Hedley, and Hetley. They were settled in Huntingdonshire, on the edge of the Fens, and no doubt members of the

† The Santoft Register (Art. 652, p. 325) begins with 1642. Was that the beginning of the Register?

family strayed into neighbouring counties and parishes. Sir Thomas Hedley, or Hetley, occurs in the Visitation of Hunts., 1613: is anything known of his ancestry? Sir Richard Hetley, Kt., died at Alwalton, in 1807, aged 69. He had been High Sheriff in 1800, and was knighted on presenting an address of congratulation to the King upon his escape from assassination by Hatfield. His coat of arms is very similar to that recorded in the Visitation for Sir Thomas, but not exactly the same.

30, Wolverton Gardens, London, W.

R. H. HEADLEY.

In the north aisle of the nave of Peterborough Cathedral is a tombstone to the memory of Richard Hetley, who died 1779, aged 70, and of his wife Elizabeth, who died 1782, aged 76. They had six children, not named on the stone. The following occurs on the inscription:—"The Family have been buried near this Spot, from 1561, to 1803." The stone was placed here by their third son, Henry, Prebendary of Sarum, who died 1832, aged 86. The arms are, a chevron between three birds.

Among other entries of the name in the registers of S. John Baptist, Peterborough, are these:—

1624 13 Jan. (Buried) Agnes Wife of William Hetly a godly
an vertuous woman and good to the poor.

1670 1 Aug. (Buried) Mr Clement Hetley.

1675 7 Sep. (Buried) Amy Wife of Mr W^m Hetley.

1696 17 Jan. (Married) Mr William Grosvenor & Arabella
Hetlye. Ed.

680.—Stanground and Fletton Manorial Boundaries.—

Little is known about the ancient bounds of manors. In the Domesday Survey the areas described relate to the land under culture. The Survey was made for rating purposes. Where jurisdictions or liberties are granted the bounds of localities are described with great precision; but there is no map. Where title to land has been disputed between the lords of adjoining manors, the Domesday Book was the best evidence; and so it happened that for seven centuries that Book had to be produced in court; and it is a wonder it was not destroyed. The printed

copy, completed in 1783, was made evidence by Act of Parliament.

The old writ *De perambulatione facienda* lay where parties were in doubt as to the bounds of their lordships. This writ was directed to the Sheriff to make the perambulation, and to set out the boundaries and limits of the manors ; or, if an action were pending, the Court of Chancery might issue a Commission ; or, a Special Commission might issue directly from the Crown. Special Commissions are numerous ; but there are no maps with the "returns," so it is difficult to learn with precision where the bounds set out really are. A Special Commission was issued in 1578 to determine the bounds between Stanground and Fletton. It would not be easy, perhaps, to find "Sumpter's Grave" at the present day. The Commission was directed to Robert Bevill, James Crewse, and John Mountsteving. The "return," dated 28 Sep., 1578, may be thus translated :—

After diligent perambulation the jury found that the manor of Stanground, beginning at the east part, at the river Nene, extends towards the south as far as the place called Sumpter's Grave, where it ends : and it is divided from the manor of Fletton by these limits, viz., by the said river Nene, as far as a certain close called Grace's Close, along an alder-grove or drain called Stanground Loade, the said manor of Stanground lying on the east of the drain, and the manor of Fletton on the west. And from the said close called Grace's Close, as far as a place called Lyttelsdike, where a ditch was lately broken down and cast in, made for a separation of the manors, which divides the said manors as far as a piece of land, parcel of Stanground manor, called Caster Hill, lying and being on the east part of that drain, and another piece of land, parcel of Fletton, called the Fleete, lying on the west. And thence from the said place called Lyttelsdike, as far as the north part of a piece of land called Fleete Dole Furlonge, according as the said drain divides the said manors, as far as the said piece of land called Fleete Dole Furlonge, parcel of the manor of Stanground, lying on the east side of the same drain, and the said piece of land called the Fleete, parcel of the manor of Fletton, lying on the west. And from the said south part or end of the same piece of land, called the Fleete, as far as the said place, called Sumpter's Grave, where the said drain leads and divides the said manors, as far as the piece called Fleete Dole Furlong, and other lands, parcel of the manor of Stanground, lying in the east of the same drain, and of a certain meadow, parcel of the manor of Fletton, lying on the west ; at which place, called Sumpter's Grave, the manor of Stanground ends, and is bounded towards the south by a certain way leading towards the east, which way divides the manors of Stanground and Farcett at that bound called Sumpter's Grave. But how and how far the rest of the manor of Stanground is particularly separated, and in circuit extends itself, as the letters of commission require, we are not able, on account of the short space of time and the difficulty of perambulation, to determine.

L. GACHES.

681.—**George Clarkson, 1837.**—Some few months ago I came across an old tombstone in the back yard of a house here, on which all I could decipher was “George Clarkson, 1837.” All monumental records of Englishmen abroad should be noted; and I therefore send a note of this for *Fenland Notes and Queries*. Was the deceased one of the Clarkson family of Wisbech?

How the stone came into its present position is a mystery. It may have been cast out of the cemetery here, for the private right is only respected when a sum of money is paid for the fee simple of the ground: or it may have been executed here and never sent to England because of the cost of transit.

2, Place des Biscaiens, Bruges.

THOMAS JESSON, F.G.S.

682.—**Elizabeth Cromwell (654).**—Referring to Mrs. Cromwell's petition, I think it would be interesting to know if a favourable response was received from King Charles II. Can Mr. Gaches tell us? It is often by small acts that we judge of a person's natural disposition. Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver and Elizabeth, was allowed to live unmolested at Spinney Abbey farm, near Wicken (see *Handbook to Fenland*, pp. 158-9, for inscriptions on the Cromwell tombs in Wicken Church), and there is a story that Charles on one occasion wishing to see the Fens, went from Newmarket to Spinney Abbey, and partook of hospitality at Cromwell's house.

Lowestoft.

S. H. MILLER.

END OF VOL. III.

DE GESTIS HERWARDI SAXONIS.



[illegible]

De Gestis Herwardi Saxonis

(THE EXPLOITS OF HERWARD THE SAXON).

From an original Manuscript, contained in a book compiled by
Robert of Swaffham, in the possession of the Dean and
Chapter of Peterborough.

TRANSCRIBED BY

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AND

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GESTA HERWARDI.

It is some years since the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough granted me permission to copy a MS., *De Gestis Herwardi Incliti Militis*, contained in a book compiled by Robert of Swaffham. Dr. Perowne, the present Bishop of Worcester, was then Dean, and the Rev. S. Phillips was the Cathedral Librarian. The latter afforded me every facility for the accomplishment of my purpose, and placed the book in a room of the Diocesan Registry, where I worked for several days, the book being safely secured in the strong room at night.

The character of the writing (on vellum) will be best understood by a reference to the illustration—a photograph of the first page.* Many of the words are considerably abbreviated, as will be seen by comparing the illustration with the transcript.

It must be understood that in the transcript here given all the contractions in the original are expanded; also that modern spelling is adopted in the terminations of the cases in *e*, the MS. having no diphthongs, and in a few other instances (*quotidie* for *cotidie*, *fortium* for *forcium*, &c.); and that proper names are here always spelt with a capital, which is not always the case in the MS.

This MS. is undoubtedly the most ancient existing document touching the exploits of Hereward, and tradition says that it has its foundation in a record written by the mass-priest Leofric, in the lifetime of the hero. The original narrative was lost, by some mischance, or only fragments of it were left, and upon these, and perhaps some legendary tales, the learned Monk Hugo Candidus based his story here reproduced.

Historians, no doubt, have rejected the narrative as unauthentic, and assigned it to the region of fiction; and it must be

* The present Dean and Chapter have kindly permitted this to be taken in the Cathedral Library.

affirmed that although it is here put forth in its entirety it is not given as veritable history; at the same time it is difficult to understand how the Monkish writers came to bestow so much care on that which had no ground-work of truth in it. Hereward himself has been thought, by some, to have been a mere imaginary being—a combination of heroic deeds personified. Genealogists, however, have shown an unbroken line of descent in the family of the Wakes, who have their seat at this day in Northamptonshire.*

It is interesting to note that a Statuette of the Patriot has been accorded a niche in the New Stalls of Peterborough Cathedral, next to that of his reputed uncle, the Saxon Abbot Brand, who knighted him as a leader of men.

A generous age has, after 800 years, thrown a veil over the misdeeds of the daring soldier, who strove to arrest the progress of the Norman invaders. If he despoiled the Monastery, it may not have been in a sacrilegious spirit, nor in Danish wantonness, but to frustrate the Norman Abbot and Monks who came to displace "honest Saxons."

However that may have been, let the deeds of Hereward live fresh and live long in our memories as examples of valour and patriotism.

After having had the MS. in my possession for some time, having kept it merely for personal reference, I am glad now to have found a fitting channel for its publication, and to have secured the co-operation of the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., Editor of *Fenland Notes and Queries*, who has so kindly made the translation.

S. H. MILLER.

March, 1895.

* See a paper by Rev. F. Trollope, M.A., in *Associated Architectural Societies Reports and Papers*, Vol. vi., 1871.

DE GESTIS HERWARDI
SAXONIS.

I.

Incipit præfatio cujusdam opusculi
de gestis Herwardi incliti militis.

NONNULLIS apud nos scire
desiderantibus opera magnifici
Anglorum gentis Herwardi et
inclytorum ejus et auribus
percipere magnanimitates illius ac
gesta: nuper nostræ parvitati vestra
insinuavit fraternitas, interrogans si
aliquid in illo loco ubi degebat de
tanto viro conscriptum aliquis reli-
querit. De quo enim quum nos
quodam in loco audisse modicum
Anglice conscriptum professi fuimus,
subito coegit vestra dilectio illud ad
præsens perquiri, et mox in Latinam
linguam transferri, subjungens etiam
et ea quæ a nostris audire contigerit,
cum quibus conversatus est, ut insignis
miles magnanimiter vivens. Quibus
quidem vestris desideriis satisfacere
cupientes, multis in locis perquirendo
manus convertimus, et penitus
nihil invenimus, præter pauca et
dispersa folia, partim stillicidio putre-
factis et abolitis et partim abscissione
divisis. Ad quod igitur dum stilus
tantumdem fuisset appositus, vix ex
eo principium a genitoribus ejus
inceptum et pauca interim expressimus
et nomen; videlicet primitiva insignia
præclarissimi exulis Herwardi, editum
Anglico stilo a Lefrico Diacono
ejusdem ad Brun presbyterum. Hujus
enim memorati presbyteri erat stu-
dium, omnes actus Gygantum et bella-
torum ex fabulis antiquorum, aut ex
fidei relatione, ad edificationem
audientium congregare, et ob me-
moriæ Angliæ literis commendare.
In quibus vero licet non satis periti

THE EXPLOITS OF HERWARD
THE SAXON.

I.

Here begins the preface of a certain
work concerning the exploits of Here-
ward the renowned knight.

SOME of us desiring to know
of the deeds of the noble
Herward, of the race of the
English, and his renowned
men, and to hear with our ears his
generous actions and doings, the
brethren of your house have assisted
our ignorance by enquiring if any
man had left anything in writing
about so great a man in the place
where he used to dwell. For when
we declared that we had heard in a
certain place that a short account
had been written about him in English,
forthwith your kind attention had
that writing immediately sought for,
and before long translated into Latin,
adding also the things which we had
happened to hear from our own people,
with whom he was intimate, living
nobly as a famous soldier. Desiring
therefore to satisfy these desires of
yours, we applied ourselves to enquir-
ing in many places, and yet in truth
found nothing, except a few scattered
leaves, partly rotten by damp, and
decayed, and partly damaged by
tearing. And when the pen had been
taken in hand we have with difficulty
extracted from it his descent from
his parents and a few things and his
character; that is to say the early
achievements of the very famous out-
law Herward edited in English by
Leofric the Deacon, his priest at
Bourne. For the intention of this
well known priest was to collect all
the acts of giants and ancient warriors
from stories, or from trustworthy
narration, for the edification of his
hearers, and for their remembrance
to commit them to the English
language. And although not suffi-

aut potius exarare deleta incognitarum
 literarum, ad illum locum tamen de
 illo usque collegimus ut in propriam
 et ad pristinam domum reversus fra-
 trem occisum invenit: vestræ pruden-
 tiæ rudi stilo relinquentes crudam
 materiam velalicujus exercitati ingenii
 studio; minus dialecticis et rethoricis
 enigmatibus compositam et ornatam.
 Nihil enim de his amplius exarare
 curavimus, semper majora expectantes
 et necdum penitus aliquid invenientes.
 Quos tandem vana spes diu delusit,
 sicut ab initio a quibusdam dicentibus
 quod in illo et illo loco magnus liber
 est de gestis ejusdem. Ad quem
 mittentes quæ promissa fuerant nunc
 comparuerunt. Propterea quidem tunc
 omnino illud relinquentes, opus in-
 ceptum abscondimus. At tandem a
 quibusdam nostrorum vobis diu latere
 non potuit, illud principium saluti
 vobis non denegari ex insperato nobis
 subito vestra mandavit benignitas.
 Tunc ergo quod imperfectum nostrum
 viderant oculi vestri, curæ nobis fuit
 iterum, licet non magni ingenii ope
 fretis, ad hoc in eo stilum convertere,
 et vobis iterum in morem ystoriæ
 libellulum retexere, de his quæ a
 nostris et a quibusdam suorum
 audivimus, cum quo a principiis illius
 conversati sunt, et in multis consortes
 fuerunt. Ex quibus sæpe nonnullos
 vidimus, viros videlicet statura proceri
 et magni et nimis fortitudinis. Et ipsi
 etiam duos spectabiles formæ viros ex
 illis, ut a vobis audivimus, vidistis,
 videlicet Siwate frater, Broter, de
 Sancto Edmundo et Lefrico Niger,
 milites ejusdem, licet a suis membris
 propter invidiam dolo orbitati speciem
 artuum per inimicos amiserint. Siqui-
 dem de his et de aliis, quos ipsi in
 multis probavimus et vidimus, si non
 aliter satis nobis daretur intelligi
 quantæ virtutis domini illorum fuerit,
 et majora esse quæ fecit quam ea

ciently skilled in this, or rather
 incompetent to decipher what is
 obliterated of the unfamiliar language,
 yet we have gathered concerning
 him that on his return to that place
 and to his own ancestral home he
 found his brother slain. And we leave
 this raw material, written in rude
 style, to your care, and to the zeal of
 some man's trained ability, to be
 composed and explained in simpler
 and plainer language. For we have
 been able to decipher nothing further
 of this, ever hoping for greater results
 but as yet finding nothing thoroughly.
 For they, whom for a long time a
 vain hope deluded, derived from
 some who said that in such and
 such a place there is a great book of
 his exploits from the beginning, found
 nothing of what they had been led to ex-
 pect, although they sent to the place.*
 Wherefore abandoning altogether the
 search, we have put away the work
 which had been begun. But from
 some of our men it would not long be
 hidden from you; and unexpectedly
 you have kindly directed that that
 commencement at least should not be
 denied to you. It was then an object
 of care to us, though not relying on
 the help of great ability, that your
 eyes might see our incomplete work,
 to take up the pen once more, and
 again to unfold to you a little book
 after the manner of a history, concern-
 ing these things which we have
 heard from our own men, and from
 some of his, with whom they associated
 from the beginning of his career, and
 were in many things his comrades.
 Of whom we have often seen some,
 men (that is to say) tall in stature
 and huge, and of exceeding courage;
 and you yourselves have seen also
 two men of them conspicuous for
 their form, as we have heard from
 you, namely, Siwate, Broter of S.
 Edmund, and Leofric Niger, his
 knights, although they lost the beauty
 of their limbs by enemies, being
 bereft of some members by trickery,
 through envy. And indeed of these
 and others, whom we in many things
 have proved and seen, if no otherwise,
 it were sufficiently given you to
 understand of what valour their lord
 was, and how much greater were the
 things that he did than what they

* The Latin here seems quite corrupt.
 In many places, as will be observed, the
 grammar is inaccurate: this is probably
 the fault of the scribe.

quæ de illo professi sunt. Propterea namque, ut existimamus, ad magnanimatorum operum exempla et ad liberalitatem exercendam profectum erit Herwardum scire, quis fuerit, et magnanimitates illius audire et opera, maxime autem militiam exercere volentibus. Unde monemus, aures advertite, et qui diligentius gesta virorum fortium audire contenditis mentem apponite, ut diligenter tanti viri relatio audiatur: qui nec in munitione, nec in præsidio, sed in seipso confusus, solus cum suis, regnis et regibus bella intulit, et contra principes et tyrannos dimicavit quosque nonnullos devicit. De quibus etiam a genitoribus ejus inceptum cuncta per capitula inserta sunt, ut leviter possit retineri relectum quod distincte continetur expositum.

II.

De quibus parentibus Herwardus natus; et quomodo a pueritia in magnanimitatibus operum crevit, et quare a patre et patria expulsus est, unde Exul cognominatus est.

Ex Anglorum gente multi robustissimi memorantur viri, et Herwardus Exul præclarissimus inter præclaros et insignis miles cum insignioribus habetur. Hujus igitur pater fuit quidem Lefricus de Brunne, nepos comitis Radulfi cognominati Scabre et mater Aediva trinepta Oslaci ducis, utroque parente nobilissime progenitus. Puer enim erat spectabilis forma et vultu decorus, valde decoratus ex flavente cæsarie et proluxa facie, oculisque magnis, dextro ab alio variante modicum glaucus; verum severus aspectu fuit, et ex nimia densitate membrorum admodum rotundus, sed nimis pro statura mediocri agilis, et in omnibus membris tota comperta efficacia. Inerat etiam illi a pueritia multa gratia et fortitudo corporis, et perfectum virum hujus rei ex facultate

reported of him. For besides, as we think, it will conduce to the example of noble deeds, and to the practice of liberality, to know Hereward, who he was, and to hear of his achievements and deeds, and especially to those who wish to undertake a soldier's life. Wherefore we advise you, give attention, and ye who the more diligently strive to hear the deeds of brave men, apply your minds to hear diligently the account of so great a man: for he, trusting neither in fortification, nor in garrison, but in himself, alone with his men waged war against kingdoms and kings, and fought against princes and tyrants, some of whom he conquered. Concerning which things, beginning with his parents, everything has been inserted by chapters, that what is here distinctly set down may be easily remembered.

II.

Of what parents Hereward was born, and how from his boyhood he increased in the splendour of his deeds, and why he was driven forth by his father and country; whence he was surnamed "The Outlaw."

Of the nations of the English many very mighty men are recorded, and Hereward the Outlaw is esteemed most distinguished amongst the distinguished, and a famous knight with the more famous. His father was Leofric, of Bourne, grandson of Earl Radulf, surnamed Scabre; and his mother was Aediva great-great-granddaughter of Duke Oslac; most nobly descended by both parents. For he was as a boy remarkable for his figure, and comely in aspect, very beautiful from his yellow hair, and with large grey eyes, the right eye slightly different in colour to the left; but he was stern of feature, and somewhat stout, from the great sturdiness of his limbs, but very active for his moderate stature, and in all his limbs was found a complete vigour. There was in him also from his youth much grace and strength of body; and from practice of this when a young man the character of his valour

statim in adolescentia forma virtutis ejus eum demonstrabat, et erat gratia fortitudinis et virtute animi in cunctis excellenter præditus. Nam quantum ad liberalitatem attinet, ex paternis rebus et propriis dapsilis erat, et liberalissimus, solatium ferens omnibus indigentibus, scilicet crudelis in opere, et in ludo severus, libenter inter cōstaneos commovens bella, et inter majores ætate in urbibus et in villis sæpe suscitans certamina, nullum sibi in ausibus et fortitudinum executionibus parem nec majores etiam ætate relinquens. Hic ergo dum in talibus adhuc juvenculis et multis majoribus animositatum progressibus de die in diem proficeret, et juvenis supra modum in viriles actus transcenderet, interdum nemini parcebat quem vel in fortitudine aliquantum rebellem suæ virtuti cognoscebat seu in certamine. Propterea quidem et his etiam de causis sæpissime seditionem faciebat in populo et tumultum in plebe. Unde patrem sibi inutilem et parentes valde ingratos reddebat, ob magnanimatatum ejus opera et fortitudinum cum amicis quotidie et vicinis decertantes, et inter provinciales velut hostes et tyranni se pro illo agentes, strictis gladiis et armis pæne semper filium a ludo vel a certamine revertentem muniendo. Quod tandem pater ejus ferre non valens, ipsum a facie sua depulit. Nec sic quidem adquevit, sed assumptis secum collectaneis, patrem ad sua prædia tendentem interim præcedebat, distribuens bona illius amicis et sibi faventibus, constitutis insuper sibimet in quibusdam paternis rebus ministris et servientibus, ut suis annonam ministrarent. Qua de re pater ejus a rege Eduardo impetrayit, ut exul a patria fieret, patefactis omnibus quæcunque in patrem et contra parentes vel quæ contra provinciales egerat. Et factum est. Unde statim agnomen Exulis adeptus est, in decimo octavo ætatis anno a patre et patria expulsus.

showed him a perfect man, and he was excellently endowed in all things with the grace of courage and valour of mind. For as regards liberality, he was, from his father's possessions and his own, bountiful and most liberal, giving relief to all in need; although cruel in act, and severe in play, readily stirring up quarrels among those of his own age, and often exciting contests among his elders in cities and villages; leaving none equal to himself in deeds of daring and pursuit of brave actions, not even among his elders. While therefore he in such youthful and more mature progress in courage advanced from day to day, and as a youth greatly excelled in manly deeds; at times he spared no one whom he knew to be at all a rival in courage or in fighting. For which reasons also he very often stirred up sedition among the populace and tumult among the common people. Whereby he made his father opposed to him, and his parents very ungracious; for because of his deeds of courage and boldness they were daily contending with their friends and neighbours and amongst the country folk who behaved like enemies and tyrants because of him, almost always protecting their son when returning from sport or fighting with drawn swords and arms. At length his father, not able to endure this, drove him from his presence. Nor then indeed did he keep quiet, but taking with him those of his own age, when his father was going to his estates, he sometimes went before him, and distributed his goods amongst his own friends and supporters, even appointing in some of his father's possessions stewards and servants of his own, to supply corn to his men. Wherefore his father begged King Edward that he might be banished, making known everything he had done against his father and parents, and against the country people. And this was done. Whence forthwith he acquired the surname of the Outlaw, being driven from his father and country in the 18th year of his age.

III.

Qualiter maximum Ursum Herwardus interfecit. Unde locum cum militibus ubi manebat promeruit.

Quod ubi quidem Gisebritus de Gant comperit, scilicet expulsionem ejus, pro illo misit. Filiolus enim erat divitis illius. Et profectus ultra Northumberland ad eum pervenit, solus ex propria provincia et paterna hæreditate, cum solo servo Martino, cui cognomen erat Levipes. Ubi non multis commoranti diebus quiddam laudabile contingit. Mos autem illi diviti fuit in Pascha, in Pentecosten, et in Natale Domini, ex claustris eductis sævis feris juvenum vires et animos temptare, qui militare cingulum expectabant et arma. Cum quibus Herwardus in primordio sui adventus, videlicet in Natale Domini, associatus, rogavit sibi unum e feris aggredi licere, aut saltem illum maximum ursum qui aderat, quem incliti ursi Norveici fuisse filium, ac formatum secundum pedes illius et caput fabulam clavorum affirmabant, sensum humanum habentem, et loquelam hominis intelligentem, ac doctum ad bellum; cujus igitur pater in silvis fertur puellam rapuisse; et ex ea Biernum regem Norveici genuisse. Nec obtinere potuit: domino illius magnanimitatem juvenis percipiente, et pubertatem ejus pertimescente. Altera autem die bestia ruptis vinculis exobseratis claustris prorupit, omne dilanians et interficiens vivum quod consequi potuit. Mox autem, ut dominus rem comperit, milites præparare se et illum cum lanceis aggredi jubet, nisi mortuum capi non posse ad jungens. Interim Herwardus feram cruentatam ad thalamum domini sui propter voces trepidantium revertentem, ubi uxor illius et filia ac mulieres timide confugerant, obvium habuit, ac in illum confestim irruere voluit. Ipsum

III.

How Hereward slew a great bear, from which he earned a position amongst the Knights where he was staying.

When Gisebritus of Gant heard of this, namely his banishment, he sent for him, for Hereward was godson of that rich man, and he set out beyond Northumberland and came to him, abandoning his own province and paternal inheritance, with a single servant, Martin, whose surname was Lightfoot; and after he had been there not many days an occurrence worthy of praise took place. For that rich man had a custom at Easter, Pentecost, and Christmas, to test the strength and courage of the young men who were waiting for the belt and arms of knighthood, by leading savage beasts from cages. And Hereward, having associated with these young men, at the commencement of his visit, namely at Christmas, asked that he might be allowed to attack one of the wild beasts, or at least that very large bear which was there, which men said was the offspring of a famous Norwegian bear, and fashioned, as to his feet and head, in shapes of perfect monstrosity, having the sense of a man, and understanding the speech of man, and skilled in war: whose sire is reported to have ravished a girl in the woods and to have become by her father of Biernus, King of Norway; but Hereward could not get permission, the lord perceiving the bravery of the young man, but fearing for his youthfulness. But on the next day the beast burst asunder its chains and rushed forth from the bars of its cage, rending and slaying every living thing it could reach. But soon, when the lord heard of the circumstance, he ordered the soldiers to get ready and attack it with lances, adding that it could not possibly be taken alive. Meanwhile Hereward came across the blood-stained beast as he was returning to the lord's chamber, because of the shouts of the alarmed people, whither his wife and daughters and the women had in fright fled, and the beast immediately wanted to rush upon him. But Hereward anticipated

iste prævenit, gladium per caput et ad scapulas usque configens. Atque ibi spatam relinquens, bestiam in ulnis accepit, et ad insequentes tetendit. Quo viso plurimum mirati sunt. Verum non minimam gratiam apud dominum et dominam suam promeruit, et grave odium et invidiam cum militibus et pueris domus. Hujus ergo rei gratia locum et honorem cum militibus obtinuit. Licet tunc militem fieri distulit, dicens melius se virtutem et animum suum probare debere. Qua de re provinciales eum in laudibus præferebant, et mulieres ac puellæ de eo in choris canebant, quod gravius inimicis erat, et quod crescebat quotidie, ut corporis et ætatis gratia, ita in magnanimitatum virtutibus et fortitudinum, nullum parem sibi in captione et venatione nec in lusibus vulgaribus et liberalibus relinquens. Propterea tempus opportunum et locum illum perimendi inquirebant: et quodam die quum dominus illorum forte abesset in silvis ad venationem, milites memoratæ domus obrutum jaculo eum tentabant dare a quodam suo familiarissimo, quem ante nudius tertius hostibus præventum a morte liberaverat. Hoc autem Herwardo per servum suum pæne tarde comperto, in ictu jaculi lancea invasorem suum transfodit. His ergo dominæ suæ patefactis, et tantas denique insidias declinans, discessit. At illa lacrimans et multum deprecans ut saltem suum expectaret dominum, aut filii sui languentis exitum, si non evaderet, ipse adoptatus filius hæres illorum fieret: quod impetrare non potuit.

IV.

Qualiter quendam tyrannum, vicerit, et quomodo insignem ipsius gladium acceperit.

Dehinc ad quendam regulum Cornubiæ, Alef vocabulo, Herwardus perrexit, ubi unum nefandissimum virum et

it, driving his sword through its head down to the shoulder-blades, and leaving the blade there he took up the beast in his arms and held it out to those that followed. At which sight they were much amazed. And truly he earned no little favour with his lord and lady, as well as grievous hate and envy with the knights and boys of the house. Therefore by reason of this deed he obtained position and honour with the knights, although at the time he delayed being made a knight, saying that he ought to make better trial of his valour and courage. And so the country-folk extolled him, and the women and girls used to sing of him in their dances, which was a greater grievance to his enemies; and because he daily increased, as in grace of body and age, so also in the virtues of courage and hardihood, leaving none to equal him in the chase and hunting, nor in games either of the common people or gentlefolks. And so they sought for a fitting time and place of killing him; and when on a certain day their lord was by chance absent hunting in the woods, the knights of the aforesaid household attempted to slay him with a javelin hurled by one who was very intimate with him, and whom, three days before, he had delivered from death when he was caught by some enemies. Having learnt this plot only just in time through his servant, Hereward pierced with his lance the man who attacked him in the very act of throwing the javelin. Having disclosed this to his lady, and desiring to avoid such snares, he went away. But she in tears, and with many entreaties that he would at least wait for the lord, or for the death of their sick son, declared that if he would not go away he should become their adopted son and heir: but he would not grant her request.

IV.

How he overcame a certain tyrant, and took his famous sword.

From this place Hereward went to a certain Prince of Cornwall, called Alef, where he found a most wicked and very haughty man, Ulcus Ferreus

valde superbum invenit, Ulcus Ferreus nomine, promereri sibi jam diu expectans ob fortitudinem mirificam reguli pulcherrimam filiam. Hic ergo in duabus gentibus Scottorum et Pictorum ex illorum cognatione bellator fortissimus habebatur et quasi secundus illi ex omnibus gentibus non fuerit. Ubicumque enim commanebat, multi ad eum quasi ad spectaculum confluebant magnanimitates ejus et opera audituri; ex quibus libenter e falso in multis aures tundeat audientium nullum hominem sibi nec duos aut tres comparans. Illo autem hoc sæpe ante regales et ipsum regulum faciente, quodam tempore Anglorum gentem nimis exprobrabat absque virtute virium esse, et in bello nil valere, confirmando se ex multis uno impetu quadam vice tres occidisse. Ad quod indignans Herwardus deridendo coram omnibus illi respondit: Quoniam illos viros quos a te dicis interfectos in mente tua concepisti, et ex corde tuo illos non a matre natos genuisti, dignum est ut uno ictu oris interfecti sint; unde sponsa ejus futura, filia memorati regis, in nimio cachinno soluta est. Quod factum tyranno nimis grave erat, unde statim cominans Herwardo intulit: Vere meis propriis ex manibus nunc interfectus jaceres, ni solum domini præsentia obesset. Cum Herwardus: Vide ne miles robustissimus, ut jactitas, juvenem dolo præveniat. Alioquin si prosecutus absque dolo fueris quem dicis, me semper præparatum reperies, ut gloriosior, si venerit, fiat triumphus. Ipse vero hujus verborum non immemor, forte in nemore quodam vicino domini prædicti Herwardum armis vacuum offendit. En, inquit continuo tyrannus, tempus optatum adest de inimico ulciscendi, etc. Hodie ex crinium tuorum munere in cachinno vel in dolore illa solvetur, quæ olim

(Iron Sore) by name, who had now for a long time been expecting, because of his wonderful courage, to win the very fair daughter of the Prince. This man in the two nations of the Scots and Picts, from his relationship to them, was esteemed a very brave warrior, as though there could be none to compare with him in any nation. For wherever he was staying, many used to flock to him, as to some great sight, for the sake of hearing of his achievements; and he used readily, though untruly, to din these into the ears of his hearers, boasting that no one man, nor any two or three, could be a match for him. But as he often did this before the members of the royal family and before the Prince himself, he was one day grossly abusing the nation of the English as being without the virtue of strength, and worth nothing in war, declaring that he had with one blow killed three men out of a number, on a certain occasion. Indignant at this, Hereward in derision before them all answered him: "Since you have imagined in your mind those three men who you declare were slain by you, and have begotten those sons not of a mother but of your own heart, it is quite right they should be slain by one blow of your mouth." At this his future wife, the daughter of the aforesaid King, was dissolved in laughter. This gave great offence to the tyrant, so that he forthwith threatened Hereward, "In truth you should soon lie slain by my own hands, save only for the presence of the lord." To whom Hereward replied "See that so sturdy a knight as you boast yourself to be does not use craft against a young man. Otherwise if you shall without craft pursue him of whom you speak, you will always find me ready, so that your triumph, if it comes, may be the more glorious." He then, mindful of his words, by chance met with Hereward, when he was unarmed, in a neighbouring grove of the lord's aforesaid. "Lo," said the tyrant at once, "now is the wished for time for avenging myself on my enemy. To-day from a gift of your hair, she shall be dissolved in laughter or in sorrow, who once was pleased at the

ex verborum tuorum pertinacia gavisâ, cæsariem tuam laudabat et faciem et responsionis arrogantiam. Ad quod subjungens Herwardus dixit: Nudum opprimere, armis et viribus valde consutum, inclito gloria non est, sed tamen si accumbam, horæ unius spatium virtus si tibi adest cedat, presbitero res meas ad erogandas pauperibus traditurus, et illico reversurus. Et concessit conjurans et fidem accipiens ne alicui patefaceret. Qui abiens, armis munivit se. Idcirco namque sic exorsus est fari ad eum. Mox autem e vestigio Herwardus reversus, ad primum judicationis signum, tyranni in femora fixit jaculum, et pariter congressi diu sese ictibus cædebant. Juvenis ergo semper conferendo et inferendo ictus subterfugiebat, et inclinabat ac reclinabat se, sæpe improvisos et occultos interjaciens ictus. Ut autem magnanimitatem juvenis ille vir execrandus percepit, manibus nitebatur eum comprehendere quia fortior illo erat et nimis statura prolixior. At semper Herwardus subterfugiebat quousque inclinato illo et a tergo minus cauto, illi gladium in inguine subtus loricam infixit. Qui sentiens sibi in sanguine madens imminere mortem, ait; Heu! heu! ecce robustissimus, in fortitudine confisus incautus a puero prudente obrutus jaceo! O utinam spatam præ manibus, quam sero meæ sponsæ futuræ tradidi, si diva mecum fortuna fuisset, unde tantos oppressi, mihi adesset, uno ictu semianimis saltem vindicaturus, quam a quodam tyranno dimicando accepi. Præterea pueri domus strepitum armorum audientes, cucurrerunt illuc, et domino suo interim rem patefecerunt, qui armatos illuc dissociare eos misit, juvenis necem timens, et venientes, morte præventum, quem non estimabant, invenerunt. Qua de re denique Herwardo comprehenso, quia gener reguli jam ille nefandus vir dicebatur, et ad illum eum perduxerunt. Con-

insolence of your words, and praised your head of hair, and face, and the arrogance of your reply." To which Hereward answered, "For one well provided with arms and strength to crush the helpless, is no glory to a man of renown; but yet if I fall, let your generosity, if you have any, grant me the space of one hour, that I may give my property to the priest to bestow upon the poor, and then I will come back." And he assented with an oath, and took his promise to reveal the affair to nobody. So he departed and armed himself; for it was on that account that he began to speak to him. Hereward then having soon returned, at the first signal of onset pierced his javelin into the tyrant's thighs, and struggling together for a time they smote one another. Then the young man ever by advance and attack avoided the blows, and kept falling back and retreating, often inflicting blows not expected or open. But when the execrable man saw the spirit of the youth, he strove to grasp him with his hands for he was stronger and much taller. But ever Hereward avoided him, until, as he was bending down and rather incautious Hereward thrust his sword into his groin just beneath his breast-plate. Whereupon he, drenched in blood, feeling that death was at hand, said, "Alas! alas! see how I, so very strong, trusting in my strength, from lack of caution lie overthrown by a crafty boy! Oh if that blade were now at hand, which I lately handed to my future spouse, with which I overcame such mighty men, if fortune befriended me, with one blow half-dead as I am I would at least avenge myself,—that blade which I received from fighting with a certain tyrant." Thereupon the boys of the house, hearing the noise of arms ran to the spot and meanwhile told the affair to their lord, who sent armed men thither to separate them, fearing the young man's death; and when they came they found, to their surprise, the tyrant dead. Upon this Hereward was apprehended, because that execrable man was already spoken of as the prince's son-in-law, and they took him to the prince. Then immediately the whole of that

festim ergo omnis illa infesta natio consurgere in eum voluerunt, robustissimum illorum dolo fuisse interfectum asserentes. At iras eorum ipse regulus, ut juvenis salvaretur, compescens, eum in custodiam misit, de eo quasi judicaturus quid fieret. Filia vero ejus in eventu valde exhilarata, formidolosum hominem et incompositum membris quam nimium verita, Herwardo plurimum provide in custodia ministravit, et in fine datis muneribus ac prædicto ense sibi tradito clam discedere fecit, rogans immemor sui ne fieret, ac illum non absque signis ac etiam indicibus ad regis Hiberniæ filium misit, per literas mandans qualiter ab eo inimicus ejus interfectus est.

V.

De bello quod in Hibernia factum est, et quomodo Herwardus ducem adversarii exercitus cum solalibus septem in medio suorum interfecit.

Igitur Herwardus a filio regis Hiberniæ et a rege, his cognitis, honorifice susceptus est, et eum secum aliquantis diebus, licet invitum, commanere fecerunt, quoniam ad paternam domum legatione præcepta functa, et ad matrem viduam repedare voluit, duobus præclarissimis viris, Siwardo albo et Siwardo rufo, ipsius patrui filiis jamdudum inventis, patrem obiisse nunciantes et suam matrem in hæreditate sibi tradita solam esse. Ubi non multo ipse demoratus, mox immineere proximum bellum contra ducem de Munestre regi nunciatur. Accepto siquidem die omnes vicinijs regi adhærentes Herwardum cum suis consortem in prælio et adiutorem fieri exorabant et deprecabantur, quoniam multa insignia fortitudinum de eo audierant, et nunc quia in modico tempore ipsi etiam plurima prædicanda de eo compererant. Igitur Herwardus illorum

hostile nation wished to rise against him, declaring that their mightiest man had been slain by trickery. But the prince himself, that the young man might be saved, restrained their wrath, and kept him in custody, as though intending to decide what should be done about him. But his daughter, greatly delighted at what had happened, as she excessively dreaded that terrible and misshapen man, with great care ministered to Hereward in custody, and in the end, having presented to him gifts and the aforesaid sword which had been delivered to her, caused him to depart in secret, desiring him to remember her, and sent him not without marks and tokens to the son of the king of Ireland, informing him by a letter how her enemy had been slain by him.

V.

Of the war which took place in Ireland, and how Hereward slew the leader of the opposite army with seven comrades in the midst of his men.

Therefore Hereward, when these things were known, was honourably received by the son of the king of Ireland; and they made him remain with them for several days; although he was unwilling, because he wished, after delivering his message to return to his father's house and to his widowed mother; for he had found two very distinguished men, Siward the White and Siward the Red, sons of his own uncle, who told him that his father was dead and that his mother was by herself in the inheritance consigned to him. When he had been there no long time it was announced to the king that a war against the Duke of Munster was imminent. And so on an appointed day all the adherents of the king in the neighbourhood begged and entreated Hereward with his men to take part in the battle and to help them, since they had heard many instances of his bravery, and now even in the short time he had been with them they themselves had found out very many things worth relating of him. And therefore Hereward com-

deprecationibus et verbis obtemperans cum majoribus ad bellum et in bello statuta die cuncta strenuissime perordinavit et disposuit, aciesque instruxit et conduxit, constitutis interim septem sodalibus inter dubia belli ducem adversarii exercitus in medio suorum aggredi debere, si manus eorum aliquantum deficeret. Quod et fecerunt in mediis hostium cuneis interficientes a dextris et a sinistris, ad ducis tentorium usque pervenientes, illum in foris cum duobus suis senibus concubantem reppererunt. Cui cito Herwardus adventus causam dixit, domino suo statim ut cedat et honorem conferat, alioquin scitote sciret, eos in eum irruituros. Nec acquievit, suos viriliter agere sciens, propria manu interdum defendens sese occisis duobus senibus suis paulumper protexit, clamans a suis hostibus præventum adjuvari. Tunc illum solitarie Herwardus aggrediens stravit, aliis introitus tabernaculi custodientibus. Qui repente per cohortem reversi, accepto ense ducis pro signo et lituo, circumdederant enim eos graviter, et unum e suis regis videlicet nepotem prostraverant, ipsis in reversione pene subactis, duobus adhuc amissis sociis et ambobus nepotibus Herwardi graviter vulneratis, tandem ad socios reversi lituum ducis personant, unde nimis terrii terga verterunt. Hinc inde nomen Herwardi in omni regno valde laudabile erat, et fama illius in circuitu vicinarum gentium quotidie crescebat. Qua de re namque multi robustissimi ac filii potentum comperto de eo, ad illum confluebant, cum eo armis et liberalitatibus instruendi. Verum ipse porro cum filio regis recollecta militari manu, omnem locum et terram regi adversariam atque in circuitu inimicos ejus in uno anni spatio sibi subjugavit; cujus medietatem nec ulla ipsius antecessorum virtus aggredi quievit.

plying with their entreaties, with his elders most actively arranged and disposed all things for the war, and in the very day of battle; and he drew up the lines, and led them, seven of his comrades meanwhile being assigned the duty of attacking the leader of the opposing army in the midst of his men, if the battle were doubtful, and if their forces were at all giving way. And this they did: in the midst of the wedges of the enemy, killing to right and left, they made their way up to the leader's tent, and found him lying down at the entrance with two old men. To him Hereward quickly explained the cause of his coming, that he must at once yield and give honour to his lord, or else he must know that they would fall upon him. But he did not consent, knowing that his men were acting bravely; and defending himself with his own hand, he protected himself for a short time, after the two old men had been killed, shouting for help as he was surrounded by enemies. Then Hereward attacked and slew him by himself, while others guarded the entrance of the tent. These suddenly returned through the cohort, having the leader's sword for a signal and a trumpet, for they had closely surrounded them and had laid low one of their men, namely the king's grandson, in their retreat being almost overwhelmed, having as yet lost two comrades, and both of Hereward's nephews being grievously wounded, at length reaching their allies they blow the leader's trumpet, upon which in great alarm the enemy retreat. From this the name of Hereward in all the kingdom was highly praised, and his fame round the neighbouring tribes increased daily. Wherefore many very mighty men, and sons of powerful men, at the news hastened to him to be instructed in arms and courtesy. But he himself next with the king's son, having gathered together a band of soldiers, subdued the whole place and land that was opposed to the king, and his enemies in the neighbourhood in the space of one year: nor could the valour of any of his ancestors reach half way to his.

VI.

Quomodo Herwardus transfigurato seipso ad quasdam nuptias a suo domino missus perrexit, ubi quiddam laudabile fecit, sponso occiso et sponsa ablata, eam ut ad suum dominum conduceret.

Dum ergo in extremis terræ partibus contra Cornubiam manum inferrent, nuncius prædictæ filiae regis Cornubiæ illis occurrit, per literas hujus mandans: Heu! heu! ut quid tandem hoc est, quod ancillæ vestræ tam estis immemores. Num ex vobis hæc jam ante diu meditata sententia est, ut et puellulam deciperetis? Ecce me manibus in visu Hiberniæ superioris subreguli trado et me, pronubam vobis, filius ejus ducit invitam. Utinam erga alios vestram industriam nunc in hoc experirer. De cætero namque fidem, quam semel inclito puero regis Hiberniæ filio commisi, integram semper in mente servabo, si aliter nequivero. Honori vestro pro barbaro dum cesseritis et optato sponso quum puellam non vindicaveritis si valetis, reminiscimini quæso quid vobiscum operata sim. His ergo præceptis, filius regis patri puellæ confestim legatos ferme xl. viros competenter militari habitu ornatos cum duobus ducibus misit, mandans ut pristini fœderis reminisceretur, sibi filia ejus in uxore tradita; alioquin sciret se armis ipsum et invasorem filiae suæ ac ipsam ubicunque nuberet, appetere. Herwardus autem per aliam viam illud occulte iter agit cum tribus tantum sodalibus, per unguenta seipso transfigurato, mutataque flavente cæsarie in nigredinem et barba juventutis in rubedinem. Ac tandem illuc proveniens, legatos filii regis in custodia, et reguli Cornubiæ futurus gener invenit, sequenti die ad propria cum sponsa iturus. Herwardus ergo statim nuptias

VI.

How Hereward in disguise was sent by his lord to a wedding, where he achieved a praiseworthy action, in killing the bridegroom, and carrying off the bride and conveying her to his lord.

While then in a remote part of the land they were leading their band against Cornwall, a messenger from the daughter of the king of Cornwall before mentioned, met them with a letter containing this message: "Alas! alas! why is this that you are so long unmindful of your handmaiden? Could I ever have had this opinion of you, that you would deceive a young girl? Lo I am delivered to the hands of a petty prince of Ireland, under your eyes, and his son is marrying me against my will, who am in love with you. Oh that I might in this emergency experience the energy you display towards others! For otherwise that faith which I have once given to the noble son of the king of Ireland, I shall always preserve whole in my mind, if I cannot escape. Should you abandon your honour like a barbarian, and not save a girl for her betrothed if you can, remember I pray you what dealings I have had with you." Upon this message, the son of the king immediately sent to the father of the girl ambassadors, some forty men in due military equipment, with two leaders, charging him to remember the former bargain, how his daughter was betrothed to him: otherwise he might know that he would attack with arms both himself and the man who took his daughter, and get her wherever she were married. But Hereward by another road undertook that journey secretly with three companions, only having disguised himself with ointment and having changed his yellow hair to black and his youthful beard to a red colour. And at length arriving at the place he found the messengers of the king's son in custody, and the intended son-in-law of the Cornish prince about to go on the following day to his own possessions with his bride. Hereward therefore immediately went

ut exploraret ingressus est, et extraneum se a longe profectum fatetur, cujusdam nobilissimi ex occidente in illorum partibus servitium iturum esse: suscipitur autem uti extremus inter nuptialia contubernia et cum convivantium lætitia. Discubuit ergo cum suis in extremis, ac novissimum locum sibi semper elegit. Quod factum filia reguli et notam formam rimatur, sed valde colorem miratur. Tum ex laudabilis viri Herwardi recordatione, quem dudum e carcere liberaverat et ad filium regis Hiberniæ miserat, interim lacrimata est, et ob illius memoriam parapsidem cum ferculo illi direxit dicens: Quoniam extraneus est et ex quali dignitate nescitur, undique depulsus in extremo recumbit, munus continens nunc cum contento accipiat, ne sponsum vel sponsam juvenculam in aliena patria exprobet, aut in cæteris nuptiis denotet. Minister autem illi viciniore ferculum porrexit. Herwardus quidem rem intelligens extendit manum et arripuit pateram, strictis amborum digitis quod sanguis sub unguibus effluxit. Quem proinde plurimum maledixerunt, diabolum hominem et incompositum vocantes, participemque convivii fieri non debere. Quibus e contrario de hoc quod in mente habebat respondit: Nec lætitiā convivii associabo, nec gaudiis nuptiarum participabo, donec isto cum munere sicuti vos nunc iterum ministravero. His ergo illa præceptis continuo magis ac magis quis ipse est in anima percunctatur, et suæ nutrici etiam illis reseratis, si forte Herwardus aut frater ejus est statim ut sciscitaret. Quæ instanter viso illo ipsum esse, mutata per colorem cæsarie, affirmabat, sed tamen melius probare interim admonuit. Sponsa namque post prandium regalibus ornata indumentis, sicut mos provinciæ est, cum puellis potum convivis et conservis patris et matris in extrema die a paterna domo discedens ministratura

in to see the wedding, saying that he was a stranger from a long distance and was going into the service of a certain noble man from the west in their parts: but he was received though late into the marriage party and welcomed by the guests. He took his seat therefore with his men at the end of the table and ever chose for himself the lowest seat. The king's daughter observed this and his familiar form, but was much astonished at his complexion. Then from remembrance of the estimable Hereward, whom she had lately freed from prison, and had sent to the son of the king of Ireland, she wept, and from recollection of him sent him a small dish on a tray, saying: "Since he is a stranger and it is not known of what dignity, and is reclining apart at the end of the table let him accept this present with its contents that he may not abuse the bridegroom or the young bride in a foreign country, or denounce them at another wedding." Then the attendant drew near to him with the tray. Hereward understanding the affair, laid hold of the dish, and squeezed the fingers of both the attendant's hands so that the blood flowed out from his nails. Accordingly they abused him excessively, calling him diabolical and disorderly, and that he ought not to share the banquet. To them he answered, with reference to what was passing in his mind; "I will neither join in the joy of the banquet, nor partake of the pleasures of the wedding, until I can wait upon you as you do now upon me." On being informed of this the princess more and more kept asking herself who he was, revealing the affair to her nurse, if by chance she could find out if it were Hereward or a brother of his. On seeing him she immediately declared that it was Hereward himself, with the colour of his hair changed; but yet she advised her to make sure. For the bride, after dinner, in royal dress, as the practice of the province is, went forth with her damsels at the end of the day to offer drink to the guests and servants of her father and mother. As she left her father's house, one went before with a harp,

processit, quodam præcedente cum cythara et unicuique cytharizante cum poculo, quoniam præcipuus illis in locis jocus erat et novus. Una quippe illarum inter alias Herwardo cyathum meri plenum detulit, astante illo cum cythara. Qui renuit accipere a muliebri manu, quoniam ipse votum et filius regis de Hibernia, ut nil reciperent, jam fecerant, priusquam a manu filiae reguli aliquid diu optatum acciperent. Convivæ quoque illum inde nimis despecta pincerna statim improbabant, et jocolator dominæ interim rem objurgando exegit, illa poculum adhuc convivis ministrante. Quæ illuc accessit et Herwardo potum porrexit, contra illo e erecto. Nam ipsum statim illa oculorum acies agnovit, nam in membrorum effigie ipsum esse Herwardum intellexit, unde in sinu ejus ex propria manu continuo anulum contulit illum excusatum de reliquo, inscium consuetudinis, cum cæteris haberi præcipiens. Nec jocolator quidem circumquaque vagando his adquevit, sæpe præterito illo autem cytharam percutere indignum esse asseruit, qui in convivio pincernam cum poculo despexerit. Cui tandem Herwardus inde ira commotus respondit, quod ante extremum fieri debitum stulte a stulto differtur, debitori vicem hujus melius si tempus incumberet persolveretur, verum indignans quasi solus in arte peritus cytharam in ulnis illius impulit. Quam suscipiens, efficacissime fibras tetendit, et sonos atque voces interim cunctis admirantibus produxit, altero quidem ex facto nimis verente, cytharamque de manibus illius continuo arripere nitente. At vero convivæ dignum valde munere et ministrum interim habere judicabant. Si persisteret verum potum, forte ne perciperetur quis ipse esset, adquevit, multipliciter cum ea canendo, et per discrimina vocum nunc solitarie et nunc tripliciter cum

and as he played offered a cup to each person; for this is a peculiar and novel piece of humour in those places. And so one of the damsels offered to Hereward a cup full of wine, while the harper was standing by. But he refused to accept it from the hand of a woman, because he and the son of the king of Ireland had just made a vow, to take nothing before they received from the hand of the prince's daughter something long desired. At this slight to the cup-bearer the guests blamed him very much, and the jester described the affair with much abuse to his mistress, while she was still offering the cup to the guests. Then she drew near to the spot and offered drink to Hereward, standing opposite to him, for a glance of the eyes immediately recognized him and she perceived by the shape of his limbs that it was Hereward himself; and so she immediately conveyed a ring from her own hand into the fold of his dress, directing that he should be for the future excused as being unacquainted with their customs. But the jester wandering about everywhere would not rest quiet, but as often as he passed declared that the man who at a banquet would despise the cup-bearer with his cup was not worthy to strike the lyre. To him at last Hereward, stirred to anger at his conduct, made answer, which was foolishly spread about by the fool, that if he would give him the opportunity he would better discharge that duty than himself; and he with indignation, as though he alone were skilled in the art, placed the harp in his arms. And taking it Hereward most skilfully struck the strings, and produced sounds and strains to the admiration of all, while the other was quite frightened at the occurrence and kept trying to seize the harp from his hands. But the guests judged him well worthy of a present and meanwhile that he was to have an attendant. But as he persisted in offering him drink, perhaps that it should not be perceived who he was, he acquiesced; in many ways singing with the harp, and he sang with different tones at one time by himself, at another time with two others

suis sociis mōre Girviorum cantavit. Unde valde lætificati, a sponsa tum insigne pallium quasi pro mercede obtinuit, et a sponso, quicquid præter uxorem et terram petere vellet.

At interea, nuntios filii regis Hiberniæ confestim absolvi petivit liberosque dimitti. Quumque ex custodia disponderentur conducere, quidam cujus omnigenarum causa fuit et histrionum invidendo ad hoc dominum prævenit, dicens: Iste ex illorum sceleratorum nunciorum numero est et explorare domum tuam huc accessit, aut potius ut illudat te, abducens inimicos tuos ob vilissimi ludi meritum, vel etiam quod infirma eorum manus, virtute non vero deridendo astutus illusor ex illorum parte obtineat. Quod verbum bonum erat in oculis ejus, primo cœnum illum caute custodire jussit, ne tunc comprehensus tumultus in convivio fieret, in postero die una cum nunciis filii regis Hiberniæ ad spectaculum iturus ad propria, ipso revertente cum sponsa. Nam omnes illos dextro oculo privari debere subjunxit, sicque dimitti. Herwardus vero statim his per filiam regis perceptis fugæ consuluit; tum advocatis sociis, prævenire eos ob suorum ereptionem contendens, in vicino nemore, prope aquam, quæ partem regni ejus ambit et dividit sese occultando occubuit, expectans illorum adventum et præcedentium multitudinis transfretationem. Quum itaque pene omnes fuissent transgressi et ligamina imposita, ut trans flumen oculorum officio illi prædicti nuncii destituerentur, Herwardus cum suis e latibulo prosiluit, et tyrannum ictu jaculi prævenit, aliosque insequentes, atque interdum ligatos continuo absolventes, ex quibus repente eorum manus non parum moderata est. Tandem Herwardus, tyranni equo ascenso, sponsam illius cum

of his companions after the manner of the Girvii. Whereupon all were greatly delighted, and he obtained from the bride a beautiful cloak by way of a reward, and from the bridegroom whatever he liked to ask for except his wife and his land. But meanwhile he asked that the messengers of the king of Ireland's son should be without delay released and set free. And when they were disposed to lead them out of custody, a certain person speaking for the rest, and being jealous of the players, interrupted the lord saying; "This man is of the number of those wicked messengers, and has come hither to spy out your house, or rather to mock you, leading off your enemies through this most contemptible sport, or because their force is weak, the scoffer artful in skill and not only in mockery may obtain some of them." Which speech was good in his eyes, and first he bid them watch that vile fellow cautiously, lest if he were apprehended at once there should be a tumult at the banquet, as he intended to go the following day with the messengers of the king of Ireland's son to the show, while he himself returned with the bride to his own home. For he added that all these men ought to be deprived of their right eyes, and so dismissed. But Hereward having previously learnt these things from the daughter of the king took counsel for flight. Then calling his companions, striving to anticipate them because of the seizure of his men, he lay hidden in a neighbouring grove, near some water, which surrounds a part of that kingdom and forms a division, awaiting their arrival and the passage of the number of men that went before. And so when almost all had crossed and the men had been bound, so that across the river those messengers before named might be deprived of their eyes, Hereward leapt with his men from his hiding place, and anticipated the tyrant by the hurling of his javelin, and the other men that followed, and by degrees loosening those that were bound, whereby their company soon became of considerable numbers. At length Hereward mounting the tyrant's horse led away

sociis abduxit, obviare filium regis Hiberniæ et exercitum ejus accelerans, quem in adjutorio eorum circumduxerat. Denique post trium dierum temporis spatium, lassatis omnibus equitibus, excepto tyranni equo, super quem puella pene abducebatur, plurimisque semianimis sociis ex calore atque fame et fuga, ad tentoria ejus in medio noctis silentio perveniunt. Quibus congratulans valde, virginem in matrimonio copulavit.

VII.

Uti Naufragium pertulit de Hibernia reversus et in Flandria iterum tempestate dejectus ibi nomen mutavit.

Igitur Herwardus visitare parentes ac patrem* et matrem animo valde accensus, duas naves a rege armis et omni cum navali apparatu onustas tandem obtinuit, licet multum nimis ut illa in patria commaneret ipse venerabilis rex resisteret, accepta una de neptibus ejus in conjugem, vel filia cujuscumque vellet divitis terræ ipsius in matrimonio et terra. Quibus non acquievit antequam a paterna patria si reverteretur. Sed ascensa navi, tempestate ventorum ad Orcadem appulit insulam, ubi in littore maris unam perdidit navem. Hinc inde per turbinem maris ejectus iterum in Flandriam secundum Bertinum naufragium pertulit. At comes terræ illius Manasar vocatus nomine et nobiliores patriæ illuc mittentes coram omnibus illos perduxerunt, præcursores exercitus alicujus istos æstimantes aut potius exploratores patriæ, armamenta navis et viros præclaros armisque ornatos dum conspiceret. Verum mox interrogatur genus et patriam ac nomen et causam adventus. Quibus respondit Herwardus, ex Anglorum gente originem duxisse, et in multis locis ac terris

* Qy. patriam. His father was dead: see § 5.

his bride with his companions, hastening to meet the son of the king of Ireland and his army, which he had led round to their assistance. At last after a space of three days, all the cavalry being tired out, except the tyrant's horse upon which the young lady was being led away, and very many of his companions being half dead with heat and hunger and the retreat, they arrive in silence at his tents in the middle of the night. The prince, heartily congratulating them, married the lady.

VII.

How he endured shipwreck on his return from Ireland, and in Flanders, being a second time overwhelmed by a storm, he there changed his name.

And now Hereward much inflamed with a desire of visiting his dependants and his father* and mother, at last obtained from the king two ships fitted out with arms and all naval equipment, although the aged king himself long objected, so that he might remain in that country and take one of his grand-daughters in marriage, or the daughter of any rich man that he liked of that land, and receive a grant of land. But Hereward would not accept these offers before he returned from his own country. Having embarked he was driven by a storm to the Orkneys. And being driven hence by a hurricane to Flanders, he a second time suffered shipwreck near Bertinum. But the Count of that land, by name Manasar, and the nobles of the country, sending to the place, led them out before all, regarding them as the precursors of some army, or rather spies of the country, when they saw the equipments of the ship and the splendid men and that they were all armed. But soon he was asked his family and country and name and the cause of his arrival. Hereward replied, that he was of the race of the English, and that he was going to serve perchance as a soldier in many places and

armis forte servitutum vel potius negotiatum esse, seu qualicumque arte sibi fortuna tribueret, prosecutum, et ex nomine Haraldus, in illis regionibus tempestate de Hibernia compulsus, ac naufragium ibi peressus. Præcepit enim ut nullus e suis nomen Herwardi profiteretur vel dignitatem vel magnanimitatem promeret. Tandem ipsum cum suis honeste interdum prædictus comes custodire jubet, quis ipse vel unde sit dubitans.

lands, or rather was going to do business, or would pursue any profession that fortune might assign to him, and that his name was Harold, and that he had been driven to those regions by a storm from Ireland and that he had there suffered shipwreck. For he gave orders that no one of his men should utter the name of Hereward, or should disclose his rank or dignity. At length the aforesaid Count orders him and his men for a time to be kept in honourable custody, doubting who he was or whence he came.

VIII.

De prima ipsius militia ad Flandriam, unde tandem et novis quotidie ex virtutibus agnitus est, quum multum, quis tantus vir fuerit vel unde, exquisitum esset.

Iterum quippe Flandrensis comes cum quodam alio vicino comite de Ginnes warram habuit. Quum autem quotidie sui in expeditione ante castella et prædia monomachiam facere pergerent, Herwardus ut sibi saltem una die cum illis ingredi liceret multum deprecatus est. Quod tandem obtinuit, et sicut in armis strenuissime et comitatu belli edoctus, verum ita eadem die prudentur egit, militem quendam ab alio longe a comitatu obrutum forte jacentem, quem ipse solus protegendo, quatuor occisis inuasoribus, liberavit et reduxit, cunctis admirantibus atque ambos in custodia æstimantibus captos. Ex qua re statim nominatissimus in palatio principis factus est, et præclarus inter robustissimos, intrans ex tunc cum illis et exiens, quotidie novas magnanimitatis peragens in militia. Tamen semper multum quis tantus vir aut qualis vel unde fuerit princeps terræ dubitans, ab extraneis et mercatori-

VIII.

Of his first fighting in Flanders, from which, and from his daily deeds of valour, he was at length discovered, when much enquiry was made as to who such a man could be, or whence he could come.

Then because the Count of Flanders was at war with a certain neighbouring Count of Ginnes, when his men daily proceeded to single combats in front of the castles and farms in the campaign, Hereward anxiously implored him that he might at least be allowed to go out with them for one day. And this permission he at length obtained. And as he was well trained in arms and management of war, so he acted with prudence on that same day, for there was a soldier lying overthrown by another far from the company, whom he by himself defended, liberated, and brought back, killing four men who attacked him; to the admiration of all, for they supposed both had been taken prisoners. From this he was immediately made of very great account in the palace of the prince, and reckoned one of their strongest men, from that time going in and out with them, daily accomplishing fresh deeds of valour in fight. But the prince of the land being ever much in doubt as to who or what or of what country such a man could be, enquired of foreigners and merchants

bus valde illius notitiam sciscitatur si forte nomen ipsius aut fama in ulla longinqua regione perciperetur, ita ut non longe prorsus defuerit inquisitioni ejus desiderata valde notitia. Quidam enim ante triennium in Hibernia talem virum atque virtute et facie consimilem se vidisse et multa de eo et prædicanda audisse dicebat, et hujus ex nomine vocatus, unde continuo compertis et illo advocato cum solo filio secretæ suæ in dolis notitiam multum prædictus comes inquit, et nomen ac patriam atque dignitatem et genus jurans et confirmans sicut carissimum filium quicumque sit habiturus. Tandem de eo quæ audiverat vera fuisse professus est, et nomen et patriam et quomodo a patre expulsus in Cornubiam prius venerit, et post in Hiberniam, et causam illius loci adventus.

IX.

Quomodo quendam insignem militem vicerit, et ipsum incolumem qualiter ad socios perduxerit.

Erat namque interdum parti adversariæ quidam nepos comitis de Ginnes Hoibrictus nomine, eques virtute animi et consilio bellorum magnificus, qui instar leonis fortitudine in grege etiam ipse et computabatur in exercitu. Huic quodam die forte extra comitatum solus adhæsit Herwardus, et in virtutibus animorum sibi, invicem non agnoscentes, fortiter simul coierant, contractis in primo impulsu lanceis. Dehinc statim sese gladiis cædebant, verum attonitum ex ictu dies sub aure forte Herwardus reddidit. At continuo in adjutorio illius concurrentibus plurimis, tantorum manus declinans, ipsum in ulnis suscepit et ad socios conduxit, interim licet expergisceretur de manibus ejus

any news of him, if by chance his name or fame were known in any distant land; so that it was not long before the much desired information was given to his enquiry. For someone said that three years before he had seen such a man in Ireland, and like him in valour and appearance; and that he had heard many things told about him, and that he was called by his name; on which discovery, Hereward being summoned, the aforesaid count with his only son questioned him as to object in this deceit, and asked his name and country and dignity and family, assuring him with an oath that he would regard him as a very dear son. At length he admitted that what he had heard of him was true, and he told his name and country, and how being driven forth by his father he had come first to Cornwall, and afterwards to Ireland, and he explained the reason of his arrival at that place.

IX.

How Hereward overcame a famous soldier, and led him safe and sound to his companions.

There was occasionally present in the party of the enemy a grandson of the Count of Ginnes, by name Hoibrictus, a knight glorious for courage and knowledge of warfare, who was accounted in the army like a lion among a flock for bravery. Hereward by himself one day came upon him beyond the company, and without recognising one another, out of excessive valour, they mightily clashed together, and at the first onset their lances were broken. Then they attacked one another with swords, and Hereward dealt him an astounding blow under the ear. And while many rushed to his assistance, Hereward, evading them all, took him up in his arms and carried him to his companions, although meantime he recovered his senses and strove

erumpere nitens. Quo facto comes de Ginnes valde obstupuit, et nimio timore et mœrore ob nepotis inclytique militis excidium etiam et dolore affluxus, sequente die suo principi debitum honorem et servitium, mandavit, et munera simul ac obsides contulit. Audierat enim laudabilis viri Herwardi famam, et quid in Hibernia et Cornubia egerat, et fortitudinem jam viderat.

to escape. The Count of Ginnes wondered at this, and was alarmed and grieved because of the downfall of his grandson, a renowned soldier; and on the following day sent to offer due honour and service to his prince, and also sent presents and hostages. For he had heard of the fame of Hereward, so worthy of praise, and what he had done in Ireland and Cornwall; and now he had seen his bravery.

X.

Quomodo ab quadam puella adamatur, ob ejus gratiam ad certamina perrexit, ubi præ omnibus cum suis victor exitit.

Apud sanctum Admarum namque tunc temporis quædam puella nobilis et pulchra degebat, scientiæ liberalitatis multum dedita, in mechanicaque arte etiam peritissima, nomine Turfrida. Hæc autem valde adamavit Herwardum, comperta de eo multa magnalia, unde per plurimas ut fertur in amore illius exercuit artes, cum quibus ejusdem juvenis animum in se convertit. Exardescebat autem et quidam alter ex comprovincialibus, insignis miles et cujusdam præpotentissimi nepos de sancto Walerico, et ipse potens in amore ejus, a quo illi inde corporis detrimentum minabatur aut mortem. Quumque Herwardus ad certamina solemnitatibus quæ apud Pontes jam et Pictaviam fiunt, una cum tyronibus domini sui pergeret, atque ut tirocinia facerent illos conduceret, adversarium ejus in comitatu cum suis inscius offendit, ac ipsum in mediis militum cuneis progressum, signum ex virginali vitta gerens, ad gratiam amicæ, ut militiam patraverat. Contra quem statim viso illo adivit Herwardus et ex primo impulsu obrutum dedit, arrepto signo illius et equo.

X.

How Hereward is beloved by a certain girl, for whose sake he went forth to combat, and there with his men proved victorious.

At that time there lived at Saint Admarus a young lady noble and beautiful, much devoted to liberal knowledge, and skilled in mechanical arts, whose name was Turfrida. She fell in love with Hereward, having heard of his achievements; and so she displayed many of her accomplishments, as they say, for love of him; and thereby secured his affection for herself. But another man of the neighbourhood was in love with her, a famous soldier, and grandson of a very powerful man of Saint Walericus; and he was so desperately in love that he threatened some mischief, or even death, to Hereward. And when Hereward was going to the contests which are held at the Bridges and Pictavia, together with the recruits of his lord, and was taking them to make their first attempt at such competitions, he unawares came upon his adversary in a company with his men, and advancing in the middle of the troops, carrying a token from a girl's chaplet, for his sweetheart's sake, as though he had accomplished his warfare. On seeing him Hereward immediately advanced upon him, and at the first onset overthrew him, and took away his token and his horse.

Quod quidem prædictæ puellæ transmissit, et alia ex ipsius parte signa, adhuc tribus ab eo nec vi superatis et a suis commilitonibus quam plurimis, consorte illo unicuique semper et præsidio. Unde præcipue cum suis victoriæ gratia præ omnibus redimitus fatetur sodalibus in amore præfata virginis sese nimium æstulare, sed quomodo ad eam veniet nescius, multorum inimicorum insidias præcavens. Tum illuc admodum cum paucis tetendit sodalibus, nemini ejus absentiam patescere præcipiens.

Nec adversario illius quidem pro congressionis exitum nec adventus causam latuerunt, unde insidias in multis locis ex latronibus et malefactoribus in ipsius occursum constituit, ex quibus quodam die illi decem et septem ab xl latronibus surrepti sunt; et occisis denique xx et v ex ipsis invasoribus iter arreptum tetendit. Ubi tandem plurimis et in via affixus infestis ibi pervenit, atque Herwardi internuncium et nepotem ipsius videlicet Siwardum album se dixit, mandata amicitiae a domino suo et munera illi deferens, cui statim valde congratulans deosculata est. Et diligenter intuitus per oculorum acies et ex venusta facie et flavente cæsarie corporisque efficacia, eum tandem agnovit. Verum statim hæc verba prorupit; Ecce omnium hominum mihi præstantissimum in brachiis amplector et militem præclarissimum oculis intueor, nunc licet sero exoptati viri præsentia potior. Votis et aliquantum desideriis adimpleor. Ipse vero rem ut erat denegans, non eam recte sentire de hoc dicebat. Et illa de eo signis satis exquisitis in corpore designantia vulnera tenuissimorum cicatricum, Herwardum esse sibi dilectissimum contra affirmabat, ex quibus superatur, et verum agnoscere visus est. Dum vero hæc soliloquio faterentur, apprehensum illum deducit in interiorum domum, ostendens illi omnes paternas divitias in auro et argento, vel cujuscunque materiæ, et

And this he sent to the young lady aforesaid, and other tokens on his own part, there being still three not overcome by him, and several by his fellow soldiers, while he was always accompanying and protecting each one.* And so being especially honoured with his men, by reason of his victory, above all, he confesses to his comrades that he is greatly in love with the aforesaid young lady, but ignorant of how he could approach her, dreading the snares of his many foes. Then he made his way to her with very few of his companions, directing that his absence should be made known to none.

But neither was his departure to this meeting nor the cause of his coming concealed from his rival*; and so he arranged ambushes in many places, with robbers and malefactors, to meet him: and of these one day 17 out of 40 robbers were withdrawn, and he killed 25 of those who attacked him, and continued his journey that had been interrupted. At last, though pressed by very many rascals on the road, he arrived there, and said that he was a messenger of Hereward's, and indeed his nephew, namely Siward the White, bringing a message and presents from his master to her, who in great delight immediately kissed him. But looking earnestly at the expression of his eyes, and from his comely face, and golden hair, and the vigour of his body, she at last recognised him. And immediately she burst forth in these words: "Lo! I embrace in my arms the most excellent of all men, and see with my eyes the most renowned soldier, and now, though late, I am in the presence of the man most desired." But he repudiated the suggestion, and said that she was mistaken. But she, after strictly enquiring from him as to some personal tokens, scars that betoken some slight wounds, maintained on the contrary that he was her most beloved Hereward; whereby he was overcome, and admitted the truth. But while this was discussed in private, she leads him away to the inside of the house, shewing him all her father's riches in gold and silver, or of other material, and many things

* Some error in original scribe or in transcript.

maternas multas res, atque insuper loricam nimis levitatis et subtilissimi operis ac multo valde omni ferro et chalybe lucentiore et puriorem, atque galeam simillimi decoris et fortitudinis, de ipsis adjungens : Multi quidem divites et potentes ex his compertis, ubinam sunt multum inquirentes et ut proderentur munera promittentes, dolo eas, metu, vi, aut pretio sibi usurpare, vel qualicunque arte cupientes, huc usque ex atavi rebus servavi, atavo semper et avo ac patri ex omnibus rebus carissimæ, ut sponsum ex his mihi dotarem. Nunc autem omnium hominum tibi competentem virtutem animi et fortitudinem approbo, et hoc commodum mihi valde ac præcipuum est exinde ut diceris amicæ competenti ex dono si congratulatus fueris. Volo etiam in meo tale quid tunc perpeti corpore semel, quicquid eas ferrei vel e metallo excederet. De quibus namque non minime congaudiens gratias egit Herwardus. Idcirco enim utrique sibi invicem fidei arrhas commiserunt; et post ad commilitones ipsum præstolantes denique pedem refert. Nocte vero eadem hostem in hospitio unum ex satellitibus præfati militis inscius offendit, qui in silentio noctis dormientem cum secure petivit Herwardum, scilicet forte a lecto insonnis revolutus, fortiter in stratu percussit, verum omnes expergefacti eum comprehendentes dextra privaverant manu, compertis unde vel a quo venerat. Ex tunc enim in consuetudinem acceptus, Herwardus juxta lectum pausari proprium aut in stratu cujusdam suorum alienis in locis, insidias inimicorum præcavens. Illa nocte autem ad suum dominum cum suis sociis pervenit; quibus valde congratulans, audierat enim insignia ex eis et quæ ad certamina fecerat, pro quibus muneribus illos statim et honoribus ditavit. Tamen nil Herwardus susciperet, donec predictam puellam cum terris et postularet et acciperet.

of her mother's, and besides a corslet of excessive lightness and very fine work, and much brighter and purer than any steel or iron, and a helmet of like beauty and strength; adding, about them, "There have been many rich and powerful men that have made much enquiry about these, where they are, and offering gifts for their production, desiring to get them for themselves by trickery, or threats, or force, or money, or by any artifice they could: but I have kept them hitherto of my forefather's possessions, ever the dearest of the possessions of my forefather, and grandfather, and father, that I might present them to my betrothed. And now of all men I favour you for the suitable valour of your courage and for your bravery, and it is very agreeable and right for me that you should tell a suitable lover if you are glad of the gift. For I am willing in my own person to undergo anything, should anything surpass them in steel or metal." Hereward thanked her for them, greatly delighted. And so they gave each other pledges of fidelity; and afterwards at last he returns to his fellow-soldiers who were waiting for him. But the same night in the guest house he unawares encountered a foe in one of the attendants of the aforesaid soldier, who in the silence of night went to attack Hereward with an axe, while he was sleeping; but as it happened he turned round from his bed wide awake, and struck him valiantly on the bed-clothes, and all his companions, being aroused, seized him and cut off his right hand, when they found out whence and from whom he had come. And from that time it was taken for a custom, for Hereward to rest near his own bed, or else to lie in the bed of one of his men in a different place, fearing the snares of his enemies. But on that night he arrived at his lord's, with his companions; and he greatly congratulated them, for he had heard from them of his achievements, and what he had done at the fights, for which he forthwith enriched them with rewards and honours. But yet Hereward would accept nothing, till he should demand and receive the aforesaid young lady with her lands.

XI.

Pro qua re Herwardus cum quodam duce in Scaldemariland cum exercitu missus est, et præcursorem exercitum superavit.

Præterea quoque Flandrensis comes legatos in Scaldemariland pro tributo diu jam retento et censu terræ miserat: qui ferme his diebus illo in loco præfati nuncii dextro oculo privati ob illius injuriam nunciantur et sinistro pede abscisi. Ad opportunum principi et suis visum est Herwardum illuc una cum exercitu et duce ipsius usque in illam regionem mittere, pro quibus aut justitiam valde competentem acciperent, seu inimicum graviter vindicarent. Idque statim Herwardus gratanter licet rem difficilem exequitur. Classibus accensis secundaque admodum tempestate et prospero ventu ibi perveniunt. Sed non statim defuit eis hostilem multitudinem ut repatriarent, minitantes aut sævis jaculis perimerentur, vel captivi in servitutem redigerentur. Unde vehementer exacerbati et plurimi perterriti sunt, pedem referre volentes. Ad hæc Herwardus corda trepidantium confortat leviter et scientia in bello vacuos timore posse asserens, licet multam nimis et incompositam multitudinem et temerariam audaciam fuerint: quod est confidentia temeritatis et arrogantia annihilationis. Qua de causa quippe valde animis accensis, persecutionem eorum acrius contra præcursorem exercitum consurgunt, aciesque erigunt iv. ex xl. classibus et simul omnis exercitus a tergo erectus, si alii deficerent, ut procederent. Verum etiam et Herwardus, incurrentibus aliis, locum dimicandi contra fieri in medio postulavit ut effebi et pueri quasi suas vires probarent, aut sic ipsi inde exacerbati provocarentur ad pugnam, seu potius taliter virtutem eorum minorem experirentur in bello

XI.

Wherefore Hereward with a certain leader was sent into Scaldemariland with an army, and how he overcame the army in front.

Moreover the Count of Flanders had sent ambassadors into Scaldemariland for tribute now for a long time withheld, and for the rating of the land: and about this time in that place these messengers aforesaid were reported to have been deprived of one eye, and to have had the left foot cut off, to his great dishonour. It seemed therefore opportune to the Prince and his men, to send Hereward to that region together with an army and his own general, in order to receive fitting justice for them, or else to punish the enemy severely. And that Hereward, although a difficult matter, gladly undertook. With a fleet in their train they arrived at the place with very favourable weather and a prosperous wind. But it was not long before they reached a great multitude of the enemy, who threatened to overwhelm them with their javelins, or to take them prisoners and reduce them to slavery. At this they were greatly exasperated, and very many were much alarmed and wanted to retreat. And so Hereward strengthened the hearts of the waverers, in a light-hearted fashion, declaring that from their experience in war they must be void of fear, although they met† with an excessively great multitude, and ill arranged, and rash audacity; for this was the confidence of rashness, and the arrogance of destruction. Whereby their courage was greatly inflamed, and they stand up the more eagerly to the pursuit of them against the army in front, four out of forty ships and the whole army as well being in the rear, so that if some fell others might take their place. Then Hereward, while the others were rushing to the attack, demanded the centre as his position for the fight, so that the youths and boys might test their strength, or that so they themselves exasperated at it, might be provoked to the battle, or rather in such a way they might try their inferior valour

† Participle seems omitted in the Latin.

priusquam ad majora procederent; hoc quippe adversariæ parti mandavit, quam gratanter suscipientes in fortitudine eorum confisi, unum in medio statuerunt, quem contra citius processit Herwardus; siquidem illo prostrato, alium aliumque miserunt, quibus quidem omnibus una mortis fuit occasio, armati se defensare nescientes, nec cum armis incompressa corpora protegere scientes, verum irritatos se autumantes, aut potius illum magum æstimantes, omnes in illum irruere conati sunt. Ac ergo repente conversus ad socios, indiscrete post eum dissociati sunt; verum sic illos inter manum miserat, pro quo tandem superati sunt.

XII.

De secundo bello apud Scaldemari-land, et quomodo gens illa ad pugnam, vel cum quibus armis processit, et qualiter Herwardus suum contra ordinavit exercitum.

Confestim ergo omnis illa infesta natio et gens non approbanda, undique protinus ex insula et mari omnem multitudinem terræ convenire jubent, et incursantes et infestantes suos fines exterminare, et illos in xii^o die radicitus confestim a facie terræ exterminare mandant, ne modicum fundati non leviter excludantur, aut potius alienigenis his diebus subacti fierent, sicut gens Anglorum a Francigenis, nec subdita, audierant. Collectis autem in unum omnibus ad Flandrensem exercitum ut abscederentur mandaverunt, solummodo vita comite amissis omnibus quicunque ibi etiam advenerant, præter aliquas naves, navalia ac insuper ducem exercitus Robertum et Herwardum magistrum militum et tribunos cuneorum illis traderent interficiendos pro omnibus. Conduxerant enim simul plaustra et quadrigas, ut res eorum abduccerentur

in war, before they proceeded to greater deeds: and as he directed this against the opposing party, they perceived it with joy, confiding in their strength, and they set one man in the middle, against whom Hereward very soon advanced; and so when he was overthrown, they sent others, one after the other, but to them all it was the same occasion of death, for though armed they knew not how to defend themselves, nor how to protect with their arms their awkward bodies, but declaring that they were mocked, or rather thinking him a magician, all endeavoured to rush on him at once. But then suddenly he turned round to his companions, and they were incautiously separated behind him; but so he got them within reach, whereby they were at length overcome.

XII.

Of the second war at Scaldemari-land, and how that nation advanced to the fight, and with what arms: and how Hereward arranged his army against them.

Immediately then all that dangerous nation and outrageous people, ordered the whole population of the country from all sides from the island and the sea to come together, and to ravage and lay waste their borders, and they command them to do so very thoroughly within 14 days, lest being so little secure they should be wholly driven out, or rather become subject within that time to the foreigners, like the English people to the French; nor had they heard a false report. And having gathered all together into one place by the army of the men of Flanders, they gave orders that they should be cut off; all the men who had come thither might have their lives spared, but to lose everything else except a few ships and their tackling and were to deliver up besides, Robert, the leader of the army, and Hereward, the master of the soldiers, and the tribunes of the companies, to them, to be put to death in the place of all the others. For they had brought to the same place waggons and chariots, so as to convey away

et arma. Quibus perceptis, innuente et hoc Herwardo, cunctas quadrigas et currus ante legatos igni tradiderunt et ipsos in mediis flammis projici judicaverint, nisi jura internunciorum apud illos frangi viderentur, et fœdera legationis violari. Suasit ergo Herwardus exercitus et primatibus legatos hos paululum vi aut blandimentis aliquantum detineri, ex eis cum donis remitti quis aliis promaioribus moras agens, et reliquos ut interim præpararent se ad bellum suasque acies ordinarent, constituto etiam unicuique aciei ductore imperio et magistro. His autem omnibus facta succedunt. Porro gens illa improvisa et inexperta, visis aliquibus nuntiis muneribus valde honustris, ad tales æstuantes res plurimi erga illos converterunt, sibi potiora ante alios arripere volentes. Quos obvios trecenti electi milites cum suo duce Herwardo ante exercitum explorare præcurrentes habuerunt, et ex eis non minimam cædem fecerunt, et aliquos usque ad tentoria collegarum suorum persecuti sunt; unde omnes vehementer attoniti obstupuerunt, deceptos se incauti nunc ex hoc intelligentes. Pro quo enim cum ira magna et indignatione maxima suo more ad bellum præparati procederent, nullo modo nec aliquem præterire vivum conjurantes, his armis præcincti et muniti; cum felleis togis pice et resina atque in thure intinctis, seu cum tunicis ex coria valde cortis, et in manibus hastilia clavata et torta ad pungendum vel ad retrahendum, seu ad percutiendum, et cum tribus jaculis quadratis aut quatuor ad jaciendum. Inter duos quippe sic munitos, unus semper cum gladio vel cum secure constituebatur, præferens etiam scutum illorum duorum. Habuerunt enim nimis multam et magnam multitudinem, sed incompositam. Dux vero Flandrensis exercitus et Herwardus magister militum videntes illos in convalle descendere, super montana contra suum statuerunt exercitum. Et pariter congressi, paulatim aliis imminentibus

their possessions and arms. Perceiving this, and at Hereward's suggestion, they set all their chariots and cars on fire before the ambassadors; and would have ordered them to be cast into the flames themselves, had it not been that the rights of intermediaries would seem to be broken, and the privilege of an embassy to be violated. And therefore Hereward persuaded the army and the chief men that these ambassadors should be detained for a little time, either by force or cajolery, and the rest meantime to get ready for fighting, and to arrange their lines, appointing likewise to each line a leader, an appointed work, and a superintendent. All this, in the event, proved successful. Because that people, imprudent and inexperienced, seeing some messengers heavily laden with presents, and eagerly coveting such things, in great numbers made their way to them, each wishing to secure the best things before others. But three hundred picked soldiers under the leadership of Hereward encountered these as they were running in front of the army to reconnoitre, and made no small slaughter of them, and pursued some right up to the tents of their comrades: whereupon all were completely astounded, realising now that they had been taken unawares. And accordingly with great anger and supreme indignation, they were advancing ready for battle, vowing that they would not leave a single man alive. And they were girt and protected with these arms: with coats of felt dipped in pitch and resin and incense, or tunics strongly made of leather, and in their hands spears studded with nails and twisted for thrusting and pulling away, or for striking, and with three or four squared javelins for throwing. And between each couple so armed, one was always set with a sword or an axe, bearing also a shield before the couple. For they had an exceedingly large multitude, but badly arranged. Now the leader of the Flemish army, and Hereward the master of the soldiers, seeing them go down into the valley, drew up their army against them on the heights. And when they came together, as little by little others

recedebant omnino, volentibus illis omnes eos ab suis tentoriis longius protrahere. Quum enim multum a suo præsidio recessissent, fugere quidem Flandrenses cessarunt et conversi steterunt ad pugnam, et Herwardus cum mille equitibus et cum sexcentis armatis ad castra eorum in circuitu perere que ignem succendit, et omnes tentoria eorum custodientes necavit, et sic suam aciem a tergo Scaldemariensium conduxit, ubi omnes pene armis vacuos offendit, nullo modo resistere valentes dispersi sunt. Qui autem in primis aciebus fuerunt, inopinabilem rem intelligentes, et suos undique confugere videntes, inexperti in bello et imperfecti ex fuga in quodam districto loco pariter conglobati tandem præsidium invenerunt. His jaculis et machinamentis Scaldemarienses usque ad tenebrosam noctem illo in loco necabantur. Quæ obtenebrata utrumque exercitum tandem divisit, ante ortum quidem luciferi, nocte eadem luna modicum illucescente. Herwardus cum sexaginta viris, quos ad naves pridie custodiendas reliquerat, intempesta nocte, ad castra Scaldemariensium, nemine ex suis hoc percipiente, reversus est, ubi et multos jaculando peremit et innumerabiles ac majores quosque vulneratos reddidit. Quod eis inopinabilem rem et ultra spem bellandi fuit. Quumque summo mane exercitus ab utrisque ad opus bellicum et certamina committenda esset jam in acie constitutus, Scaldemarienses concite legatos miserunt, cum illis misericordiam agere orantes et deprecantes. Quo pacto, omnem justitiam de injuria se facturos promiserunt ex tunc, et sicut servi dominis servituros, et si gratiam apud illos invenirent, atque omnes illos qui manus in suos legatos miserant vel assensum præbuerant, seu in verbo aut in facto offenderant, se a minimo usque ad maximum ditioni eorum tradituros. Quos gratanter acceptis obsidibus susceperunt, in septimo die illis constituentes responsuros.

came against them, they altogether retreated, since they wished to draw them all away from their tents. For when they had advanced some distance from their quarters, the men of Flanders ceased flying, and turned and stood to battle, and Hereward with 1000 horse soldiers and 600 armed men killed those who were guarding their camp, and so led his force to the rear of the men of Scaldemariland, where he came upon them all almost unarmed, and being wholly unable to resist they were routed. But those who were in the front lines, realising this unexpected occurrence, and seeing their men flying in all directions, being inexperienced and untrained in war, at length found a place of safety from their flight in a certain secluded spot. But in that place the men of Scaldemariland kept being slain with javelins and missiles up till nightfall. And the night, covering every thing with darkness, at last separated the armies, before the rising of the morning star, the moon the same night shining very slightly. Hereward with 600 men, whom he had left the day before to guard the ships, in the dead of night, returned to the camp of the men of Scaldemariland, without any one perceiving it, and there killed many by hurling javelins, and wounded a great number, including some of the officers. And this was to them quite unexpected, and beyond all their experience in warfare. And when in full daylight the armies on both sides had been drawn up in line for the engagement, the men of Scaldemariland hastily sent ambassadors, praying and entreating them to have mercy. And a bargain having been made, they promised that they would do every justice for their wrong-doing then, and would like slaves serve their lords, and if they should find favour with them, that they would deliver over to their sway all the men who had laid hands upon their ambassadors, or who had consented to it, or who had offended in word or deed, from the least to the greatest. And having received hostages, they gladly accepted them, arranging that they would send them an answer on the seventh day.

XIII.

Ubi Herwardus equam nimiae velocitatis et pullum spectabilis formae acceperit, vel quid in illa via pertulerit.

Interea quippe nunciatur Herwardo insigne armenti genus esse velocissimorum equorum in quadam terrae insula, ubi cum paucis commilitonibus et cum aliquibus bene difficultates viarum cognoscentibus perrexit, et exinde equam nimiae velocitatis et pullum spectabilis formae conduxit, quem Levipes cognominavit, et matrem Anglice Hirundo vocavit. Ex illo autem loco reversus, in turbas latronum incidit, in quodam loco vallis et montibus et silva constricto, ubi duos dies insidias eorum valde sustinuit, ac illis pene tertia die fractis nimis ex fame, et vi latronum confusi, sexta die valde accelerantes ad suos perveniunt, in sequenti die majoribus terrae ipsius de praedicta et rogata pace et quomodo patriae esse responsuros. In Herwardo quippe magis quam in cunctis pendebat responsionis gratiam et omnem sui dispositionis exitum. Statuto autem die Scaldemarienses cum optimis quibusque terrae illius et praeclaris donis venerunt, pristina foedera et servitia renovare magis quam prius in temporibus patrum suorum confirmare, multum exorantes et deprecantes firmissimo pacto a modo in perpetuum servituros, servituri; susceperunt quidem eos, muneribus et ex optimis terrae valde ab eis ditati ac reduplicato censu terrae et tributo discesserunt et ad propria sunt reversi, gaudentes quidem ex palma virtutis et victoriae. Sed suo domino qui ibi eos miserat non invento nec filio ejus, successorum regni gravissimo dolore et tristitia affici, carissimum dominum nimis mortuum plangentes. Tandem vero

XIII.

Where Hereward got a mare of very great speed, and a colt of conspicuous beauty, and what he underwent on the road.

Meanwhile as it was reported to Hereward that there was a remarkable breed of very swift horses in an island of the country, he proceeded thither with a few fellow-soldiers, and with some who were well acquainted with the difficulties of the route, and he got from the place a mare of very great speed, and a colt of conspicuous beauty, which he named Lightfoot, and the dam in English he called Swallow. But as he was returning from that place, he fell among a band of robbers, in a certain secluded spot among the valleys, and hills, and woods, where for two days he vigorously withstood their ambushes, and being on the third day much weakened by hunger, and confused by the violence of the robbers, on the sixth day, by making great speed, they arrive at their company, who had to make answer on the next day to the chiefs of that land, concerning the peace aforesaid for which they had prayed. For on Hereward more than all the rest depended the favourable nature of the reply, and all the result of the arrangement.

And so on the appointed day, the men of Scaldemariland came with all the most important men, and with noble gifts, offering their service; earnestly begging and entreating for a renewal of the ancient treaties and services, more than a confirmation of them as before in their fathers' time, protesting that they would do service under a most secure covenant from this time for ever. And they accepted them; and greatly enriched by presents from the most important men of the country, and with the rating of the land and the tribute doubled, they departed and returned to their own land, in great delight at the reward of their valour and victory. But neither their lord, who had sent them there, nor his son, was found (on their return), but a successor in the kingdom, and they bewailed the death of their most beloved lord, affected with

post dolorem consolati, interrogabant majores patriæ et tribuni, si pro maximo labore ullum beneficium ex parte illorum domini illi eis impertirent subactam terram ad quam missi erant renunciantes, et obsides et dona tunc eis esse præbituros, atque reduplicatum terræ tributum mercedem laboris tum exsolventes. Alioquin dixerunt sibi se ex his pro quibus laboraverant remunerari debere. Qui dum nullam recompensationem dati et accepti ab eis tandem perciperent, innuente Herwardo milites omnia quæ a Scaldemariland attulerant sibi partiri. Quod factum erga filium domini sui inimicitias postea persolvit Herwardus.

XIV.

Quomodo in patriam et ad paternam domum reversus est, ubi fratrem suum hesternæ die ibi occisum reperit, quod statim nocte eadem magnifice ultus est.

Quum igitur Herwardus illis in locis paucis diebus quieti aliquantum vacaret, apud se hoc execrandum judicans discessit, ac in Angliam statim profectus est, visitare paternam domum et patriam volens, externorum ditioni nunc subjectam et multorum exactionibus pene subversam, si forte ullo in loco aliqui amicorum vel propinquorum adhuc respirarent, ferre opem eis volens, ubi, solummodo proprio servo comite Martino cognominato Levipes, duobus suis præfatis nepotibus, Siwardo Albo et Siwardo Rufo, cum uxore prædicta quam dudum acceperat, relictis, ab alienigenis repererit. At quodam vespertino tempore tum ad sui patris mansionem quandam quæ vocatur Brunne recessit, et a Piro cujusdam sui patris milite, Aseredum nomine, in extremis ejusdem villæ hospitatus est, ubi eum patrem familias et vicinos valde mæstos, omnique dolore

the deepest grief and sadness. But at length, being consoled after their grief, they asked the chiefs of the country, and the tribunes, if for their great trouble they would bestow upon them any benefit on behalf of their lord, since they had brought back the subjection of the land to which they had been sent, and then could shew them hostages and gifts, and they were paying a double tribute from the land as the price of their labour. And besides they said they ought to be remunerated by them for the labour they had had. And when they at last perceived that they were presented with no recompensation then, at Hereward's suggestion, the soldiers shared among themselves everything they had brought from Scaldemariland. Which act afterwards caused ill feeling between Hereward and the son of his lord.

XV.

How he returned to his country and to his father's house, where he found that his brother had been slain the day before, and of the grand vengeance he took the same night.

When therefore Hereward spent a few days of idleness in those places thinking this disgraceful, he went away, and forthwith set out for England, desiring to visit his father's house and his country, now subject to the rule of foreigners, and almost ruined by the exactions of many men, if perchance in any place any of his friends or neighbours might be still alive, desiring to help them. And he took with him as his only companion his own servant Martin surnamed Lightfoot, and left his two nephews aforesaid Siward the White and Siward the Red, with the wife above named whom he had lately taken. And then one evening he arrived at his father's mansion, called Bourne, and was hospitably entertained by a certain Pirus, a soldier of his father's, Asered by name, in the suburbs of the same town, where he found him, the father of a family, and the neighbours very sorrowful, and full of all grief, greatly fearing that they

plenos invenit, alienigenarum subjectioni se traditos graviter metuentes. Et illud equidem quod ipsis gravius præ cunctis erat, plangebat quia ipsi servirent, qui filium domini sui adolescentulum innocenter pridie occiderunt. Mox igitur Herwardus quasi extraneus interrogat, quisve nunc sit illorum dominus, vel qui filii domini sui mortis auctores, et causam; cui responderunt: Ejus opis est et solatii in tristitia dolorem retexere, nec te nostris calamitatibus inclytum virum ut videmus innectere, cum quo magis hospitalitatis ex gratia oporteret gaudere. Sed tamen quia præclarum virum in cunctis appares et inclytum, nostri vos æstimamus doloris aliquod remedium, unde libenter vobis illius explanemus propositum. Adolescentulus domini nostri quidam filius nobiscum erat, quem pater ipsius suis et matrem et viduam moriens commendaverat, futurus hæres, si frater ejus Herwardus nomine et vir strenuissimus omni virtute perspicuus non reverteretur, quem pro correptione a facie sua pater ipsius adhuc puer expulserat. Nunc ergo nudiustertius quidam hæreditatis ejus ex consensu regis invadentes, sibi eam acceperunt, lucernam nostram filium domini nostri et hæredem occidentes, quum matrem viduam ab ipsis protegeret, exquirentes ab ea paternas divitias et thesauros, ac tamen ex causa quod illos duos qui eam inhoneste detrectaverant interfecit. Et caput illius absidentes super portam domus, quasi pro vindicta, quod duos Francigenos occiderat, statuerunt, ubi adhuc stat. Heu! nobis miseris ex hoc, quoniam manus ulciscendi nobis non est! Utinam prædictus frater ejus Herwardus nunc ut sæpe audivimus vir magnificus nobiscum adesset, vere unusquisque ex ipsis, antequam luna deficeret et sol lucis suæ radios effunderet, sicut filius domini nostri morti subjacerent. Herwardus vero hæc audiens et in semetipso suspirans, valde ingemuit. Tandem post verba soporati omnes strata petivere, et

were delivered over to the dominion of foreigners. And, what was more grievous to them than all else, they were bewailing that they would be in subjection to the men who had the day before slain the innocent young son of their lord. Immediately therefore Hereward, as if a stranger, asked who now was their lord, and who were the authors of the death of their lord's son, and the reason for it; and they answered him: "It is to a certain extent a help and a comfort in sadness to disclose our grief; but not to involve you, a noble man, as we see, in our misfortunes; with whom rather we ought to make merry for hospitality's sake. But yet since you seem in everything a famous and noble man, we regard you as some remedy to our sorrow, and therefore we gladly explain the whole matter to you. There was with us a certain youthful son of our lord's, whom his father at his death had commended to his people, with his widowed mother; and he would be his heir, if his brother named Hereward, a man most vigorous and conspicuous in every kind of valour, should not return, whom, while still a lad, his father had driven from his face for his misdoings. And now, three days ago, some men with the consent of the king attacked his inheritance, and took it for themselves, killing our very light, the son and heir of our lord, while he was protecting his widowed mother against them, as they demanded from her his father's riches and treasures, as well as because he slew those two who had handled her discourteously. And they cut off his head, and set it up over the gate of the house, by way of revenge, because he had killed two Frenchmen; and there it still remains. Alas! wretched men that we are, in that we have no means of vengeance! Would that his brother aforesaid, now, as we have often heard, a very great man, were here: for then, of a truth, every one of those men, before the moon set and the sun brought forth the rays of its light, would be lying dead like that son of our lord's!" But Hereward hearing these words, and sighing to himself, groaned deeply. At length after their conversation, all being sleepy went to bed; and Here-

modicum in lecto Herwardus recumbens, audivit eminus psallentium voces et cythari sonum et phiali atque plaudentium lætitiā. Verum accersito puero Herwardus interrogat, quidnam sonus est qui aures eorum reverberabat. Qui statim iudicabat esse plaudentium lætitiā ad convivium novi ingressus in hæreditatem filii domini sui, hesternā die ab illis occisi.

Et post modicum Herwardus servum vocat et induit se scilicet tunica, lorica et galeam nigro panno detectam sub pallio quidem ancillæ cum gladio accepit, et sic eum servo levi armatura protecto ad convivas nunc ebrietate devinctos processit, superpropinare eis, pro fratris morte, potum arundinis et vina doloris. Ubi accedens super portam fratris caput invenit. Quo accepto, deosculabatur et involutum pannis abscondit. Hoc autem facto, post ostium domus explorare convivas accessit, ubi secus ignem ebrietate deditos omnes conspexit, ac milites in sinu mulierum recumbentes. Quidam enim joculariter intererat psallendo, exprobrans genti Anglorum et in medio domus incompósitos quasi Angligenos figens saltus. Hic denique pro mercede omnia genitalia parentum memorati pueri hesternā die occisi a domino illorum petivit. Quæ verba quædam ex convivantibus puellis non ferens respondit, Superest adhuc quidam insignis miles frater pueri hesternā die occisi, ex nomine Herwardus, et in nostra patria (videlicet in Flandria) satis notus, qui si adesset, omnia ista antequam sol lucis suæ radios effunderet ita non remanerent. Quibus verbis indignans dominus domus sic intulit, Nam novi hominem et etiam sceleratissimum, qui dona principi patriæ nostræ a Scandemari-land missa furto abstulit et inique distribuit, quum magister militum ab

ward, after lying a little while on his bed, heard at a distance the voices of persons singing, and the sound of the harp and viol, and the merriment of those applauding. Summoning a boy, Hereward asked him what the sound was that beat against their ears. And he immediately pronounced that it was the merriment of persons applauding at the banquet, on the occasion of the entering into the inheritance of their lord's son, who was yesterday killed by them.

And after a little while Hereward calls his servant and puts on his tunic, and took a breastplate and helmet from beneath a black cloth under the cloak of a maid-servant, together with a sword; and so, with his servant in light armour, he proceeded to the guests now overcome with drunkenness, designing to pledge them, for his brother's death, in a draught of a spear-shaft, and in wine of sorrow. As he approached he found his brother's head over the gate. Taking it down, he kissed it, and wrapped it up in a cloth. After doing this, he advanced behind the door of the building to search for the guests, and there by the fireside he beheld them all overcome with intoxication, and the soldiers reclining on the women's laps. And there was amongst them a jester, singing to a lute, abusing the nation of the English, and in the middle of the room performing ungainly antics, meant in imitation of English dancing. And at last he demanded for pay from their lord, something belonging to the parents of the famous youth yesterday slain. But one of the girls at the banquet, not enduring these words, made answer, "There is still surviving a famous soldier, brother of the youth yesterday slain, by name Hereward, and well known in our country, that is in Flanders; and if he were here, not one of these things would be left here by day break." Indignant at these words the lord of the house thus replied, "I know the man, and a thorough scoundrel he is, for he stole the gifts which were sent to the prince of our country from Scandemari-land, and distributed them unfairly, when he had been by him appointed master of the soldiers.

eo constitutus esset. Nam crucis patibulo officeretur, ni ex fuga suæ saluti provideret, in nulla terra nisi trans Alpos ausus habitare. Hoc namque audito jocularis sæpe repetendo illud exprobat psallens. Quod tandem ferre non valens Herewardus prosiluit, et illum uno ictu gladii transverberavit, et sic convivas aggressus est. Alios ebrios nec erigere se valentes, aliosque ferre sibi auxilium nudi surrepti non valentes, XIV. et dominum eorum prostravit, cum solo servo quem ad ostium atrii constituerat, ut quicumque effugeret manum ejus, caderet in manu ipsius. Quorum capita nocte eadem super portam ubi sui fratris caput erat positum, constituit, gratias agens quidem universæ gratiæ largitori, nunc in fratris sanguine ulto.

XV.

Qua de re nonnulli de eo obstupefacti fugerunt, vel unde bellatores viros ei elegit.

Mane autem facto, provinciales et vicini ex facto obstupefacti mirabantur, et omnes Francigeni pene ipsius provinciæ perterriti dudum terras sibi traditas delinquentes fugerunt, ne similia sibi a tanto viro, si vicinus eorum fieret, contingerent. Concives vero patriæ et sui cognati comperto de eo ad eum confluebant, congratulantes et in patriam et ad hæreditatem paternam reversum, atque monentes interdum se cautius custodire, iras regis dum ista perciperet de eo peritimescentes. Ipse vero istorum non immemor, xlix. fortissimos viros ex paterna hæreditate et cognatis ibi collocavit omni cum militaris armaturæ apparatu præditos et munitos, interdum illis paucis diebus aliquibus propinquorum, qui adhuc supererant, de suis inimicis juxta suas mansiones ultionem faciens.

For he would have suffered death upon a gibbet, if he had not provided for his safety by flight, not venturing to dwell in any land this side of the Alps." On hearing this the jester repeatedly abused him as he sang. But at last Hereward could endure this no longer, and leapt upon him and slew him with a single stroke of his sword, and then attacked the guests. He laid low fourteen of them, and their lord; some being unable to rise from being intoxicated, and others being unable to go to their help from being taken unarmed: and this with the assistance of a single servant, whom he had set at the door of the hall, so that whoever escaped the hand of Hereward, might fall into the hands of the servant. And their heads the same night he set up over the gate where his brother's head had been placed, giving thanks to the Giver of all grace that his brother's blood was now avenged.

XV.

For what reason some fled from him in alarm; and whence he chose for himself men of war.

But in the morning the men of the district and the neighbours were filled with astonishment at what was done; and almost all the French of that district, in alarm abandoned the lands that had been assigned to them and fled, lest something similar should happen to them, at the hands of such a man, if he should become their neighbour. But the inhabitants of the country, and his own kinsfolk, having heard about him, flocked to him, congratulating him upon his return to his country and to his paternal inheritance, and advising him to guard it with caution, dreading the anger of the king when he should become acquainted with his doings. And Hereward, not unmindful of these things, established in the place 49 of the bravest men from his paternal inheritance, and from his kinsfolk, equipped with all the requirements of military armour, while he himself for a few days would proceed to take vengeance upon some of his enemies in the neighbourhood, who still remained at their own abodes,

XVI.

Qua de causa miles Anglico more fieri voluit et ubi factus est.

Igitur Herwardus dum se talium virorum præceptorem conspiceret ac dominum et quotidie ex effugatis et præjudicatis et ab exhæreditatis manum suam non minime crescere cerneret, in memoriam habuit morem suæ gentis gladio nec balteo militari præinctum se non fuisse, unde cum duobus ex suis præclarissimis viris, unus Wynter nomine et alter Gaenoch ad abbatem de Burch vocabulo Brant valde nobilis genere perrexit, ut eum militari gladio et balteo Anglico more præcingeret, ne multorum princeps et ductor factus quasi non miles incolæ patriæ exprobrarent. Et in natali apostolorum Petri et Pauli ab abbate militari honore functus est, et ob illius honorem quidem Elyensis monachus, Wiltunus nomine, qui et præpositus erat et patrio Herwardi amicus et ex fide frater, suos sodales milites fecit. Idcirco enim a monachis se et suos milites fieri voluit, et quomodo a Francigenis constitutum audierat, quod si quis a monacho vel a clerico seu ab aliquo infra sacros ordines constituto militem fieret non humilitatem inter milites haberi debere, sed quasi adulteratus eques et abortivus. Huic igitur consuetudini repugnans Herwardus, pene omnes sibi servientes et obedientes a monachis milites fieri voluit, ut si non aliter saltem a monacho, si quis eum serviret, gladium sicut militaris mos exigit acciperet, sæpe adjungens, quod si quis a servo dei et a milite regis cœlestis gladium militarem acceperit, hunc servum suam virtutem excellenter in omni tirocinio agere scio ut sæpe

XVI.

For what reason he wished to be made knight in the English manner, and where he was made knight.

Therefore Hereward, when he perceived himself to be the leader and lord of such men, and how he saw his band largely increasing every day by fugitives, and men condemned and disinherited, called to mind that he had never been, according to the custom of his nation, girt with a sword and belt of a knight: and so, with two of the most eminent of his men, one named Wynter and the other Gaenoch, he went to the Abbot of Burgh, whose name was Brant, a man of very noble birth, that he might gird him with the sword and belt of a knight, after the English practice, lest, after becoming the chief and leader of many men, the inhabitants of the country should find fault with him for being no knight. And on the Feast of the Nativity of the Apostles Peter and Paul he obtained the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Abbot: and for his honour a monk of Ely, Wilton by name, who was also warden (?) and a friend of Hereward's father, and faithful as a brother, made his comrades knights. For so he wanted himself and his men to be made knights; as he had heard it had been ruled by the Frenchmen that if any one were made knight by a monk or a clerk or by any ordained minister,* he ought not to be reckoned among true knights, but as a false knight and born out of due time. Hereward, out of opposition to this rule, desired nearly all the men that served him and were under his rule to be made knights by the monks, so that if any one would serve him he should receive the sword as knightly custom demands at least from a monk, if from no other. And he often said, "If any man received the knightly sword from a servant of God and a knight of the kingdom of heaven, I know that such a servant displays his valour in every sort of military service, as I have

* Latin manifestly corrupt.

expertus sum. Ex hoc enim consuetudo apud Elienses ortus est, quod si quis ibi miles fieret, semper nudum ensem super altare inter magnam missam eodem die offerre deberet, et a monacho qui missam cantaret post evangelium sic accipi imposito nudo collo gladio cum benedictione, isto modo tironi tradens ensem eques sit factus emeriter. Mos enim his in temporibus abbatum fuit, ex quo Herwardus insulam ingressus est, ut eam contra regem Willelmum cum habitatoribus illius defensaret, qui tunc pene omnem terram sibi subjecerat, de quo seorsim gesta rerum recensebimus, et loco suo inseremus.

XVII.

Quomodo a quodam requisitus ut eum accideret, quem postea iccirco interfecit.

Reversus autem ad suos, audivit quendam Fredericum multum in plurimis locis eum quæsisse, qui frater erat veteris comitis Willelmi de Warrenne, ut ipsum pro facto, quod paulo ante inseruimus, ad regis præsentiam conducere, pœnis traditurus, aut caput ipsius amputaturus et in trivio universalis viæ illud positurus ad signum, sicut capita eorum, qui hæreditatem ejus acceperant et fratrem suum occiderant, ad ostensionem super portam suæ domus constituerat, et insuper omnes qui adhuc ipsi favebant, vel illi aliquid auxilii conferebant, exules faceret vel membris obnoxios. Quem Herwardus cum suis prævenire statim congressus est, simili modo cum illo factururus, si fortuitu postea illi incumberet. Audierat enim eum in Norfolc una cum militari manu esse, ut scitote aliquid comperto de eo illuc agmine militari vallatus tenderet. A quo nempe quod illi

often found by experience." And hence arose the custom among the monks of Ely, that if any man there would be made a knight, he ought always on the same day to offer his naked sword upon the altar at high mass, and receive it again from the monk that was singing the mass, after the gospel, the sword being put on his bare neck with benediction, and in that way, by delivering the sword to the recruit, he was made full knight. And this was the practice of Abbots in those times. Afterwards he entered the Isle of Ely and defended it with its inhabitants against King William, who then had subjected almost all the land; and his different achievements we shall recount and describe in their place.

XVII.

How he was sought out by a certain man who desired to kill him, and how Hereward slew him.

Returning to his own people he heard that a certain Frederic had been extensively enquiring for him in many places, (he was the brother of the old Earl William de Warrenne,) that he might take him in person into the king's presence, as we have mentioned above, to hand him over to punishment; or else that he might cut off his head, and set it up in the most public thoroughfare for a sign, as Hereward had exhibited over the gate of his house the heads of those men who had taken his inheritance and slain his brother; and further that he might drive into exile or maim all who still were on Hereward's side, or brought him any assistance. But Hereward with his men at once set about anticipating him, designing to treat him in the same way, if by chance they could meet with him. For Hereward had heard that he was in Norfolk with a band of soldiers, so that when anything was heard of Hereward he might make his way to the spot protected by a considerable force.* But what Frederic had in-

* Translation very free. Meaning uncertain.

decreverat sibi factum contigit quodam vespertino tempore, dum de nece Herwardi tractaret, ipse eum morte prævenit.

XVIII.

Quare iterum in Flandriam discessit, ubi cito prædicanda opera fecit.

Quo facto in Flandriam ad suam conjugem quam dudum acceperat profectus est, ut interim ista tepesceret et suos pariter collocaret, illis, quos in Anglia reliquerat, promittens infra anni spatium se esse reversurum. Et ibi apud sanctum Odmarum ad suam conjugem et ad duos nepotes quos cum ea reliquerat perveniens, non illuc quadriduanum peregit diem, quin non statim a quodam præclarissimo milite provinciæ ipsius Baldewino ad quoddam certamen vocatus veniret, quod contra vicecomitem de Pynkenni acceperat. Ad quod conventum etiam dominus de Brabant cum suis insignioribus affuit. Et facta expeditione taliter Herwardus cum duobus prænotatis nepotibus Siwardo Albo et Siwardo Rufo operatus est, et cum præfato nobili equite Baldewino qui eos ad hoc conduxerat, quod etiam pars adversaria eorum præconia non tacerent, sed maxime illos laudabant præferentes semper Herwardum in virtute laudis hujus ex causa. Quum enim nullius ex virtute vehiculo suo contra resistantem sibi istum valere conspicerent, in comitatu pene ultra progressus equum suum sub illo perimunt, vel sic eum undique coarctatum accepturi, pedestris factus et solitarius. Nec hoc quidem eis profuit, sed magis festine super ruentibus præcursoribus nocuit, his vii. occisis qui eum comprehendere præcurrerant. Tandem ab inimicis circumquaque vallatus a nonnullis adversariæ partis majoribus, virtutem ejus et animositatem percipientes, prius adjuvatus, amotis persequutoribus, talia secum ferendo, Indignum quidem est toto die multipliciter contra solum inferre manum et vix denique nil valere. Aut,

tended for Hereward happened to himself one evening; while he was plotting for the death of Hereward, the latter fell upon him and killed him.

XVIII.

Why Hereward departed again into Flanders, where he soon performed some noteworthy deeds.

After which he went into Flanders to his wife whom he had lately taken, promising those whom he had left in England that he would return within a year. And at Saint Omers coming to his wife, and to the two nephews whom he had left with her, he had not been there a fortnight (?) before he was invited by Baldwin, a very renowned knight of that province, and went to a contest which he had undertaken against the Viscount of Pynkenni. At which meeting also the lord of Brabant with his nobles was present. And on this expedition Hereward with his two nephews aforesaid, Siward the White and Siward the Red and with the aforesaid noble knight Baldwin who had brought them to the spot, behaved in such a way that even the opposing party could not withhold their commendation, but greatly praised them, especially selecting Hereward for their admiration. For on one occasion, advancing too far into the enemy's lines, he was unhorsed and surrounded, being all alone.* But this proved of no use to his enemies, but was a speedy destruction to the men who attacked him, for he slew seven of those who attempted to seize him. At length being surrounded by enemies on all sides, he was helped by some of the principal men of the opposite party that admired his valour and courage, for they drove off his pursuers; saying that it was an unworthy act for a great number of men the whole day long to be attacking a single man, and with difficulty prevail at last; and besides, if he were overcome, what credit would it be to us if one were overcome by many?

* Meaning seems clear, but Latin, if correctly transcribed, very difficult.

si tandem superatur, quæ victoria nobis ascribatur, a multis unus superatus? Utique inserimus crimen nostræ gloriæ; vix sero licet occubuerit, ipse merito præ cunctis est præferendus. Dum enim se sibi invicem a persecutione illius sic aliquantum revocaret, ut absque ferro sanus licet magno ingenio comprehenderetur, collega suæ parti superveniens eum eripuit. Qui ascensus equo omnibus quæ sibi contigerant refert, et quantum liberaliter sibi operati sunt recensiti, licet a suis vii. qui eum inconsulte invaserant, peremisset. Quod factum tantum utriusque parti contulit gratiam, quatenus omnes antequam dissociarent pro veneratione tanti militis ad pacis donum converterent, honoratus est ab eis et de muneribus.

XIX.

Quomodo in Angliam reversus sui ad eum collecti sunt, facto signo quod eis dederat quando ab eis discessit.

Ut autem Herwardus suis promiserat, in Angliam reversus est, una cum duobus præfatis nepotibus, jam in omni militia præclaris, et uxore ipsius Turfrida comite, quæ etiam omnem muliebrem jam superexcedebat molliem, in omni necessitate perspicui viri compos sæpe probata. Cum quo nempe et quidam capellanus ipsius, Hugo Britannicus ex nomine, venit, licet presbyter non minus omni virtute præditus armisve instructus, et Wirhardus frater ejus, etiam eques ex militari virtute magnificus, adductis scilicet nec non sibi servantibus. Ex quibus quosdam statim propriam provinciam et paternam domum explorare misit, ut quid de eo apud regiam majestatem definitum sit diligenter inquirerent, et ubi nam sunt quos in Angliam reliquerat cautissime ab suis amicis in paterna patria investigarent. Quibus denique profectis, hæreditatem illius omnino liberam invenerunt, nullus in eam ingredi ausus. Quosdam vera ex suis latendo, et sic salutem

Certainly we place a slur upon our reputation: and he, though he may fall in the end, yet ought deservedly to be esteemed above all. And while he was thus in his turn recovering slightly from the attack, so that without a sword, though unwounded, he might by great cunning be seized, a comrade coming to the help of his party caught him up. And mounted on horseback he relates to everybody what had happened to him, and recounted with what generosity they had behaved, though he had slain seven of their men who had incautiously attacked him. And this produced such good feeling in both parties, that all who were formerly at variance, out of respect for so grand a knight, made peace; and he was honoured and loaded with gifts.

XIX.

How on his return to England his men gathered themselves together to him, on his giving the signal which he had arranged at his departure.

But Hereward, as he had promised to his people, returned to England, together with his two nephews aforesaid, now eminent in all military knowledge, and with his wife Turfrida, who went far beyond the common weakness of women, being proved capable in every emergency that occurred to her famous husband. And with him there came a chaplain of his, Hugo Britannicus by name, who though a priest was not less endued with all virtue than trained in arms; and Wirhardus his brother, a knight of great repute in valour, bringing with him some men that were in his service. And some of these he sent at once to explore his own district and his father's house, to make diligent enquiry as to what had been settled about him by the king, and to ascertain with the greatest caution, from his friends in his father's country, where those men were whom he had left in England. And when these went, they found his inheritance wholly unmolested, no man daring to enter it. And some of his men they found in hiding, and so

suae providendo compererunt. Qui repente de adventu ejus congratulantes festino ad eum recurrerunt, videlicet Wynter quidam, insignis miles, qui erat brevi statura sed valde robustissimus ex fortitudine, et Wenotus et Alutus Gurgan, in omni virtute et fortitudine perspicui; hi enim, sicut proceri et magni, ita in opere efficaces, adjunctis illis adhuc tribus nepotibus ipsius; Godwinus Gille qui vocabatur Godwinus, quia non impar Godwino filio Guthlaci, qui in fabulis antiquorum valde prædicatur, et Dutī et Outi, ambo fratres gemini, moribus et facie consimiles, atque ex militia laudabiles. Reliqui vero ex collega suorum in toto regno erant dispersi. Propterea quod illis ad signum ab eis recedens constituerat fecit, injectis flammis in tres villas super Brunesswald, juxta Brunne, igni tradidit, et in silvam discessit usque sui sibi recollocarentur.

Collectis autem in unum omnibus, fuerunt et cuncti etiam præclarissimi, nullusque inter illos militari dignitati habendus vel considerandus nisi prius iterum prædicandum operum auctor extitisset, quorum nomina hæc sunt, cum illis quos memoravimus numerum explentes; Wluncus Niger, ex hoc huic cognomini sortitus, quod quodam tempore depicta facie carbonibus inter munitos incognitus venit, ex quibus solo hastile x. prostravit. Et istius socius fuit quidam Wluricus Rahere, vel Ardea, inde sic cognominatus, quoniam ad pontem de Wrokesham quadam vice erat, ubi adducti sunt iiii fratres innocentem damnati ut crucifigerentur, carnificibus perterritis, quod dicebant eum esse ardeam ad invicem illudentes illum, pro quo enim innocentes viriliter erepti sunt, et inimici eorum nonnulli occisi. Alii equidem et conversati sunt inter insigniores milites Herwardi, Godricus de Corbi, nepos comitis de Warewic, et Tosti de Davenesse, cognatus comitis ejusdem, cujus et nomen in baptismo suscepit, et Acere Vasus, cujusdam generosi suburbani Lincolniae filius, cujus et turrim civitatis ipsius erat, et Lewinus Mone, id est Falca, inde cognomen

providendo for their own safety. And these, delighted at his return, hasten to join him; namely, one Wynter, a famous knight, who was short in stature but excessively robust and strong, and Wenotus and Alutus Gurgan, notable in all valour and bravery; for these, as they were tall and big, so were they efficient in deed. And joined with them were three other nephews of Hereward's, Godwin Gille, who was called Godwin because not unlike Godwin the son of Guthlac who is celebrated in stories of the ancients; and Dutī and Outi, twin brothers, alike in character and in person, and of repute as soldiers. But the rest of the band of his followers were scattered over the whole kingdom. And because he had appointed to them a signal at his departure, he set fire to three villages over Brunesswald, near Bourne, and then departed into the woods until his men should be gathered together.

But when they were all assembled, all were most eminent men, and not one of them to be esteemed worthy of knightly dignity unless he had first achieved some memorable deeds. And these are their names, making (with those we have named above) the whole number. Wluncus, The Black, so called because once he had stained his face with charcoal and gone unrecognised among some enemies who were in security, and had overthrown ten of them with his single spear. And his mate was one Wluricus Rahere, or The Heron, so called because he was once by some chance at Wrokesham Bridge, where four brothers who had done no wrong were condemned to be executed, and terrifying the executioners, who called him a Heron in mockery, he manfully caused the innocent men to be liberated, and some of their enemies killed. Others too were associated with the more famous of Hereward's knights, Godricus of Corby, nephew of the Earl of Warwick, and Tosti of Davenesse, kinsman of the same Earl, whose name he took in baptism, and Acere Vasus, son of a gentleman near Lincoln, who owned the tower of the city (?), and Lewinus Mone, that is The Sickle; so called because being

adeptus quod in quodam prato quadam vice quum herbam solus falcaret, a xx. ipsius loci villicis cum furcis ferreis et hastilibus in manibus surreptus, ipse inter omnes cum solo falce multos vulneravit et aliquos occidit, sicut qui falcet inter illos discurrens, tandem effugatis omnibus.

Horum quidem et in consortio quidam Turbertinus, pronepos Edwini comitis, et Lefwinus Prat, [id est] Astutus, quod ab inimicis sæpe captus caute evaserit, multociensque et suis occisis custodibus, unde sic vocatus: cum quibus nec non et alii in militia probatissimi adhuc computati sunt, Lefricus diaconus, et Villicus de Draitone, atque Turkillus et Utlamhe, id est exul, cocus Herwardi, Hogor cognatus Herwardi, Winter et Liveret, duo præclari, et Rapenaldus dapifer de Ramesia, hi fuerunt signiferi, hi et Wluricus Niger et Wluricus Albus, Wluricus Grugam, Ylardus, Godwinus Gille, Outi et alius Outi, cum prædictis, et illi duo magnifici, cum Siwardo et alio Siwardo Rufo, qui fuerunt nepotes Herwardi. Cum eis ergo fuerunt et cæteri milites excellentissimi Godricus de Corebi, Hugo Normannus et presbyter, et Ylardus frater ejus, Levricus diaconus, Tosti de Rothewelle, et Godwinus de Rothewell, Osbernus, Alsinus, Lefwinus Prat, Hurchillus, et Villicus de Draitone. Hi omnes quidem præclarissimi et magnifici milites fuerunt in omni regno, cum cæteris nonnullis, de quibus longum est nominare et recitare per singulos.

XX.

Quomodo illi qui in insula Eliensi fuerunt, pro Herwardo miserunt, ubi in via insidias comites de Warenne percepit.

At vero illi qui in Eliensi insula erant, et qui jam illam contra regem Willelmum, qui Angliam bello obtinuerat, tenere inceperant, tanti viri

by chance in a meadow, when he was cutting the grass by himself, he was set upon by a score of labourers of the place with pitchforks and spears in their hands, and alone among them all, with nothing but his sickle, he wounded many and killed some, dashing among them like a reaper, and so put them all to flight.

In company with those was also one Turbertinus, great-grandson of Earl Edwin, and Lefwinus Prat, that is, The Crafty, because though often captured by his enemies he had cunningly escaped, many times killing his very guards, whence his surname. And with them moreover others most experienced in warfare must be reckoned, Leofric the Deacon, and Villicus* of Drayton, and Turkillys, and Utlamhe, that is The Outlaw, Hereward's cook, Hogor, his kinsman, Winter and Liveret, two men of mark, and Rapenaldus, steward of Ramsey; these were standard bearers. So too were Wluricus, The Black, and Wluricus, The White, Wluricus Grugam, Ylardus, Godwinus Gille, Outi, and another also named Outi, with those named before, and those two splendid men, Siward and Siward, the Red, who were Hereward's nephews. With these then there were other very famous knights, Godricus of Corby, Hugo the Norman, a priest, and Ylardus his brother, Leofric the Deacon, Tosti of Rothwell, and Godwinus of Rothwell, Osbernus, Alsinus, Lefwinus Prat, Hurchillus, and Villicus* of Drayton. All of these were the most renowned and splendid knights in the whole kingdom; and there were several others, whom it would be tedious to enumerate individually.

XX.

How the men in the Isle of Ely sent for Hereward; and how on the road he found out an ambush of the Earl of Warenne.

But the men in the Isle of Ely, who had begun to hold it against King William, who had won England in war, hearing of the return of such a

* Perhaps an officer, bailiff, not a name.

videlicet Herwardi reversionem audientes, pro eo statim miserunt, atque ei etiam per nuncios mandata exponunt, ut ad eos simul cum omnibus suis veniat, una cum eis in defensionem patriæ et paternæ libertatis consors effecturus, et inter illos sicut tantus miles omnibus modis honore habendus. Et hi enim nominatim ex parte abbatis Eliensis ecclesiæ Turstani et monachorum ei magis proponunt et mandant, quorum dominio insula quidem erat, et a quibus et per quos magis contra regem muniebatur, quia ipse rex quendam externum monachum super eos constituere voluerat, ex eis pro quibus jamdudum miserat de gente Franchorum monachis, ut in omnibus ecclesiis Anglorum decanos constitueret et præpositos.

Ast quidem insignis miles et maritima cognoscens eorum Brumannus nomine, hoc prænosens, in mari illos obvios habuit, et omnes in pelago mersos per saccum maximum quem ad caput navis digaverat transire fecit, sic monasteria Anglorum et cognatos ab externa dominatione tunc liberans. Qua legatione percepta gavisus est, et suum iter illuc tandem præparatum Herwardus direxit, apud Bardeneiam navim ingressus. Quod audiens comes de Warenne, cujus fratrem jamdudum ipse Herwardus occiderat, in occursum ejus multas insidias per occultas latebras juxta paludem insulæ exitus præparante, et circa aquas prope terram custodiam posuit caute, et absque suorum gravi cæde eum capere sperans. Tandem ista tamen Herwardo non latuerunt, offensis quibusdam ex custodibus super quosdam ex suis extentas manus habentes et telis eos etiam persequentes. Quibus adjutis, et illis in vasoribus captis, ab eis didicit a comite de Warenne has insidias factas, et ipsum in crastino apud Herbeche esse venturum. Quo accelerans naves suas Herwardus, et suos ibi collocavit, et prope ripam fluminis armatos abscondit, et ipse cum tribus militibus et quatuor sagittariis bene armis munitis ad alvei flumen accessit, ubi etiam comes cum suis ex parte altera juxta ripam et tunc super venerat.

man as Hereward, sent for him, and by their messengers desire him to come to them with all his men, and take part with them in defence of their country and the liberty of their fathers, assuring him that he would in every way be most highly esteemed among them. And these messages they deliver more especially in the name and on behalf of Thurstan, Abbot of the Church of Ely, and his monks, whose dominion was the Isle, and by whom it was put in defence against the King, more particularly because he had designed to set a certain foreign monk over them; one of those monks for whom he had already sent from the French nation, to set as deans and heads in all the churches of the English.

But a famous soldier, Brumannus by name, well acquainted with the coast, having knowledge of this, met them by sea, dipped them all in the sea in a large sack that he had attached to the prow of his vessel, and sent them back; thus, for the time, delivering the monasteries of the English and their friends from foreign rule. On receiving the message Hereward was delighted, and at once set out on the journey, embarking at Bardney. Hearing this, the Earl of Warenne, whose brother Hereward had lately slain, prepared several ambushes by his road in secret places near the marsh, and with caution put a guard round the waters by the side of the land, hoping to take Hereward without serious loss of his own men. But these designs were not hid from Hereward, some of the guards having fallen in with some stragglers of Hereward's force, and attacked them. Sending to their assistance and capturing the attacking party, Hereward ascertained from them that the ambush was formed by the Earl of Warenne, and that he himself was coming to Herbeche the next day. Whereupon Hereward made haste, and stationed his ships and men at the spot, and hid some armed men near the river bank; and he himself with three knights and four archers all well armed went close to the bank of the river, where the Earl with his men had just arrived on the other side. On seeing

Quibus visis quidam propius ad illos mittunt, qui ita ad illos exoritur: Nunquid et vos ex collega illius sceleratissimi Herwardi estis, qui tantos dolo oppressit, et tam multos secum ad nefanda opera contraxit? Proditus nunc domino nostro comiti utinam malignus ille sit, condignos vos cum eo mercede et honore habituro, si adquiescitis. Quæ non infesta vis inimici nos ulterius ad hoc sollicitet in invisa ista palude ultra habitare et per luteam paludem atque inter aquarum gurgites et arundinum asperitates sequi inermem, in proximo una die cum eo omnes morti tradendos. Jam enim rex totam insulam exercitu suo undique circumdedit, et terram de eo exterius co-operuit ut omnes habitatores illius perdat. His dictis, quidam ex eis adjecit: Quousque, nequissime, quanto nobis prodicionem domini et dominum derelinquere instruis? cito revertens amove pedem, ne sævis jaculis occumbas, et domino tuo ipsum esse citra aquam quem interrogat refer. Comes quidem his cognitiss statim adfuit, et, viso illo, suis exhortatus est ut ad eum omnes cum illo natatu aquam transcenderet, in illo fratris sanguinem vindicaturus et mortem. Id vero nequaquam posse fieri intulerunt, dicentes eum ad hoc venisse ut eos isto modo deciperet, unde ingemiscens erga illos aquam ultra positos affatur: Utinam iste vir Belial, magister vester, meæ manui nunc subjaceret, vere ex ea poenas gustaret et mortem: Quæ verba Herwardus intelligens, intulit: Et si soli in aliquo loco nos optanda fortuna coiret, vere non me tuis invalidis manibus subjacere peroptares, nec societatem approbares; et modicum Herwardus inclinans se, tetendit arcum sagittamque emisit injecto pectore ipsius comitis fortiter. Ast lorica protegente resiliuit, tamen exanimis pene factus ex ictu.

Quo facto, sui erga suum dominum valde solliciti quod ex ictu de proprio

them one of the Earl's men drew near and spoke thus: "Are you of the company of that scoundrel Hereward, who has by his cunning ruined such numbers, and has drawn so many to himself to help his nefarious deeds? I wish the rascal could be betrayed to our lord the Earl: if you will connive at this he will deem you worthy of reward and honour. For this force of the enemy, though not dangerous, may drive us to this, to dwell in a dismal swamp, and to pursue one without arms through a muddy marsh, and among the eddies of the waters and the sharp reeds, every one of them destined to death together with the leader at an early date. For now the King has entirely surrounded the whole Isle with his army, and has closed in the whole land, that he may destroy all its inhabitants." At these words one of Hereward's men replied: "How much longer, you wretch, will you try to persuade us to betray and desert our master? make haste and withdraw, lest you fall beneath our fierce javelins; and tell your lord that the man for whom he is asking is on this side of the water." At this intelligence the Earl immediately presented himself, and at sight of Hereward urged all his men to swim across the water with him, to avenge the death of his brother. But they declared that this could not possibly be done, declaring that he had come there for the very purpose of beguiling them in that manner; whereupon with a groan he addressed the men across the water: "Oh! that that man of Belial, your master, were now in my hands; he should of a truth taste his due punishment, death." Hearing these words Hereward replied: "Yes; and if by good fortune we two were by ourselves in any place, you would not obtain your wish that I should be in your weak hands, nor would you have reason to be glad of our meeting." And Hereward, leaning a little forward, stretched his bow and discharged an arrow with great strength upon the breast of the Earl. And though it glided off the corslet that protected him, yet he was almost killed by the blow.

Upon this his men, very anxious for their lord because he had fallen

inclinaverat equo, eum in ulnis velociter asportarunt. At Herwardus interdum discessit, et in Eliensi insula eadem die cum suis secessit, ubi nunc maxima cum veneratione ab abbate ejusdem loci et a monachis suscipitur, et a majoribus ejusdem insulæ veneratur, scilicet a quodam comite de Leycestre Adwino, et a fratre ipsius Morkere comes de Warwic, et ab alio comite Tosti nomine, qui ad eos in insula confugerant, a prædicto rege multis injuriis passi, a plurimis exactionibus angariati, cum nonnullis insignioribus patriæ ipsius, quos eadem causa illuc conduxerat et fuga.

XXI.

Quomodo rex aggressus est expugnare insulam, ubi pene totum suum exercitum perdidit, quum nullus præter unum militem fortem in eam ingressus sit.

Postquam ergo rex ista cognovit, nimium est præ ira commotus, et, gravi indignatione extimulatus, vehementius aggressus est expugnare insulam, verum omnem suum ad Alrehede amovit exercitum, [ubi] minus aquis et palude præcingitur: tantum latitudo ibi quatuor stadiorum extenditur. Ubi adductis instrumentis et structuris lignorum et lapidum et ex omni genere struis, aggregationem in palude, viam licet nimis sibi perinutilem et angustam, straverunt, ad magnum quippe flumen apud prædictum locum, scilicet Alrehede, etiam in aqua maximas arbores et trabes conjunctas collocaverunt, subterius connexis pellibus bidentium integre et versipelles excoriatis et aere plene infusis, ut onus supereuntium melius sustentaretur et pondus. Quo facto, tanta multitudo irruens super congressa est, inter alia auro et argento sitabundi quod in insula non parum putabatur absconsum, quatenus illi qui ante festinantes processerant cum ipsa via quam fecerant demersi sunt, et qui in medio comitatu erant

from his horse at the blow, quickly carried him away in their arms. And Hereward went away, and the same day arrived with his men in the Isle of Ely, where he was received with the greatest respect by the Abbot of the place and the monks; and much honoured by the principal men of the Isle, namely, by Adwin, Earl of Leicester, and his brother Morkere, Earl of Warwick, and another Earl, Tosti by name, who had all fled to the men in the Isle, having suffered many wrongs at the hands of the aforesaid King, being worried with many grievous exactions, with some eminent men of the country, whom the like reason had drawn to the place.

XXI.

How the King attempted to take the Isle, where he nearly lost his entire army; while no man, except one brave knight, entered it.

And so after the King heard of these things, he was excessively angry, and impelled by great indignation, urgently attempted to take the Isle; but he moved all his army to Alrehede, where it was not so wholly surrounded with waters and swamp: the breadth of the position extended only four furlongs. After bringing instruments and engines of logs and stones, and piles of all sorts, they constructed a causeway in the swamp, though it was comparatively useless and narrow, near to a great river by the aforesaid place, namely Alrehede: they also put in the water very large trees and beams bound together, and beneath them sheep-skins tied together, turned after flaying and inflated with air, so that the weight of men going over it might be better borne. When this was done, so great a multitude rushed and came together on it, eager, among other things, for the gold and silver which was thought to be hidden in plenty in the Isle, with the result that those men who in their hurry had taken the lead were drowned together with the road itself that they had made; and those who were in the middle of the

in palude aquosa et profunda etiam absorpti sunt. Pauci quidem et ex his qui retro sequuti sunt, pene egressis et projectis armis, ex unda volutantes per lutum evaserunt. Sic ergo, nemine vix persequente illos, in palude et aquis innumerabiles perierunt, ex quibus isti usque in hodiernum diem multi adhuc de profundis illarum aquarum in armis putrefactis abstrahuntur. Quod nonnunquam ipsi vidimus. Et ex illis omnibus de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, nec unus quidem in insulam ingressus est præter unum insignem militem fortuiter, Deda nomine, qui ante omnes processit, nec aliquis ex insulanis saltem plaga percussus est. Fecerant enim eis quidam et acervationem cespitum super ripam prædicti fluminis ante muralia et propugnacula, nec non a dextris et a sinistris ponentes insidias. Prædictus quoque rex hæc omnia etiam minus considerans, vidit videlicet ubinam sui ante cum in palude et aqua absorpti sunt, unde ex alte cordis dolore ingemiscens cum suis paucissimis qui adhuc supererant ad numerum tantorum qui demersi sunt discessit, omni spe deposita ulterius debellare insulam. Tamen custodiam ibi et in circuitu milites constituit, ne liberis exitus ad devastandam provinciam haberent.

XXII.

De quodam milite qui in insulam ingressus est, et quomodo primus regi de insula et habitatoribus ejus prædicanda dare censuit.

Ille quoque miles catus, quem jam paulo ante in insulam ingressum memoravimus capitur ante majores et primates insulæ in Ely deducitur. A quo etiam quum requisitum esset causam adventus et nomen, Dadam ex vocabulo nominatum perciperunt, et causam hujusmodi. Nam rex coram suis pactus est, quod si quis prior in insulam ingressus dampnum inferret, si quis ab eo de eisdem insulæ possess-

company also were swallowed up in the watery and deep swamp. A few indeed of those who followed last, with the loss of their arms, escaped with difficulty, tumbling out of the water through the sand. And so, though hardly a man pursued them, they perished in great numbers in the waters and in the swamp; and of them many, up to this very day, are drawn out from the depths of those waters, in rotten armour. And this we have sometimes ourselves seen. And of all those of whom we have above made mention, not one got into the Isle, except by chance a single eminent knight, Dada by name, who went in the very front; but no man of the Isle was caught in the snare, for some men had made a heap of sods on the bank of the river in front of the bulwarks and ramparts, laying ambushes on the right and on the left. And the King, observing all these things from a distance, saw how his men in front were swallowed up in the swamp and in the water; and groaning from deep heartfelt sorrow with those of his men who still survived, very few compared with the number of those that were drowned, departed, laying aside all hope of making any further attack on the Isle. But still he put a guard there, and soldiers round about, lest they should have free access to lay waste the district.

XXII.

Of a soldier who went into the Isle, and resolved to be the first to give information to the King about the Isle and its inhabitants.

That soldier whom we have named a little while ago as having gone into the Isle, was taken and led before the chief men and dignitaries of the Isle in Ely. And when he was asked for the reason of his coming and for his name, they found out that he was called Dada, and the reason of his coming was as follows. The King, in the presence of his followers, had made a bargain, that whoever should first make his way into the Isle and inflict some damage, might ask of

ionibus postularet, utique promitteretur. Et his auditis audaciæ ejus virtutem laudaverunt, et eum secum aliquantis diebus commanere fecerunt, quamobrem ut virtutis eorum experientiam agnosceret, et quam tutum præsidium ipsi haberent intelligeret, munitissimi locis vallatione præditi et insignium militum collegiis non minime roborati. Nam ut sæpe coram eis professus est, in bello minus eos esse profectos seu in militia peritos præ aliis gentibus multotiens audierat, sed priusquam discessit, præclarissimos in cunctis percepit et in bellis exercendis efficaces, habita quoque hoc ex pacto licentia abeundi ut non aliter quam audierat et viderat de eis proferret, et hoc etiam sacramento fidei confirmato, dono ditatus, tandem ad regis curiam pervenit, ex cujus adventu omnes simul valde congratulabantur, verum et ipse rex gavisus est. Nominatissimus quidem inter insigniores militum regis erat, et interrogatus ante omnem exposuit curiam, quomodo in insula incolumis fortuitu pereunte fortuna solus ingressus est. Ubi cum ipse via quam ascenderant et quam fecerant innumerabiles sicut supra libavimus perierunt, ipse enim ex omnibus solummodo vivum ab Herwardo magistro militum insulæ ipsius dicebat et in insulam deductum, per quem inter insigniores militum catervis honoratum si fuisse asseruit. Postquam percunctatus causam ingressionis didicit, regiam promissionem illi exponens, quod maximo honore ditaretur si quis in insulam ingressus prius dampnum inferret. Verum adhuc diligenter inquisitus dignitates majorum ejusdem insulæ peroravit et nomina, atque in defensione insulæ magnanimitatum eorum opera recensuit, et quomodo insignium militum catervis valde roborati sunt et collegiis robustissimorum non

him any of the possessions in the Isle, and he promised he should have it. Hearing this they praised his audacity and valour; and they caused him to stay with them for a few days, that he might become acquainted with their valour, and see how secure a position they held, being provided with the defence of a thoroughly fortified place, and in no small degree strengthened by companies of distinguished soldiers. For, as he often declared in their presence, he had many times heard that they were less proficient in war and less skilled in military tactics than other nations; but before he departed he perceived that they were most excellent in all things, and efficient in practice of warfare. So permission to go away was given him on these terms, that he should report about them nothing else than what he had heard and seen, and this he had to confirm with an oath; and so at length, complimented with a present, he arrived at the King's court; and everybody greatly congratulated him on his arrival, and the King himself was glad. For he was a man of very great repute among the more distinguished of the King's knights: and when he was asked before the whole court, he declared how he entered the Isle by some favour of fortune safe and sound. And while on the road on which they had marched and which they had made, great numbers, as we have narrated above, perished, he said that he alone of them all had been conducted alive by Hereward the master of the soldiers of the Isle into the Isle; and by him he asserted that he had been honoured among the most distinguished of the bands of soldiers. Afterwards, on enquiry, he learnt the reason of his going there, Dada explaining to him the King's promise that any man who should first go into the Isle and inflict some damage should be rewarded with very great honour. Upon being further strictly questioned, he went through all the dignities of the chief men of the Isle and their names; and recounted the grandeur of their works of defence, and how well strengthened they were by troops of distinguished soldiers, and in no small degree protected by

minime protecti. Illos autem tres comites quos supra memoravimus, scilicet, Adwinus, Morkere, Tosti, et duos proceres Argarum et Thrachitell cognomento Puer, primos ad dignitatem insinuans præposuit.

Herwardum vero Exulem cum suis, præ illis pene et præ cunctis equitibus quos apud Francorum gentem seu apud Romanum imperium vel apud Constantinopolitanum viderat, ex virtute laudis et animositate in multis de eis sermonem faciendo pertulit, et si nonnullos tamen illi cœquavit, neminem illum excedere dixit. Ad hoc quoque comes de Warenne, cujus fratrem, sicut superius explanavimus, Herwardum dudum occiderat, præ ira commotus et gravi indignatione exstimulatus, intulit: Vere evidentissime declaratur te non minime esse deceptum, ut dominum nostrum regem isto modo fallacis laudibus et persuasionibus inimicos ejus extollens ad benevolentiam decipiendo revocares. Ac insuperque sceleratissimum virum Herwardum virtute et fortitudine præfers? Desistat nunc regis veneranda majestas diutius et vanissimis exhonerari sermonibus. Cui ille prædictus miles inquires respondit, non se munere nec dono seductum, nec alicujus favoris gratia persuasura, nisi tantum ut de eis vera proferat, nulla facie potentis seu alicujus veritatis, sub sacramento fidei in hoc pacto ab eis libere discedens. Et subjungendo interrogat quomodo illa posset reticere, dum exiguntur quæ oculis vidit et ipse expertus est, nisi dominum regem offenderet et sacramentum suum violaret, aliter de eis mentiando recensens. Rex vero interdum pro istis inoffensum eum haberi præcepit, et suum explicare sermonem, illum diu ante veracem militem agnovisse testans, si tamen nunc ut existimatur in his non excederet. Iterum autem ille prædictus miles satis non solum a rege sed a pluribus inquisitus, interrogant si alimentis seu alicujus rei necessitate egerent, vel si plus ibi probati viri fuerint quam prius expo-

companies of mighty men. And in the first place of dignity he put those three Earls whom we have named above, that is to say, Adwinus, Morkere, and Tosti, and the two nobles, Orgar and Thrachitell, surnamed The Boy. And in giving his description of them he extolled Hereward the Outlaw with his men above themselves and above all knights whom he had ever seen in the nation of France, or in the Roman empire, or in Constantinople, for their valour and courage; and if he thought some equal to him, yet he said no one could surpass him. At this the Earl of Warenne, whose brother we have before narrated Hereward had lately slain, moved with anger and stirred up with great indignation, spoke thus: "Truly it is very evident that you are wholly deceived, in that you would untruthfully induce our lord the King to show kindness, by thus extolling his enemies with false and specious praises. And above all do you set up that most infamous man Hereward for valour and courage? Let his Majesty be no more burdened with such frivolous talk." To whom the soldier aforesaid made reply; that he had not been seduced by bribe or present, nor was any favour in the future promised; save only that he was to tell the truth about them without fear or favour, and he was allowed freely to depart after having taken an oath to do this. And then he proceeded to enquire how he could keep silence on these matters, while he was asked what he had himself seen and experienced, without offending his lord the King and violating his oath, if he gave untruthfully any other report. So the King gave command that he was to be held harmless for those matters, and that he should tell them more, professing that he had long known him for a truth telling soldier, and he believed he was not exaggerating now. Once more therefore the aforesaid soldier was thoroughly questioned not only by the King but also by many others: and they asked if the enemy were in need of provisions or any necessities, or if there were any more famous men than he had previously named, so as to find him out if possible contradict-

suit, ut in aliquo eum in suo sermone deviantem invenirent, aut potius ut aliquid ad oppugnationem eorum intelligerent unum subjungendo refert: Si causam igitur adhuc audire contenditis, ut sæpe illuc percipi hoc est. Disposuerat enim regis veneranda majestas transmarinos monachos in omnibus ecclesiis Anglorum decanos et præpositos constitui debere, pro quibus vestra sublimitas jamdudum miserat, illos videlicet quos quidam insignis miles ex Anglorum gente, Brumannus nomine, in mari hac ex causa obvios habuit, et in pelago demersos per saccum maximum transire fecit sic cognatos ab externa dominatione tunc liberans. Qua de re monachi loci illius alienis subijci verentes magis laborare maluerunt quam in servitutem redigi, exules, præjudicatos, exhereditatos, et suos parentes idcirco ad se congregantes, suum locum et insulam non insigniter de eis et aliis munierunt, et penitus illa pro tanti exercitus numero non aggravatur, et inimico non aggravatur; ubi ob quatuor regum et regnorum obidionem arator manum ab aratro non avertat, nec messoris dextra a messe vacillet, nec venator ibi venabula non observat, nec auceps avibus insidiare juxta ripas fluminum non desistat et in silvis, qui decore nimis in eadem insula et opulente pene omnibus animantibus sunt.

Nam eo tempore quo aves aquaticæ pennas mutant et habitum, illuc sæpe aviculas captas afferre vidi multas, nonnunquam centum et aliquando ducentas et plus, et sæpissime non multum inferioris numeri ac etiam ex una aqua mille. Ex silvis namque quæ in insula sunt eo modo in uno anni tempore ardearum satis copia est, excepta habundantia ferarum et pecorum. Ex aquis vero quæ in cir-

ing himself in his account; or rather that they might discover something to help them in their attack. To all this he had but one answer: "If you are still anxious to learn the reason (of their enmity), it is as follows, as I have often heard. For his Majesty had arranged that monks from across the sea ought to be appointed as deans and heads in all the churches of the English; and for them your Majesty had lately sent, those very men namely whom a certain famous soldier of the nation of the English, Brumannus by name, intercepted by sea for this reason, and dipped them in the sea in a large sack and made them go back, thus, for the time, delivering his friends from foreign rule. For which cause the monks of that place, fearing to be made subject to foreigners, preferred rather to work than to be reduced to slavery, and therefore gathered to themselves the outlaws, the condemned, the disinherited, and their parents, and fortified their territory and Isle, against them and others, to some slight extent*; and within the Isle there is no pressure by reason of the number of their army, and they are not pressed by the enemy: seeing that though blockaded by four kings and their people, the ploughman does not take his hand from the plough, nor does the reaper's right hand waver in the harvest, nor does the hunter neglect his hunting-spears, nor does the fowler cease from lying in wait for birds by the banks of the rivers, and in the woods: for the inhabitants are well and plentifully supplied with all sorts of living creatures. For at the time when the water-fowl change their feathers and appearance, there I have often seen men bring many little birds, sometimes a hundred, occasionally two hundred and more, and very often not many less than a thousand from one single piece of water. And from the woods that are in the Isle, in the same way, at one time of the year there is a great supply of herons, to say nothing of the abundance of wild animals and cattle. Then again from the waters round the Isle, it is

* Latin very difficult. It seems to imply that the natural security of the position was sufficient without artificial defences.

cuitu insulæ sunt, omni genere piscium abundari illos non ambiguum est. Et amplius quid referam? Quotidie enim dum illuc tempora exegi, more Angligenorum epulis in refectorio monachorum fastidiebamur, reficiente ad prandium semper et ad cœnam milite cum monacho, ad superiorem tabulam abbate cum tribus prælibatis comitibus simul etiam recumbentibus et cum duobus præclarissimis viris Herwardo et Turkillo cognomento Pure. Desuper autem unumquemque equitem et monachum clipei lanceæ parieti adhærentes pendebant et in medio domus a capite usque deorsum super . . . lorice galeæ cum cæteris armis erant appositæ, ut semper monachi sicut milites parati vices suas peragere essent, et in expeditione belli ire, hoc nempe mihi præ cunctis unum et valde mirificum est de illis omnibus quod illuc percepi monachos loci illius pene omnes tam præclaros in militia esse, quod nedum penitus ante audivi, nec ipse in aliquo alio loco numquam expertus sum. Non enim illos ad munitionem in aliquo egere scio nisi forte in animo deficiant, quum insulam habeant fructiferam, in omni quippe semine etiam et germine uberrimam, atque ex aquis et palude munitissimam, omnique castello muris circumdato fortiozem. Præterea tamen dominus meus rex illos expugnare utinam non desistat, et me quoque a veritate non deviantem inveniet, et melius tandem cum illis pacem facere intelliget quam diu illos expugnare et nil penitus prævalere.

XXIII.

Ubi de insula conquassi sunt, et quid fecerunt, et quomodo rex pacificare cum eis disposuerat nisi sui quique hoc dissuaderent.

Hoc autem eo referente, ecce quidam ex illis militibus quos rex apud foveam de Rech obsidionem facere constituerat, paulo ante superveniens, vix expleto isto sermone, intulit: Num

very well known that they abound with every kind of fish. Why need I say more? For every day while I spent my time there, after the manner of the English, we used to feel disgust at the banquets in the monks' refectory, soldier and monk repairing together to dinner and supper, and at the high table the Abbot with the three Earls before named, and the two distinguished men Hereward and Turkillus surnamed Pure, seated side by side. Above each knight and monk there were hanging against the wall shields and lances, and in the middle of the hall from one end to the other were placed breastplates, and helmets, and other pieces of armour; so that always the monks as well as the soldiers were quite ready to take their turn and go forth on a warlike expedition: and in truth this one thing above all others struck me as marvellous, of the things I there noticed, that the monks of that place are all so well versed in warfare, a thing that I never heard of before, nor have I experienced such a thing in any other place. For I do not know that they are deficient in anything pertaining to their defence, unless perchance in personal courage, while they have a fertile Isle, most productive in every kind of seed and grain, and so well protected by waters and swamp, much stronger than any castle surrounded by walls. But yet I trust my lord the King will not cease from attacking them, and he will find my account quite truthful, and he will discover that he had better make peace with them, than be continually attacking them and prevailing nothing."

XXIII.

What they did when they were disheartened about the Isle, and how the King was disposed to make peace with them, unless some of his own men had dissuaded him.

As he was relating this, one of those soldiers whom the King had appointed to make the blockade at the dyke at Reach, coming in a little before, as soon as the man had finished his story, said: "Are these

et vobis hæc incredibilia sunt, aut vana videntur? hesternæ die quippe et nonnullos ex insula egressos vidi, et tamen non multos, nisi septem militari habitu et procinctu belli insigne armati, quos omnes monachos esse præter duos qui et militiam sibi sicut cæteri milites eos bene noverant, asserebant vindicantes, et militis jura exercentes, injectis flammis in villa quæ [vocatur] de Burewell, et mala perpetrare undique, non solum nunc illi, sed et sæpe alii discurrentes. Quos enim quidam ex nostris numero x. pervenire ante omnes nos qui illuc obsidionem fecimus, inconsulte nimis accelerantes, eos captare æstimabant, quia pauciores illi quam [nos]. Tandem erga prædictam foveam utique sibi invicem ex ictu lancearum sese obvios habuere. Et diu dimicantes, nostri omnes tandem succubere præter unum insignem militem, Richardus nomine, et ex cognomento, nepos vicecomitis videlicet Osberti, cui forte uni eorum extra comitatum, Wenochus vocabulo, adhæserat ut eum expugnaret. His ergo duobus diu dimicantibus cum illi qui de insula egressi sunt, neutrum eorum prævalere diutius præstolando perciperent, et nos cum militari agmine eminens appropinquare conspicerent, eos dissociare Herwardus magister militum fecit, et non ab aliquo ei aliquam vim inferre permisit, indignum dicens esse duos aut tres contra unum præliari, et de suis hoc se nullatenus fieri velle permittere, sicut a prædicti militis ore percepimus. Tamen denique ad naves eorum eos usque persecuti sumus, et unum ex nautis ipsorum jaculo peremimus, et alterum cepimus qui nobis dignitates eorum recensuit et qui fuerunt peroravit, nomina eorum adjungens, Herwardus magister militum, Wenochus, Turstanus juvenis, qui post Præpositus cognominatus est, Boter de Sancto Edmundo, Siwardus, Levricus, et Acer Durus, quoniam durus erat ad sustinendum laborem sic cognominatus. Hi vero, licet monachi, præclarissimi

things incredible to you? and do they seem false? Only yesterday I saw some men coming from the Isle, not a great number, no more than seven, in the dress of soldiers, and armed with proper equipments for war, all of whom except two were manifestly monks, and they were well acquainted with warfare like the rest of the soldiers, and claimed to exercise the rights of a soldier, set fire to the town of Burwell, and inflicted mischief in all directions, and not only they, but others also, running about. And some of our men, ten in number, before all of us who were engaged in the blockade, hurrying without consideration to them, thought to capture them, because they were fewer in number than ourselves. At length they came up with them by the dike aforesaid within distance of throwing lances. After long fighting our men at last succumbed, except one fine soldier, Richard by name, and by surname grandson of the Viscount Osbertus, to whom by himself, apart from the main body, a man named Wenochus had stuck closely, endeavouring to take him. While these were long fighting, and they who had come out of the Isle waited and could see neither prevailing, and observed us with a band of soldiers drawing near, Hereward, the leader of the soldiers, caused them to be separated, and suffered no one to offer violence to Richard, saying that it was an unworthy thing for two or three to be fighting against one, and that he would on no account allow such a thing to be done by his men; and this we learn from the mouth of the man himself. Finally we pursued them to their ships, and we killed one of their sailors with a javelin, and caught another; and he recounted to us their dignities and who they were, adding their names, Hereward the leader of the soldiers, Wenochus, Turstanus, a young man, who was afterwards surnamed Warden, Boter of Saint Edmunds, Siwardus, Levricus, and Acer the Hard, so called because he was hardy in enduring labour." These truly, although monks, were most distinguished in all military know-

in omni militia fuerunt, et cum Herwardo sæpe in virtute laudis experti et in tirocinio valde probati. Rex autem quicquam non est loquutus ex his, nec verbum aliquod boni vel mali intulit, indignum apud se ipsum dicens, viros exprobrare magnanimitè agentes, aut inimicos ejus ante suos præferre laudibus cogitabat cum illis pacem facere, insulam natura et præclarissimis viris munitissimam sciens, et nullo modo eis ingressum et exitum prohibere non posse intelligens. Verum accersitis magnatibus et consiliariis, eis quod in mente conceperat exponit, ut faciat cum illis pacem qui in insula sunt, asserens nimis grave esse tales viros in medio terræ suæ a tergo relinquere quum jam contra exercitum Danorum ire deberent et postea statim in Normaniam proficisci. Nonnulli itaque majorum qui aderant et qui magis erant a secretis, hoc audito, confestim dissuadebant regi ne fieret, quia res eorum multas qui in insula sunt invaserant, et penitus omnes sibi partes de eorum possessionibus acceperant, dicentes, Quomodo, si illos qui magis et diutius contra nimis insanierunt regnum impune dimittitis et ad pacis donum convertere persuadeatis, quum hoc humiliter et deprecantè non exorant, quum eis jura concessa; omnes excellentiam vestram subsannabunt, et taliter in vestro regno operari non verebuntur. Quibus rex etiam cum ira respondit non se posse expugnare insulam, nec locum ex virtute Dei naturaliter munitum. Ad quod quidam qui aderat, Ivo Taelle Bois nomine, indignando intulit, Jam vero ante diu novi etiam quandam vetulam, quæ si adesset, sola arte omnem virtutem eorum et præsidium contereret, et illos omnes de insula timidos ejiceret: verumtamen propter hanc se velle mittere asseruit, si rex acquiesceret. Quo audito confestim omnes qui aderant hoc regi persuadebant, dicentes, non esse renitendum, sed magis opem ferendum et donis maxi-

ledge, and often with Hereward made trial of valorous deeds, and were thoroughly approved in their training. But the King spake nothing, no word either good or bad, thinking to himself that it was an unworthy thing to abuse men who acted valiantly, and yet unwilling to extol his enemies before his own men. But he contemplated making peace with them, knowing the Isle to be protected both by nature and by very brave men, and perceiving that he could in no way prevent their going in and out. And so, summoning the nobles and counsellors, he explains to them what was in his mind, to make peace with those in the Isle, declaring that it was too serious a thing to leave such men in the middle of the land in his rear, when they ought to be marching against the army of the Danes, and after that to go directly to Normandy. Whereupon some of the elders who were present, and most intimate with him, hearing this, straightway began to dissuade the King from his purpose, because those in the Isle had invaded many of their estates, and had taken to themselves shares of their possessions, saying, "If you dismiss without punishment those who have long and vigorously been raging against your rule, and agree to make peace with them without their begging for it humbly and with prayers, and when rights are granted to them; how will all men mock at your superiority, and none will be afraid to act likewise in your dominion." To whom the King with anger replied, that he could not take the Isle, nor any place so fortified naturally by the power of God. To this one who was present, Ivo Taillebois by name, indignantly answered, "I have known for a long time an old woman who could, if she were here, by her single skill crush all their valour and all their defences, and drive them all in alarm out of the Isle." And he declared that he was willing to send for her, if the King consented. On hearing this at once all who were present began to persuade the King to give consent, saying that they ought not to oppose, but rather to assist, and enrich with very great presents, any one who

mis ditandum, si quis arte vel ingenio seu quolibetcumque modo inimicos domini regis conteret. Rex autem eorum persuasionibus et verbis obtemperans, anum statim adduci iussit, sed tamen secrete, ne palam fieret. Ipse postea iterum in circuitu insulæ suum congregare fecit exercitum; et valde a foris illam undique munire, per semetipsum huc atque illuc custodias faciens et obsidionem constituens, ne aliquis de insula egressus, quid ad expugnationem eorum actitaretur ipsi intelligerent, unde artem contra molirentur vel ingenium.

XXIV.

Quomodo Herwardus figulum se finxit ad regis curiam pergens, ut ibi exploraret quid circa illos agere vellent, et quosque delusit et nonnullos in curia regis occidit, incolumis reversus.

His igitur ita a rege ordinatis, sic insula de foris munita est, unde eis penitus omnis denegata est ingressionis facultas et egressionis libertas, quod eis inopinabile detrimentum doloris et timoris pene erat, nescientes quid contra illos actituri essent, vel modum expugnationis, quoniam novum debellandi genus regem didicisse circa eos audierunt. Qua de re inierunt consilium, aliquem ullo modo foras ad explorandum mittere debere. Nec ullum penitus idoneum invenientes, Herwardo tandem bonum visum est per se ad explorandum aut peregre proficisci, vel mutato habitu ire, licet multum renitentes omnes huic voluntati ejus resisterent. Ac denique profectus est, assumpta tamen secum sua equa Anglice Hyrundo vocata, quæ semper marcida erat et deformis aspectu, de qua superius et quantæ velocitatis ipsa fuerit retulimus, et quantum ad sustinendum laborem agilis. Egressus autem habitum mutavit, tonso crine et barba, lubricaque veste indutus, et obvio facto figulo, ollas illius accepit et figulum se finxit, ad regis curiam apud Brandune tendens. Quo perveniens nocte eadem, forte illo ad

could by skill, or ability, or in any way whatever, crush the enemies of the King's Majesty. And the King, yielding to their persuasions, immediately ordered the old woman to be brought to him, but in secret, and that it was not to be done openly. He himself, afterwards, again made his army to enclose the Isle; and to guard it from without everywhere, himself appointing sentinels here and there, and ordering a blockade, lest any one should come out from the Isle and discover what they were themselves doing towards taking it, whereby they might contrive some art or invention against them.

XXIV.

How Hereward dressed up as a potter and went to the King's court to spy out what they meant to do; and how he cheated them, and slew some in the King's court, and returned unharmed.

These things being arranged by the King, the Isle was so guarded from the outside that almost all power of going in or coming out was stopped; and this was an unlooked for source of grief and alarm, since they did not know what the King's men were going to do against them, nor what plan of attack was being formed, since they heard that the King had learnt some new fashion of making war. And so they decided that they ought somehow or other to send a man outside the Isle to explore. But finding no one quite fit for the purpose, at last it seemed good to Hereward to go himself in disguise, although all objected strongly and opposed his decision. And at last he set out, taking with him his mare called in English Swallow, a creature always lean and ugly in appearance, whose speed we have described before, and how ready she was to undergo fatigue. As he went out he changed his dress, cut his hair and beard, and put on a dirty coat: and, meeting a potter, he took his pots, and assuming the character of a potter made his way to the King's court at Brandon. Arriving there the same night, as it

domum cujusdam viduæ pernoctatus, ubi illa venefica mulier de qua superius mentionem fecimus hospitata est, quæ ad internecionem illorum qui in insula sunt fuit adducta. Illuc vero nocte eadem Herwardus etiam illas colloquentes sibi invicem Romana lingua audivit, quomodo ad debellandum insulam artem vacare deberent, rusticum illum æstimantes, et inscium loquutionis. Porro in medio noctis silentio illas ad fontes aquarum in orientem affluentes juxta portum domus etiam egressas Herwardus percepit, quas statim sequutus est, ubi eas eminus colloquentes audivit, nescio a quo custode fontium responsa et interrogantes et sui expectantes in reversione denique pertinere illas satagebat, sed ejus conaminis diuturna prævenit mora ut majora semper et plus auderet. Summo autem mane exinde, assumptis ollis, Herwardus discessit, circumquaque penes curiam regis vagando clamabat more figurorum Anglica lingua, Ollæ! ollæ! bonæ ollæ et urnæ! omnia hæc fictilia vasa peroptima! Interea quippe a ministris in coquinam regis adductus est, ut ollas emerent. At quidam de præpositis villæ forte superveniens, viso illo statim intulit, nunquam se vidisse virum sic facie Herwardo consimilem nec instar staturam illius, sicut egens assimilari potest ingenuo et rusticus militi. Quod quidam audientes venerunt videre virum consimilem Herwardo, unde in aulam regis inter milites et tyrones adductus est ut eum viderent. Et diligenter intuitus, alii dicebant hominem tam mediocris staturæ non esse tantæ virtutis et fortitudinis sicut fama de eo vulgata alique inquirebant ab ipso si illum nefandum virum Herwardum agnovisset vel vidisset. Quibus respondit: Utinam ille vir Belial nunc hic inter nos adesset, mihi præ cunctis mortalibus infestus, nunc ulciscerer ex eo. Nam mihi quandam vaccam abstulit et quatuor oves, omnia quæ mihi erant præter ollas et jumentum, unde huc usque mihi et duobus filiis sustentamentum vitæ fuit. Interea quippe prandium

happened he spent the night at the house of a widow, where that witch, of whom we have made mention above, dwelt, the witch who was fetched to destroy the men of the Isle. There, at night, Hereward heard the women talking to each other in the Roman language, how they were to contrive to vanquish the Isle, regarding him as a rustic unacquainted with the language. In the middle of the night Hereward saw them go out in silence to a spring of water that flowed towards the east near the garden of the house, so he followed them immediately, and heard them at a distance conversing, questioning, and getting replies from some unknown guardian of the spring; and he was designing to cut them off as they returned, but their lengthy stay prevented the design, but left him to undertake more and more magnificent deeds of daring. Next morning Hereward took up his pots and departed, and roaming all about the King's court kept crying out, in potter's fashion, in English, "Pots! pots! good pots and jars! first class earthenware!" Meanwhile he was taken by some servants into the King's kitchen, so that they might buy some pots. But one of the overseers of the town coming by chance, on seeing him, cried out at once, that he had never seen a man so like Hereward in face, nor so like him in bearing, as far as a poor man could resemble a gentleman, or a country labourer a soldier. Some men hearing this came to look at the man so like Hereward, and so he was taken into the King's hall among the soldiers and recruits, for them to see. Looking intently upon him some said that a man of such moderate height could not be possessed of so much valour and courage as common report assigned to Hereward; while others asked of him if he knew or had ever seen that scoundrel? To whom he made answer, "I wish that man of Belial were now here among us, a man hated by me more than anybody, for now I would wreak my vengeance on him. For he carried off a cow of mine, and four sheep, and everything I had except my pots and beast, whereby hitherto I have supported myself and my two sons." But now

regis jussum est præparari, et Herwardus in coquinam recessit. Post prandium nempe ministri coci et garcones coquinæ cum eis, vinum et siceram ei dabant bibere ut eum inebriarent, illudentes eum in multis. Tandem madefacti vino, voluerunt ei coronam radere et barbam ejus eradicare, et ut ollas suas undique circumpositas ipsemet velata facie confringeret. Qui eorum illusionibus non obedire volens, unus accersivit et graviter eum percussit. Cui reconsignato ictu sub aure vicem illi reddidit, unde sicut exanimis cecidit. Quod videntes socii, in eum omnes cum tridentibus et furcis insurrexerunt, et arrepto de foco hastile, contra omnes sese protexit, uno eorum interfecto, plurimisque vulneratis. Quo facto, statim in palatio patefactum est, unde apprehensus custodiendum traditur. Dum ergo in custodia esset, rege cum suis ad venabula egresso, quidam e custodibus adveniens, in una manu compedes detulit, de quibus illum onerari minitatus est, et in alia deferens gladium ex vagina. Quem statim Herwardus arripuit, et de proprio ense in eum irruit, unde mortem gustavit, atque aliis ex eo usque ad interitum propinavit. A quibus siquidem per hoc liber effectus, per sepes et foveas extra clam ad superiorem curiam domus descendit, ubi jumentum suum reperit. Quo ascensus, quidam de pueris regis viso illo vocibus maledicis eum aggressus est, monens sociis ut eum ministris regis sequi repente facerent, elapsus eum a vinculis asserens. Cujus objurgantis verba Herwardus non ferens, quum ante illum contra se ipsum offenderet, gladio eum transverberavit. Quo facto multi sequuti sunt eum, sed omnibus una erat persequutio tardior Herwardo vero fuga efficacior, insulam de Someresham pertransiens et sic vespertino tempore et in noctu lucente luna et matutinali hora in insulam clam destino progressu perveniens. Ex illis quidem omnibus

the King's dinner was to be got ready, and Hereward went back to the kitchen. After dinner the servants and cooks, and the kitchen-boys with them, offered him wine and strong drink to make him drunk, and made great fun of him. At last mellowed with wine, they wanted to shave his head and pull out the hairs of his beard, and to blindfold him and so make him break his own pots which they put all about the ground for the purpose. As he was disinclined to submit to their jests, one man drew near and gave him a severe blow. But he returned the blow under the ear to such effect that he fell to the ground; as it were dead. His companions seeing this, all rose against Hereward with three-pronged forks and pitchforks, so he seized a brand from the hearth and defended himself against them all, killing one man and wounding many more. This was forthwith made known in the palace so that he was apprehended and delivered into custody. While then he was in custody, the King having just gone out with a hunting party, one of the keepers came up, bringing fetters in one hand, with which he threatened him to be loaded, and in the other hand holding an unsheathed sword. At once Hereward seized him, and fell upon him with his own sword, so that he tasted death; and after him Hereward killed several others. And being thus set free from these people, over hedges and ditches he went down to the upper court of the house, where he found his beast. As he was mounting, one of the King's boys saw him and upbraided him in bad language, giving warning to his companions to pursue him at once with the servants of the King, declaring that he had escaped out of chains. Hereward could not put up with his scolding words, and when he put himself in his way struck him through with his sword. Whereupon many pursued him, but the pursuit of all was too slow, and the flight of Hereward too fast; and passing through the island of Somersham, all through the evening and night by moonlight, at early dawn Hereward arrived in due course at the Isle. And of all those who pursued him, no

qui sequuti sunt eum, nullus verbum de eo audierat, nec signum aliquod viderat, præter unum qui forte ultra ad prædictam silvam progressus, ubi repente equus suus fessus succubuit, et ipse vix pedibus subsistere valuit, super quem fortuitu adveniens Herwardus in terram recumbentem peue sine anhelitu invenit. Quem statim Herwardus interrogat quisnam ipse est, et ille, unus ex ministris satellitum regis qui quendam fugitantem rusticum sequuti sumus a quo hodie unus e pueris regis dolo et custodes hominis illius perempti sunt. Nam si aliquid audieris et videris, pro Deo et gratia generositatis tuæ indica mihi. Nunc, inquit ille, quia pro Deo et gratia generositatis conjurando requiris, scito me ipsum esse quem interrogas. Et nunc, ut verius me ipsum agnoscas, et verissime te mecum esse loquutum domino tuo regi asseras, gladium tuum pro signo et lanceam amittes, fidemque dabis, ut hæc ita illi recenses, si ex vita gaudere peroptas. Ille autem prædictus servus tandem reversus sicut ex fide promiserat regi peroravit, admirantibus cunctis de Herwardo et rege etiam eum magnanimum contestante et præclarissimum militem.

XXV.

Quomodo piscatorem se finxit, unde iterum regem delusit, et quomodo rex fecit debellare insulam et de defensione eorum.

Rex autem, sicut disposuerat, et pro quo illuc suum iter direxerat, præparatis instrumentis præliandi, aggressus est perficere, omnem suum exercitum conducens ad Alreheche; fecit quoque illo etiam advehi multam struem lignorum et lapidum, atque ex omni materia aggregationem, et

one had heard a single word of him, or seen any traces, except one who by chance had proceeded further up the aforesaid wood, where of a sudden his horse broke down from fatigue, and the man himself could scarcely stand up on his feet; and Hereward coming upon him accidentally found him lying on the ground nearly breathless. Hereward immediately asked him who he was, and he said, "One of the attendants of the King's courtiers, who have been following a country fellow that has escaped, by whom this day one of the King's boys and the custodians of the fellow, have guilefully been slain. And if you have heard or seen anything, for God's sake, and of your great kindness, tell me." "Now," said Hereward, "since you ask for God's sake, and of my great kindness, know that I am myself the man you are seeking. And that you may know me better, and may be able to declare most truthfully to your lord the King that you have spoken with me, you shall leave behind your sword and lance for a token, and shall give me your promise that you will render him a true account, if you wish to save your life." And so the servant aforesaid at length got back, and as he had promised told the King, while all men listened with amazement, about Hereward: and the King protested that he was a man of noble soul and a most distinguished warrior.

XXV.

How Hereward disguised himself as a fisherman, and cheated the King a second time: and how the King attacked the Isle, and about their means of defence.

The King, as he had arranged, and in pursuit of the object for which he had directed his march to the spot, when the engines of war were got ready, attempted to carry out his plans, leading his whole army to Alreheche; he caused also to be brought thither a large pile of wood and stones, and a heap of all kinds of timber; and he commanded all the

omnes piscatores provinciæ cum naviculis ad Cotingelade adesse jussit, ut illuc quæ adduxerant transfretarent, unde globos et montanas eis Alreheche facerent, super quos bellare deberent. Inter quos cum navicula sicut piscator adveniens Herwardus cum cæteris, diligenter omne quod adduxerant transfretabant. Tandem eadem die sole non occidente absque dampno, priusquam discessit opus suum complevit, imposito igne in eo, unde totum combustum est, et nonnulli etiam ab eo occisi et dimersi. Rasmus enim erat barba et capite ne agnosceretur: sic varia usus specie ad hostium necem et ad internecionem inimicorum, magis volens aliquantum aspectu exinaniore se et compositas crines amittere, quam adversantes sibi parcere. Nam hoc audit, impune illum amodo sic conconverti rex detestabile esse dixit, jam illusi ab eo in multis, tamen inter alia et ante omnia venerabilis rex suis semper præcepit et mandavit Herwardum produci ad se, vivum et incolumem semper servare. Hujus siquidem rei damnis commonefacti, ad omnes suas res et ad opera nocte et die custodias habuere. Sic per VII. dies semper præliantes vix unum perfecerunt, et globos quatuor ex ligno in quibus instrumenta bellandi statuere proposuerunt. At illi qui ex insula erant antemuralia et propugnacula contra statuentes valde rebellabant. In octava siquidem die cum omni virtute eorum omnes aggressi sunt impugnare insulam, statuentes illam prædictam phithonisam mulierem in eminentiori loco in medio eorum, ut satis undique munita libere suæ arti vacaret.

Qua ascensa contra insulam et habitatores ejus diu sermonicata est, plurimas destructiones . . . tudines, et figmenta subversionis faciens, pos-

fishermen of the province to come with their boats to Cotingelade, so that they might transport what they had brought to the place, and with the materials construct mounds and hillocks on the top of which they might fight. Among these Hereward came with the rest like a fisherman with a boat, and they carefully transported everything that they had brought there. At last on the same day, the sun not setting without some damage done before he departed, he finished his work, and then set it on fire, whereby the whole was burnt up, and some men also were killed by it, and some drowned. For he had gone with head and beard shaven so as not to be recognised: employing different disguises for the death of his enemies and destruction of his foes, more willing to appear for a time in ungainly fashion, and to lose his comely hair, than to spare his adversaries. And when this was reported, that he had with impunity again got away, the King said it was a shameful thing that he had been now more than once mocked by Hereward; but yet the worthy King among other things and above all gave orders to his men and charged them that Hereward should be brought to him alive, and that they should keep him unharmed. And being much impressed with the damage done on this occasion, the King's men set guards over all their property and over the works, night and day. So for seven days they struggled, and with difficulty completed one work; and they set up four circular erections of wood on which to put the engines. But the men of the Isle, erecting outworks and bulwarks to oppose them, made a vigorous resistance. And so on the eighth day, all advanced to attack the Isle with their whole strength; and they put that witch before mentioned on an elevated spot in their midst, so that she, being sufficiently protected on all sides, might have free room for the exercise of her skill.

When she had got up she spoke out for a long time against the Isle and its inhabitants, denouncing destruction and uttering charms for their

terioraque sua semper in fine suæ orationis et incantationis detecta ostendens. Hæc dum enim illa hoc suum nefandum opus tertio sicut proposuerat aggressa est, ecce illi qui in palude undique a dextris et a sinistris inter arundines et veprium paludis asperitates absconsi erant, ignem in illa parte accenderent, quo, vento urgente, fumus adversus castra eorum et flamma consurgeret. Qua surgente instar longitudinis duorum stadiorum, ignis huc illucque penes illos discurrens in palude horrendæ visionis apparuit, et stridor flammarum crepitantibus virgis virgultorum eum arboribus salicum terribiliter insonuit. Unde obstupefacti et nimis territi fugam inierunt unusquisque viam suam, et per inculcata paludis in illa via aquosa non diu gradientes, nec callem quientes tenere. Pro quo enim plurimi repente absorpti sunt, alique in aquis eisdem dimersi et sagittis oppressi, dum manus eorum qui de insula caute ad rebellandum licet clam egressi sunt in igne et fuga et jaculis ferre non possent. Inter quos illa præfata nefandæ artis mulier, de suo proprio statu etiam timore perterrita, obruta diruens prior fracta cervice succubuit.

Ipse siquidem memoratus rex necnon in proprio clypeo inter paucos qui effugerant ad numerum occumbentium sagittam fortiter injectam ad tentoria suorum usque portabat. Quod videntes sui perterriti sunt, vulneratum eum æstimantes, et hoc insimiliter conquerentes. Quorum hæitationes et metus ut expelleret, rex adjecit, Nec me vulnere infectum conqueror, sed sanum consilium me non accepisse super omnibus quæ mihi contigerant condoleo, pro quo jam pene omnes nostri succubuerunt, nefandæ mulieris versutia decepti et detestandæ artis imperitia irritati, cui aurem saltem præbere execrandum nobis esse deberet, me non ista nobis sic provenerant.

Isto autem tempore, Radulfus comes cognominato Waer, clam coacto simul

overthrow, and at the end of her talking and incantations turned her back upon them in derision. And when she had gone through this disgusting ceremony three times, as she had proposed, behold, the men who were hidden all around in the swamp, on the right and left, among the reeds and rough briars of the swamp, set the reeds on fire, and by the help of the wind the smoke and flame spread up against their camp. Extending some two furlongs the fire rushing hither and thither among them formed a horrible spectacle in the marsh, and the roar of the flames, with the crackling twigs of the brushwood and willows, made a terrible noise. Stupefied and excessively alarmed, they took to flight, each man for himself; but they could not go far through the desert parts of the swamp in that watery road, nor could they keep the path with ease. Wherefore very many were suddenly swallowed up, and others drowned in the same waters, and overwhelmed with arrows, for in the fire and in their flight they could not with javelins resist the bands of men who came out cautiously and secretly from the Isle to repel them. And among them that woman aforesaid of infamous art, in the greatest alarm, fell down head first from her exalted position, and broke her neck.

And the great King himself, among the few (compared to the number of the fallen) who had escaped, carried in his shield, right up to the tents of his men, an arrow that had struck deep. Seeing this his men were alarmed, supposing him wounded, and loudly bewailed the accident. To remove their hesitation and alarm the King said, "I have no wound to complain of; but I do complain that I did not take a sound design from all those that were submitted to me, and this is why nearly all our men have fallen, deceived by the subtlety of an infamous woman, and moved without knowledge of her detestable art, even to listen to whom ought to have been for us an accursed thing, for so these things would not have happened to us."

At this time Radulfus the Earl, surnamed Waer, having secretly gathered

maximo exercitu in quosque de gente Anglorum ad nuptias suas invitaverat et vi eos secum sub sacramento et dolo tenere coegerat, unde totam terram a Norwico usque ad Tedford et ad Sudbiri devastans sibi subjugavit. Pro quo tres memorati comites et omnes majores natu qui in insula erant ad eum jam confugerant, quasi vindicaturus sibi regnum et patriam, relicto solo Herwardo cum suis ad custodiendam insulam.

XXVI.

Quomodo et quare Elienses cum rege concordati sunt, pro quo Herwardus ecclesiam et villam ardere voluit.

Jam ergo his ita paratis, rex tandem nihil suam prævalere industriam intelligens, ut insulam bello aut vi obtineret, sui omnes penitus quos nunc ibi simul amiserat et alio tempore quam innumerabiles illuc perdidit, decrevit suis insignioribus partiri forinsecus terras ecclesiæ et res monachorum, ut solum de foris insulam custodirent. Qua de causa etiam nonnulli vicinas terras ecclesiæ propriæ ditioni usurpantes sibi eas vindicaverunt. Quod audientes monachi ejusdem ecclesiæ saniolem consilium de quibus jam inceperant eligentes, reverso abbate qui cum prædictis comitibus dissimulans una cum ornamentis et thesauro ecclesiæ in Angerhale fugerat, rogaverunt regi ea quæ pacis sunt, si tamen omnes terras ecclesiæ in cunctis libere et honorifice restitutas eis redderet. Hoc tamen quadam die secrete factum est, ne ab Herwardo intelligeretur. Quibus gratanter a rege susceptis, repente porro regem cum suis insulam clam venire fecerunt, quum Herwardus quodam tempore cum suis ad prædam

together a very large army, had invited certain persons from the nation of the English to his wedding, and had compelled them by force and trickery to bind themselves to him by oath: and so he laid waste and subjugated to himself the whole land from Norwich to Tedford and Sudbury. Wherefore three Earls, named above, and all the elders who were in the Isle, had now gone off to him, as though he meant to make a claim for the kingdom and country, leaving Hereward by himself with his men to guard the Isle.

XXVI.

How and wherefore the men of Ely made an agreement with the King; upon which Hereward wanted to burn the church and town.

Notwithstanding all these preparations the King, perceiving that his energy was of no avail to obtain possession of the Isle by war or by force, and considering how many* of his men he had now lost all at once, and also what great numbers he had previously lost, made a decree to divide amongst his more eminent followers, although outside the Isle, the lands of the church and the property of the monks, so that they might only have to guard the Isle from without. Whereupon some of his men appropriating to their own use the lands of the church that were near, claimed them for themselves. Hearing which the monks of the same church, adopting a more prudent plan in their undertakings, upon the return of the Abbot who with the earls aforesaid had fled in disguise to Angerhale, with the ornaments and treasure of the church, asked the King for conditions of peace, he to restore to them all the lands of the church freely and honourably. This however was done on a certain day in secret, that it might not come to Hereward's knowledge. The messengers were received graciously by the King, and they made arrangements for him to come at once and secretly to the Isle, when Hereward should happen to have gone

* Latin corrupt.

foras egressus est, ut absque sanguine et gravi cæde hoc fieret. Tamen unus ex monachis ad eum profectus est, Alwinus filius Orgar, ut illi innotesceret se regem jam suscepisse et pactum cum eo confirmasse. Quem statim obvium habuit in via de ripa cum suis quibusque progressum, portantes faces ut ecclesiam et villam incenderent, pro eo quod audierant. Cui in multis precibus et obsecrationibus ne hoc ei fieret restitit, monens potius ut suæ salutis ex fuga consuleret, si ad pacem cum eis convertere nollet, subjungens etiam regem esse apud Wycheford **prope** unius stadii cum omni suo exercitu. Cujus tandem persuasionibus et verbis obtemperans, quod amicum eum et bonum consortem habuerat in militia et in multis necessitatibus illius effectus, propterea, sicut illi persuasit, magis credidit, et repente hoc fecit cum suis navibus quas habebat bene armis munitas ad custodiendas aquas in circuitu insulæ, in quodam mare Wide vocatum juxta Welle secessit, magnum et spatiosum lateribus aquarum et liberos exitus habens. Et idcirco ibi expectare voluit quod quosdam ex suis Cissahum constitutos reliquerat, ut mala ibi perpetrarent et flammis terram vastarent, quatenus missis clam exploratoribus illos repente ne caperentur adducerent. Quibus tandem in quadam minima insula quæ Stimtencia vocatur prope inventis arbitrati sunt suos persecutores esse, in palude inter arundines eminus se absconderunt. Duo vero ex ipsis, quidam Starcufulli nomine et Broker, simul latitantes aliquid remedium salutis sibi æstimabant si coronas haberent, eo quod monachi fuerant, cum suis gladiis prout potuerant coronam alter alteri impressit. Ac denique ex clamore et loquela sibi invicem agnoscentes, congregati sunt et e vestigio ad dominum suum reversi.

forth with his men foraging, in order that the affair might be managed without bloodshed and grievous slaughter. But yet one of the monks, Alwinus the son of Orgar, went to him, to signify that they* had already received the King and made a covenant with him. But he soon met him on the road coming from the bank with his men, carrying torches to set fire to the church and town in consequence of what they had heard. The monk with many prayers and entreaties opposed his design, urging him rather to consult his own safety by flight, if unwilling to join them in securing peace, adding also that the King with all his army was near Wycheford, within a furlong's distance. Yielding at length to his persuasive words, because he had regarded him as a friend and good comrade in warfare and in many of his necessities efficient; because also he was convinced by his arguments; he decided upon immediate action, and, with his vessels which he had well provided with arms to guard the waters round about the Isle, withdrew to a certain sea called Wide, near Welle, a piece of water large and with ample channels,† and having ready means of egress. And there he designed to wait, because he had despatched some of his men to Cissahum to inflict mischief and lay the land waste with fire, until the scouts that he sent secretly should quickly lead them to him to prevent their being captured. And when they were found at last in a little island called Stimtencia, they thought Hereward's messengers were pursuing them, and hid themselves at some distance in the marsh among the reeds. But two of them, Starcufulli and Broker, lurking together, thought that it might give them a better chance of safety if they had the tonsure, like monks; and so with their swords, in the best way they could, they made a tonsure for each other. At last some words shouted out produced mutual recognition, and all in one body retraced their steps to their lord Hereward.

* The Latin says "that he"; but the true meaning must be as here translated.

† Meaning uncertain.

XXVII.

Ubi Herwardus sic coarctatus est quod propriis manibus suum optimum equum occiderit, et quomodo porro exercitum quinque provinciarum devicerit.

In prædicto mare nunc Herwardus a gravi persecutione commoratus, a comprovincialibus et a quibusdam regalibus graviter obsessus est, ubi sic coarctatus est quod propriis manibus suum optimum equum de seipso desperans occiderat, ne aliquis imperfectus gloriaretur se adquisisse equum Herwardi. Ac denique de isto periculo tandem cum suis profugam evadens, in Brunneswald transivit, et similiter in magnis silvis Northamtunæ exhibavit, terram igne et ferro devastans. Qua de re denique ex jussu regis coacto simul exercitu istarum novem provinciarum, Northamtunæ, Cantebrigiæ, Lincolnia, Holandia, Leycestræ, Hunteduniæ, et de Warwic, qui aggressi sunt pariter statuto die cum militari agmine capere Herwardum et suos, undique in silvis juxta Burch eum requirentes, ubi tunc temporis commoratus est, et ibi vallatus hostibus quum effugere manum eorum omnino tempus non haberet, in remotioribus partibus silvarum provinciæ ipsius hinc inde decessit, expectans suos et amicos, pro quibus ad auxilium suum miserat. Interim ergo transverso modo pedibus equorum suorum ferrum fecit imponere, ut [non] perciperetur e vestigio eorum ubi pergere vellent aut ubi essent. Hoc etiam amicis et commilitonibus mandavit pro quibus tunc miserat, ut sic facerent. Quibus quidem unus post unum prout poterant venientibus, quum jam Herwardus intellexisset amplius non esse locum divertendi, quod bellum imminebat ei in circuitu, bonum ei visum est inire contra eos modicum certamen ad persequendum eos a tergo vel ante aut a latere eorum, antequam præparentur

XXVII.

How Hereward was reduced to such straits that he slew with his own hands his excellent horse: and how next he overcame the army of five provinces.

Hereward, after a period of freedom from severe pursuit in the aforesaid sea, was urgently besieged by some of his own province and of the King's men, and reduced to such straits that in despair he slew with his own hands his excellent horse, so that no man of lower rank should boast that he had got Hereward's horse. At last he escaped with his men from this peril, and passed over into Brunneswald; and in like manner went on to dwell in the great woods of Northamptonshire, laying the land waste with fire and sword. Wherefore at last by the King's command an army was collected from these nine* provinces, Northampton, Cambridge, Lincoln, Holland, Leicester, Huntingdon, and Warwick, which all together on an appointed day with a host of soldiers attempted to take Hereward and his men, searching for him all about the woods near Bourne, where at the time he was staying. Hereward, surrounded by enemies, when he had no opportunity of escaping their hands, moved about from place to place in the more remote parts of that district, awaiting the arrival of his men and the friends for whom he had sent to help him. Meanwhile he caused the shoes on his horses' feet to be reversed, so that it could not be discovered from their track where they were going or where they were. He gave instructions also to his friends and fellow soldiers for whom he had just sent, to do the same. His friends having arrived one by one as they were able, when now Hereward had seen that there was no place to turn to, because war was close upon him all around, it seemed good to him to make an attack upon the enemy with a small number, either in their rear, or van, or flank, before they could be prepared for fighting, since now there were with him a hundred picked soldiers, and two hundred very sturdy

* Novem: but only seven are named.

ad bellum quum jam centum electi milites essent et ducenti robustissimi viri cum eo, præter balistarios paucos et sagittarios. Habebat enim tunc Herwardus illis diebus forte multos tam ex alienigenis quam ex provincialibus qui ad eum propter exercendam militiam venerant et in ea instruendi, relictis etiam dominis et amicis audita fama suorum confugerant, et nonnullis ex eis regis curialibus, ut experirentur an forte vera essent quæ de eo audierant, ex fide et sacramento ab Herwardo tamen caute susceptis. Nam maxima multitudo militum et peditum illarum provinciarum ibi erat, et Tuoldus abbas de Burch et Ivo Taillebois ducebant exercitum regis ut omnes neci traderent. Tum Herwardus et sui ob multitudinem non exterriti, et licet undique graviter obsessi, præparaverunt se et omnes suos sagittarios et balistarios inter arbores statuantes absconderunt, et telis prosequentes desuper clam inter robora lignorum statuerunt ut subtus bellantes in his protegerentur et sic defensarent, ne nimis super illos multimode irruentes ferre manus eorum non possent. Ipsi vero sub saltu nemoris eminus progressi sunt in protectione sagittariorum suorum, Herwardo semper et ad cuncta præeunte. Quem statim sequebatur Rahenaldus dapifer de Rameseia et ad cuncta signifer ejusdem collega exercitus, alique præclarissimi milites a dextris et a sinistris directi consortiti, quorum enim præclarissimorum nomina et virtutem in tam præclaro certamine contra tantos pauci ob memoriam dignum duximus memorari. Horum igitur primus et recte in militia et virtute animi prior habendus quidam Winter nomine a sinistro latere erat. Hi igitur non inconsulte super equos in primis ad percutiendum egressi essent. At in expeditione belli dum illi nimis confidentes dissociati contra in eos irruerent, primam aciem perforarunt et multos per-

men, besides a few slingers and archers. For as it happened Hereward in those days had several men both foreigners and natives, who came to him for military training, and who, in order to be instructed in warfare, had left their masters and friends and betaken themselves to Hereward on hearing the fame of his men: and some men came even of the King's own courtiers, to find out if what they had heard of him could perchance be true; but Hereward received these with great caution, and imposed an oath of fidelity. For there was there a very great multitude of soldiers and foot-soldiers of those provinces; and Tuoldus, Abbot of Burgh, and Ivo Taillebois were leading the King's army, so as to kill them all. Then Hereward and his men, not alarmed at their numbers, and notwithstanding that they were grievously beset on all sides, got themselves ready, and concealed all their archers and slingers among the trees, discharging their weapons from above, and secretly stationed themselves among the trunks of the trees, that when fighting below they might be protected by them and so make a defence, lest they should be unable to endure the onset when the violent rush was made upon them.* And so they advanced from cover of the thicket under the protection of their archers, Hereward in everything always leading the way. Immediately after him came Rahenaldus, steward of Ramsey, who always acted as standard-bearer in Hereward's army, and other most renowned soldiers had positions given on the right and left: the names of which most renowned men, and their valour in so famous a contest, in memory of what a few achieved against so many, we think it proper to record. The first then of them, and rightly held first both in knowledge of warfare and in courage, a man named Winter, was on the left side. These had gone forth on horseback, not inconsiderately, to take the lead in the attack. But in the enterprise while they, becoming separated from the rest, were making a rush upon the enemy, they broke through their first line, and slew many; and

* Grammatical construction in the Latin quite hopeless.

cusserunt, et sic in silvas suas damno peracto sicut in præsidio revertentes, ne nimis super eos aggressi ferre multitudinem eorum nequirent. Tamen e vestigio ad eundem illi conversi pede tenus, sic tota die alio modo semper multoties egredientes et regredientes innumerabiles persequuti sunt, suis eos desuper telis semper protegentibus et in reversione conservantibus bene, dum valde usque ad nonam sic laborarent, equi adversariorum suorum et togati milites nimis lacesserentur, in fuga sequentes eos et armati tota die expectarent egressuros, castra tandem ab obsidione diverterunt. In quos enim statim Herwardus cum suis omnibus uno impetu a tergo eorum veniens magnum certamen inierunt, ex quibus nonnullos quidem et majores quinque acceperunt et captos tenuerunt. Inter quos prædictus Abbas de Burch captus est et alii præclarissimi. Qui vero ex adverso erant, hoc intelligentes debellare eos cessarunt, licet pariter congressi essent, ne illos quos acceperant male tractarent vel occiderent. Adhuc quidem progressionis eorum ad pugnam ut supra modum contexuimus, ultimum certamen major plaga est facta in adversariis et cædes non minima, quo fessi valde erant a labore, et a suis castris dissociati jam reclinare inceperant.

XXVIII.

Qualiter vindicavit se de abbate de Burch.

Postquam ergo prædictus abbas de Burch redemptione triginta M librarum de manu Herwardi liber effectus est; et nepos ejusdem abbatis atque alii omnes quos acceperant, per quendam cognatum Herwardi, Siwardum Album nomine, quem dudum hospitio

so, having inflicted some damage, returned to the woods for cover. for fear they should be unable to withstand the host of the enemy, if they attacked in force. But still after a time they retraced their steps and returned, and so all day long over and over again they came out and went back again, attacking great numbers of the enemy, their own friends protecting them with weapons hurled from above, and securing their safety when they retreated. While they thus strove up to the ninth hour, the horses of their adversaries as well as the soldiers in uniform were exceedingly provoked, pursuing them as they fled, and waiting in arms all day long for them to come out; until at last they withdrew from blockading the camp. And then immediately Hereward with all his men came upon them from the rear in one rush, and came to a severe engagement, and of the enemy they captured some, including five men of great importance, and kept them as prisoners. Among these the aforesaid Abbot of Burgh was captured, as well as others of the greatest renown. The adversaries, seeing this, ceased fighting, although they had got to close quarters, for fear they should illtreat or even slay those whom they had captured. We have previously described the extraordinary progress of their fighting: this last engagement proved a great blow and no small destruction to the adversaries, and they were utterly worn out with it and the fatigue, and being at a distance from their camp now began to make their way back to it.

XXVIII.

How Hereward took vengeance upon the Abbot of Burgh.

After the aforesaid Abbot of Burgh by a ransom of thirty thousand pounds* had been delivered from the hand of Hereward, and the nephew of the same Abbot and all the others whom they had captured had been dismissed by one of Hereward's kinsmen, Siward the White by name, (whom he had

* Manifestly some error.

honorifice suscepit, ob reverentiam ejusdem abbatis dimissi essent; sui fœderis non recordantes nec beneficii recompensationem addiderunt iterum debellare Herwardum et suos. Pro quo memoratus abbas plures ecclesiæ suæ possessiones multas militibus erogavit ut haberent præsto militare auxilium ad expugnandum Herwardum, ex quibus ei statim ipse abbas infestabatur, ac illos eum pro servitio terræ persequi constituit. Ut autem audivit Herwardus sermones istos, et imminere sibi supplicium pro beneficio, non diu demoratus sed nocte eadem vindicantes se cum suis in Burch secessit, ac totam villam igne devastans omnem thesaurum ecclesiæ deprædavit, atque abbatem persequutus est licet latitando cum suis evaserit.

XXIX.

De visione quadam quam vidit, et de re quam vidit mirabili.

In sequenti siquidem nocte in somnis Herwardus vidit assistere sibi inestimabilis formæ virum, ætate senem, vultu terribilem, a toto amictu corporis specialiore cunctis rebus quas viderat aut in mente conceperat, comminantem sibi eum magno clave quem in manu gestabat et terribili præcepto, ut omnes res ecclesiæ suæ quas præterita nocte acceperat confestim ex integro restitutas repartiri faceret, si salutis suæ providere optaret, et in proximo miserabilem mortem evadere. Verum expergefactus divino terrore corripitur omnia quæ abstulerat eadem hora reportavit, et sic cum suis omnibus ultra progrediens discessit. In qua via repente rectam callem perdiderunt errantes. Quibus deviantibus quoddam mirabile eis contigit et miraculum, si sane dici poterit talia viris sanguinem evenire posse. Dum enim intempesta nocte et caligine per devia silvarum hinc inde ubi se verterent nescirent, im-

lately treated with great hospitality,) out of respect for the Abbot; remembering neither their covenant nor the benefit received, they recompensed Hereward by again making war upon him and his men. For which purpose the Abbot spoken of granted many of the possessions of his church to soldiers on condition that they supplied forthwith military assistance to subdue Hereward, in respect to the trouble the Abbot experienced through him; and he arranged that they should attack Hereward as service for their lands. But when Hereward heard those reports, and that a penalty was hanging over him for his kindness, he did not long delay, but the same night, to avenge themselves, went with his men to Burgh, and laid waste the whole town with fire, plundered all the treasure of the church, and overtook the Abbot, although he with his men would have escaped by hiding themselves.

XXIX.

Of a vision and a marvellous occurrence seen by Hereward.

In the following night in his sleep Hereward saw standing by him a man of indescribable form, old, terrible of aspect, in all his clothing more remarkable than anything he had seen or imagined, threatening him with a great key which he carried in his hand, and with a terrible injunction that he should cause to be restored in their entirety all those belongings of his church which he had taken on the past night, if he wished to provide for his own safety and to escape a miserable death on the next day. On waking he was seized with holy terror, and the same hour took back everything he had taken away, and so with all his men took his departure. And on their journey they went astray, and lost the right road. And a marvellous thing happened to them as they were thus straying, a miracle, if in truth it can be said that such things can happen to men. For while in the stormy night and darkness wandering hither and thither through the woods they knew not whither they were going, a huge wolf

manis lupus ante eos affuit, sicut canis domesticus congratulans eis, et in via secedens proprius ante eos ibat. Quem tamen in caligine tenebrarum canem album propter canitiem æstimantes, alternatim sibi invicem exhortati sunt ut canem sequerentur proprius de villa illum asserentes. Quod et fecerunt, et in medio noctis silentio dum se prosperatos ex tramite intelligerent, et suam viam agnoscerent, subito candelæ ardentes et adhærentes lanceis omnium militum apparuerunt, quæ tamen non valde lucidæ sed velut illæ quæ vulgus appellat candelæ nympharum. Nec enim aliquis eorum evellere aut extinguere omnino eas potuit vel de manu projicere. Unde valde sibi invicem admirantes, et, licet obstupescerent, suam viam cernentes semper duce lupo perrexerunt. Lucescente siquidem die, omnes, quod eis mirabile fuit, ductorem suum lupum esse tandem comperere. Et dum inter se de his quæ contigerant sibi hæsitarent, lupus non comparuit et candelæ evanuerunt, atque ipsi ubi ire disposerant ultra Stanford pervenerunt, etsum iter prosperatum intelligentes, gratias egerunt deo, admirantes de his quæ sibi evenere.

XXX.

.....
Nec dum enim ibi tres dies commoratus, audit quendam inimicum suum Herwardus in prædicta villa fore, qui sæpe eum perdere et inimicis tradere temptaverat, licet dudum illi ex fide fracta fuissent, ubi ad explorandum cum his auditus tantum cum duobus viris processit, et agnito illo in via fugæ statim consuluit. Quem e vestigio repente sequutus est Herwardus de domo ad domum, de horto ad hortum, cum nudo ense et ancile in manu, usque intro ad atrium magnum, ubi ad agapem multi ex comprovincialibus congregati sunt. Et quum non haberet ibi ubi se verteret, imminente semper super eum Herwardo, in in-

came in front of them, fawning upon them like a tame dog, and coming nearer on the path walked before them. Thinking him, in the darkness, to be a white dog, because of his white skin, they encouraged one another to follow the dog closely, declaring that he had come from some town. And so they did, and in the midst of the silence of the night, while they found that they had succeeded in getting out of the by-way, and recognised their road, of a sudden there appeared burning flames attached to the lances of the soldiers, but still not very bright, but like those which the common people call Fairies' Lights. Nor could any man get rid of them or put them out, or throw them away. Whereupon in great wonder, though they were stupefied, knowing their road, they proceeded under the guidance of the wolf. At dawn they all, to their astonishment, found out at last that a wolf had been their guide. And while they were in doubt about what had happened to them, the wolf disappeared, and the flames went out, and they came to the place they had intended, beyond Stamford, and seeing that their journey had been prosperously accomplished, they gave thanks to God, grateful for what had happened to them.

XXX.

Hereward had not stayed there three days when he heard that an enemy of his would be in the aforesaid town, a man who had often attempted to ruin him and deliver him to his enemies, although lately they had been faithless (?); whereupon to find out the certainty of what he had heard he set out with only two men, and when the man recognised Hereward on the road he immediately consulted his safety by flight. Hereward directly followed on his track, from house to house, from garden to garden, with his naked sword and a small shield in his hand, right into a great hall, where many men of his own district were assembled at a love-feast. And when he had nowhere to turn, Hereward being ever close upon him,

teriolem domum fugiens discessit, ubi in foramine sellæ super latrinam caput imposuit, misereri sibi exorans. Et liberalitate animi motus, sicut erat in omni suo opere liberalissimus, non eum ibi tetigit nec quicquid molestiæ in verbo nec in facto ei intulit, sed uti venerat, confestim per mediam domum rediens transibat. Nec enim aliquis ex convivantibus saltem mutire vel aliquid ei importune de eo stupefacti dicere audebant, et nihil præ manibus nisi cornua habentes et calices meri.

XXXI.

Quomodo uxor Herwardi habitum sanctimonialem accepit in Cruland.

Interveniente autem tempore, prædicta uxor Herwardi Turfrida ab eo jam declinare inceperat, eo quod tunc sæpissime legatos cujusdam præpotentissimæ mulieris opibus suscepserat, quæ fuit uxor Dolfini comitis, ut eam in conjugem acciperet exquisita licentia a rege, dum hoc solummodo verbis impetrare posset, sicut ab ore regis audierat, si pacifice vellet et ei fidelitatem facere. Hujus igitur rei gratia et specie mulieris delectatus Herwardus, assensum præbuit, quod illi formosior nec opibus pene præclarior. Quapropter missis nunciis ad regem, prædictam mulierem postulavit, atque apud regiam majestatem se velle reconciliari. Quibus gratanter susceptis diem illi statuit acceptans quæ proposcerat, subjungens diu ante se velle illum gratia recipere. Propria vero uxor Herwardi, de qua paulo ante mentionem fecimus, hac de causa in Cruland discessit, et meliorem vitam elegit velamentum sanctimonialis accipiens. Qua de

he fled into the inner part of the house, and there put his head through an aperture* . . . and besought him to have mercy. Moved by generosity, as he was always most liberal in all his doings, he did not touch him there, nor did he inflict any damage in word or deed, but in the same way as he had come in he returned and passed out through the middle of the house. And no man of those that were feasting, all being stupefied, ventured even to grumble, or to say anything opprobrious to him about the occurrence, as they had nothing to hand except drinking-horns and wine-cups.

XXXI.

How Hereward's wife assumed the habit of a nun at Crowland.

In the interval the wife of Hereward before-named, Turfrida, had begun to turn away from him, because he had at that time very often received messengers from a lady most powerful from her wealth, (she was the wife of Earl Dolfinus,) asking him to take her to wife after asking for license from the King, which he could obtain for the mere asking, as she had heard from the King's own mouth, if he were peaceably disposed and were willing to give him his adherence. For this purpose, and charmed with the beauty of the lady, Hereward gave his consent, because there was no one more beautiful or comely in the realm than she, and hardly any one more eminent in wealth. Wherefore he sent messengers to the King and demanded the lady aforesaid, declaring that he was willing to be reconciled with the King's Majesty. The King received the messengers graciously, and appointed a day for him, agreeing to what he had demanded, adding that he had for a long time been wishing to receive him into his favour. But the real wife of Hereward, about whom we have just above made mention, by reason of this went to Crowland, and chose the better life, taking the veil of a nun. On this

* See the Latin.

causa multa incommoda ei post evenerunt, quod sapientissima erat et in necessitate magni concilii. Postea enim sicut ipse sæpe professus est, non ei sicut in tempore ejus sic prospere contigerunt multa.

XXXII.

Quomodo quemdam præclarissimum militem solitarie pugnantes devicit.

Ubi bene iter ageret apud Brunneswald, quendam Saxonicum militem obvium habuit, virum magnæ fortitudinis et statura eminentem, nomine Letoltus. Hic ergo ex militia et fortitudine satis in multis regionibus notus erat et valde laudatus. Quem statim Herwardus ut erat liberalissimus, prius salutando quis ipse fuerit interrogavit et dignitatem et cognationem. Cujus verbis et interrogationibus in bono non suscipiens superbe respondit, fatuum eum et rusticum vocans. Unde in ira commoti armis in fine aggressi sunt. Et non solum ipsi sed et milites eorum simul coierunt, ex parte memorati militis quinque et ex parte Herwardi tres, scilicet Geri, Wenochus, et Matelgar. Quibus dimicantibus Geri miles suum repente prostravit consortem alium aggrediens. Alii equidem duo milites ejusdem adversantes simul postea cito superaverunt. Inter hæc autem ille memoratus præclarissimus eques contra Herwardum superpræliare licet suis superatis non cessavit. Attamen a nullo suorum Herwardus adjuvari sibi permisit, indignum dicens tunc, sicut et semper, aliquem suorum cum alio vel cum ipso duos præliare contra unum, sed solitarie pugnare aut succumbere. Et illis duobus diu post dimicantibus inter dubiam fortunam duelli illorum duorum, ut non sui sperabant, Herwardi gladium ex capula disruptum, unde hæsitans qua attonitus stabat alius semper, interim super galeam

account many evils happened to him, because she was very wise and helpful in giving advice (?) at an emergency. For afterwards, as he himself often admitted, many things happened to him not so fortunately as in the time of his success.

XXXII.

How Hereward overcame a certain very eminent knight in single combat.

When Hereward was quietly walking at Brunneswald he met a certain Saxon soldier, a man of great courage and very tall, by name Letoltus. He from military skill and courage was well known in many regions and much praised. Hereward, most courteous as he always was, first saluted him and asked him his name, dignity, and family. Not taking his words and questions in good part, Letoltus answered haughtily, calling him a simpleton and a boor. So in the end in anger they came to blows. And not only these two, but their soldiers also at the same time engaged, on the part of the warrior aforesaid five, and on the part of Hereward three, namely Geri, Wenochus, and Matelgar. And as they fought Geri soon laid low his opponent, and attacked another of his mates. The other two soldiers also soon afterwards overcame their adversaries. But meanwhile the eminent knight before mentioned did not cease fighting with Hereward, though his men were overcome. But Hereward did not allow any help to be given him by any of his men, saying then as always, when any man was fighting with one of his men or with himself, that it was an unworthy thing for two to fight against one, and that a man ought to fight with one man only, or else surrender. And as those two were long fighting, the result of the combat being still in doubt, contrary to all expectation, Hereward's sword broke off at the hilt, and after turning round where the other was standing in astonishment, at last fell down over his helmet.* Im-

* This may be the meaning. The original is perfectly hopeless.

cedens. Cui statim quidam miles ipsius Geri, quia adversus socium sermonem hunc intulit, cur ea quæ latus juxta habuit in tam gravi necessitate oblitus fuerit, additque se velle locum sibi cedere contra illum, unde valde confortatus ensem alium quem oblitus fuerat e vagina excipiens, socium acrius aggressus est et in primo ictu dum in caput conferri æstimaretur, tibiam illius in medio percussit, tamen super genua sese ille miles interdum diu protexit et nullo modo dum in eo vita fuerit se velle reddere nec victum videri asseruit. Quod videns Herwardus admirando virtutem illius et fortitudinem laudavit, ac illum ulterius debellare desiit ab eo discedens et in viam suam secedens. Addiditque de illo ad suos Numquam talem virum inveni, nec fortitudine parem ullum unquam pertuli, nec in tanto periculo contra aliquem pugnavi, nec tam gravi labore neminem vici.

XXXIII.

Quomodo Herwardus ad curiam regis cum suis militibus accessit.

At ubi tetendit ad curiam regis cum tribus præfatis viris, tandem quum appropinquaret in se reversus quod præclare cum suis regi non occurreret, statim pedem refert. Et illico reversus, duxit secum alios quadraginta præclarissimos milites, et omnes statura proceri et magni, et, in militia efficaces, et, si non ex alio, ex solo visu et procinctu armorum insignes. Qui benigne satis et honorifice cum suis a rege susceptus est. Tamen collegam suam inter curiales suos commanere non permisit, sed ultra ad proximam villam hospitari percepit, ne tumultus forte inter eos et suos fieret. Herwardus vero cum tribus tantum militibus in palatio suscipiens, factururus illi in proximo

mediately one of Hereward's soldiers, Geri, because he addressed the above saying to one of his fellows, asked him why he had forgotten what he had close by his side at such an emergency, and added that he wished he would yield to him the post against the foe; at which, much comforted, Hereward drew from its sheath another sword which he had forgotten, and attacked the fellow more sharply, and at the very first blow, while he was supposed to be attacked on the head, he pierced the middle of his thigh bone; and yet the warrior for some time defended himself on his knees, and declared that as long as life was in him he would never be willing to surrender or seem conquered. Seeing which Hereward in admiration praised his valour and courage, and ceased attacking him, leaving him and going on his road. And he further said about him to his men, "I have never found such a man, nor did I ever meet with his equal in courage, nor have I ever been in such peril when fighting against any man, nor have I ever had so much trouble in conquering a man."

XXXIII.

How Hereward went to the King's court with his soldiers.

But when he was making his way to the King's court with the three men aforesaid, as he drew near he reflected that it would not be a suitable way of meeting the King, and immediately went back. And on his return he led with him forty other distinguished soldiers, all of very great stature, and efficient in warfare, and remarkable, if for nothing else, for their mere appearance and equipment in arms. And he with his men was received by the King with ample kindness and honour. Yet he did not allow his company to remain among his own courtiers, but gave instructions for them to be entertained at the next town, lest by chance any disturbance should take place between them and his own men. Hereward, with three soldiers only, he received in the palace, intending to treat with him on the next day concerning his

quod poposcerat. Sequenti autem die ipsemet venerabilis rex milites Herwardi videre processit, et armatos et sine armis astare et procedere ante se fecit. In quibus valde delectatus venustati eorum et proceritati congratulans eos laudabat, atque illos omnes et vere præclarissimos in militia esse debere subjunxit. Post hæc autem Herwardus omnes ad propria permisit, præter duos milites, et illos secum hactenus expectabat ut terram patris sui ex integro reciperet, regi hominio facto.

XXXIV.

Quomodo cum quodam milite de curia regis pugnavit, et eum devicit.

Quidam enim e curialibus militum regis animo hoc indignantes, grave ferebant homines externos et invisos sibi ad tantam gratiam et honorem apud regiam majestatem sic repente pervenisse, conati sunt illi mala inferre; verum cum quodam præclarissimo milite ex collegio suorum, Ogger nomine, secrete sermonem habuerunt, ut eum ad solitarium bellum invitaret, scientes nulli homini dextram suam se prohibere velle, proterve vel superbe ab aliquo provocatus ad pugnam vel ad fortitudinem. Ex hoc enim aliquod remedium suæ invidiæ fore æstimantes, saltem si denegaret, præsentia regis veriti contra eum manum erigere, aut potius superari eum a tanto milite peroptantes, quod statura illo eminentior erat et ex solo intuitu oculorum multo robustior videbatur. Propterea concitaverunt in eum quasi indignando proterve provocaret priusquam factum esset. Cui, dum ista semel et iterum exprobrando loquutus fuisset, consensit tandem Herwardus. Ad quod ergo utique eminens sub saltu nemoris statim discesserunt, cum tribus tantum utriusque partis sodalibus sub sacramento compactis, nullum

demands. On the following day the revered King himself went to see Hereward's soldiers, and caused them, both with arms and without arms, to stand and march before him. And he was greatly delighted with them, and praised them with compliments on their handsome appearance and height, and added that they were all bound to be very eminent in warfare. And after this Hereward let them all go away to their own homes, except two soldiers, and those with him hitherto; and waited to receive in its entirety his father's land, after he had done homage to the King.

XXXIV.

How he fought with a soldier of the King's court, and overcame him.

Now some of the King's soldiers at his court were indignant at what had taken place, and felt aggrieved that foreigners and foes should have so suddenly come to such favour with the King's Majesty, and attempted to do Hereward some mischief: so they had a secret conversation with a very eminent soldier of their company, Ogger by name, and arranged that he should challenge him to single combat, knowing that he could keep his hand from no man, if he were wantonly or haughtily provoked to a fight or contest of courage. For they thought that they would get some relief to their ill humour, even if he should refuse, as they were afraid in the King's presence to lift up hand against him; but they much hoped that he would be overcome by such a soldier, for he was taller than Hereward, and to one merely looking at his eyes he gave the appearance of being much stronger. Wherefore they excited against him the aforesaid soldier, that he should wantonly challenge him to fight, as though he had been insulted: but he was to do it secretly lest it should be disclosed to the King or his men before the combat took place. To him at last Hereward consented, after he had repeatedly abused him. They immediately went to some distance to a grove, accompanied by three companions only on each side, all

ex eis alicui eorum auxiliaturum sed tantum præstolantes si pacificare vellent vel præliare magis eligerent. Et simul congressi diu dimicabant. At sæpe interdum Herwardus ut ab inceptis desisterent admonuit, stultissimum esse tota die pro nihilo pugnare subjungens. Cujus verba ille miles non suscipiens, sed magis ex hoc in semetipso confidens, æstimat eum illud sæpe repetere timore vel imbecillitate corporis, aut potius victum se videre cernens. Idcirco quidem magis super eum ac magis aggressus est, et quod ab eo jam semel et iterum declinare inceperat, unde eum tandem vana spes delusit. Quod denique ferre non valens Herwardus restitit, et sicut erat moris illius in bello et certamine in fine semper viriliter præliare, fortiter contra eum stetit, et non prius destitit, donec eum victum reddidit brachio ipsius dextro graviter vulnerato.

XXXV.

Quomodo Herwardus accusabatur, unde custodia tradebatur ab Roberto de Horepol.

Ista ergo dum ad notitiam quorundam inimicorum ejus pervenissent, boni illius invidentes, curiam adeunt multa de eo regi et non vera afferentes, ac illum dolo commonefacientes, ne amplius tales viros quasi proditores regni sui et inimicos juxta se haberet, nec in curia sua amodo recipi debere, nec ad concordiam, sed magis pœnis tradi, seu perpetualiter in carcere claudi. Quæ verba ipse rex venerabilis quidem penitus non obaudiens, ut eis tamen satisfaceret, in custodiam ad horam eum jussit constitui, tradens eum cuidam venerabili viro Roberto de Horepol apud Bedford, ubi pene totum anni spatium fuit, solummodo compede vinctus. At semper comes de Warenne et Robertus Malet atque Ivo Taillebois resistentes, dissuade-

bound by oath that no one of them should assist either, but only standing ready in case they should wish to come to an agreement, or should rather choose to fight it out. And so they engaged and fought for a long time. But meanwhile often Hereward recommended him to desist from his enterprise, adding that it was a most stupid thing to go on fighting all day for nothing. But the soldier paid no attention to his words, but feeling from it the more confidence in himself, as he supposed Hereward often repeated his advice from fear or from exhaustion, or rather making sure that he already saw him defeated. And so more and more he attacked him, and once and again Hereward had begun to give way, upon which a vain hope deluded him. But at last Hereward, unable to bear it, made a stand, and, as his custom was in war and in single contest always to fight manfully to the end, he stood up bravely against him, and did not desist until he had conquered him, his own right arm being severely wounded.

XXXV.

How Hereward was accused by Robert de Horepol and put into prison.

While then these things had come to the knowledge of some of his enemies, grudging his success, they came to the court and brought to the King many false reports of Hereward; and they craftily impressed upon him not to have near him any longer such men, traitors of his realm and enemies, and that they ought not henceforth to be admitted even to terms of agreement, but rather to be handed over to punishment, or else be kept in perpetual imprisonment. These words the respected King did not indeed wholly listen to, but in order to satisfy them he ordered him at once to be taken into custody, delivering him to a certain worshipful man, Robert de Horepol, at Bedford, where he remained for nearly a whole year, merely bound with fetters. And always the Earl Warenne and Robert Malet and Ivo Taillebois opposed him

bant regi ne illum e custodia dimitteret, nec terram pacificatam esse per hoc asserentes. Quod audientes sui dispersi sunt. Tamen ad suum dominum sæpe dissimulato habitu quendam suum clericum miserunt, Lefricum diaconum nomine, qui astutus semper erat in omni suo opere, et stultitiam loco simulare docti et sapienter agere. Cum illo quidem quodam tempore illuc, ut lac cocus emendum perrexit, vir equidem in omni loco cautus, et inter externos facetiosus. Coram quibus quodam die ipse memoratus custos Herwardi inter cætera illi condolens adjecit, Heu! heu! quodam catervis militum insignis et tantorum præclarissimorum ductor et dominus nunc in proximo dehinc sublatus dolo Ivonis Taillebois, et in manibus invisi hominis illius traditur, in castella de Buckingham missus. Utinam illi, quos olim donis ditabas et honoribus extollebas, magistri vestigia in hoc sequerentur, obviantes nos itinere vel insula, sic liberantes magistrum suum et dominum. Quo audito illi duo præfati homines Herwardi ea quæ audierant non poponentibus sed acceptis a suo domino signis militibus illicus et suis omnibus ista patefecerunt et designantes locum, simul omnes in unum convenerunt die adventus eorum, silvam per quam transire deberent clam observantes. Quibus venientibus confestim in illos ex insperato irruerunt, et multos prius quam saltem levia arma arripere potuerunt oppresserunt. Tamen resumptis armis fortiter restiterunt quod multi fuerunt, videlicet omnes milites circum castrorum. Ac tandem hoc illis omnibus pene mortis fuit occasio, dum effugere possent noluerunt, et in fine circumvallari ab eis non potuerunt. Porro inter nonnullos qui adhuc supererant, a vinculis denis absoluto Herwardo, semper clamavit diligenter observare collegam venerabilis magistri sui et

and dissuaded the King from letting him out of custody, declaring that the country was not pacified because of him. And when they heard of it his men became dispersed. But yet they often sent to their lord in disguise a certain clerk of his, Leofric the Deacon by name, who was ever shrewd in all his doings, and able to feign folly in the place of a man of learning, and all the time to act with wisdom. With him once there went to the place, disguised like a cook going to purchase milk, a man of excessive caution and among strangers full of humour. In their presence one day the guardian of Hereward before mentioned, among other things was commiserating him and said, "Alas! Alas! a man formerly famous for his bands of soldiers, and the leader and lord of so many very eminent men, is tomorrow to be taken hence, through the subtlety of Ivo Taillebois, and delivered into the hands of a hateful man and sent to the castle of Buckingham. Oh! that those men whom formerly he enriched with presents, and raised with honours, would follow the traces of their master, coming against us on the march or in the Isle, and so set free their master and lord." Hearing this these two men of Hereward's aforesaid, disclosed what they had heard, after receiving tokens from their lord, to his soldiers and all his men; and fixing upon a spot, they all assembled there on the day of their passing, for they had taken secret observations of a wood through which they would have to pass. And on their arrival immediately Hereward's men rushed upon them unexpectedly, and overthrew many before they could even take up their light arms. But yet when others had taken their arms they made a brave resistance, because they were numerous, in fact all the soldiers from the castles around. And at last to nearly all this was the cause of death, when they could escape they refused to do so, and in the end they could not be surrounded by them. And then among some who still survived, Hereward being set free from ten chains, he shouted out that they must carefully save the band of his respected master, and

illæsos dimitti cum ipso Roberto huc illucque inter suos adhuc bellantes incidens et liberatorem animæ suæ eum denunciāns, qui statim a persecutione cessaverunt. Nam in extremis prout terga omnium venientes processerant, et Herwardus ante illos in medio eorum vinculatus ducebatur, tandem ipse quidem præfatus custos ejusdem cum sociis suis qui remanserant discedere volens, innumeras grates et gratias refert, eo quod in custodio eum honorifice tenuerit et diligenter honoraverit; rogans etiam ut de eo domino regi suggereret.

XXXVI.

Quomodo Robertus de Horepol de Herwardo regi bona intimavit.

Prædictus autem Robertus de Horepol dehinc statim ad regis curiam perrexerat, innotescens regi per omnia quæ facta fuerant, et quomodo per suos Herwardus liberatus est. Subjunxit etiam in fine mandata ab eo delata, ut mansuetudine regia usus, reminisceretur quomodo sub protectione sua et pace ad curiam suam veniens in carcere et custodia super hoc non recte missus fuerit. Tamen si illa quæ tunc illi promiserat saltem nunc faceret ut domino carissimo modis omnibus serviret, sciens sibi hanc injuriam per eum factam non fuisse, sed persuasione et versutia inimicorum. Quæ verba secum ipse venerabilis rex modicum retractans, non recte in eum fuisse peractum respondit. Qui dum in gratiam regem suscepisse verba agnosceret, multa repente de Herwardo et suis atque prædicanda regi peroravit, subjungens pro parva causa non leviter tantum militem a se et de regno suo expelli non debere, in quem magna fiducia esset sinceritas contigeret. Ipsum enim pro certo asseruit magis antiquis instare opibus, iterum perturbata terra, nisi in oculis ejusdem

that his men must be let go unharmed, with Robert himself, Hereward, walking hither and thither among his men who were still fighting, saying that Robert had saved his life, and so they at once ceased from the pursuit. For as they came, they had marched last, forming the rear, and Hereward was led in front surrounded and chained. At last his keeper aforesaid wishing to depart with his comrades who had remained, Hereward returned him very many thanks, because he had kept him in custody courteously, and had uniformly treated him with honour: and he asked moreover that he should intercede for him to the King.

XXXVI.

How Robert of Horepol made a good report of Hereward to the King.

Then the aforesaid Robert of Horepol after this immediately went off to the King's court, signifying to the King everything that had been done, and how Hereward had by his own men been set free. Finally he delivered the message he had brought, that he should avail himself of the King's kindness, and call to his mind how he had come to his court under his protection and safe conduct, and that he had not rightly after that been put into prison and custody. But yet if he would even now perform what he had then promised him, Hereward would serve his most dear lord in every way, since he knew that this wrong had not been done by him, but through the persuasion and craft of his enemies. After a little reflection upon these words the King replied that Hereward had not had right treatment. And when Robert saw that the King had taken his words in good part, he straightway related to the King many things worth the telling about Hereward and his men; adding that for a little cause such a warrior ought not lightly to be driven from him and his realm, in whom there might be found great fidelity and trust. And he declared for certain that he was rather inclined to rely on his old resources, if a new disturbance arose in the land, unless

regis gratiam magis quam servitutem inveniret, terra patris sui ex benignitate regis suscepta. Quam recipere recte debere protinus rex subjunxit, mandans per literas suas etiam hoc Herwardo et provincialibus terram patris sui recipere debere et quiete possidere, ac deinceps pacem velle sectari, non stultitiam, si regis de cætero amicitiam optaret possidere.

Herwardus igitur, miles insignis et in multis locis expertus et cognitus, a rege in gratiam susceptus, cum terris et possessionibus patris sui multis postmodum vixit annis, regi Willelmo fideliter serviens ac devote compatriotis placens et amicis; ac sic demum quievit in pace, cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

EXPLICIT VITA HERWARDI
INCLITI MILITIS.

in the King's eyes he could meet with favour rather than imprisonment, and should receive from the King's goodness his father's land. Thereupon the King declared that he ought by rights to have it, and gave command by his letters to Hereward and the men of his district that he ought to have the land of his father and to retain quiet possession of it; but that from henceforth he must be willing to cultivate peace, not folly, if he wished hereafter to retain the King's friendship.

And so Hereward, the famous warrior, in many places proved and well known, was received into favour by the King, and with his father's lands and possessions lived afterwards for many years, faithfully serving King William, and wholly devoted to his neighbours and friends; and so at last he rested in peace, and upon his soul may God have mercy. Amen.

END OF THE LIFE OF
HEREWARD THE RENOWNED
KNIGHT.



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